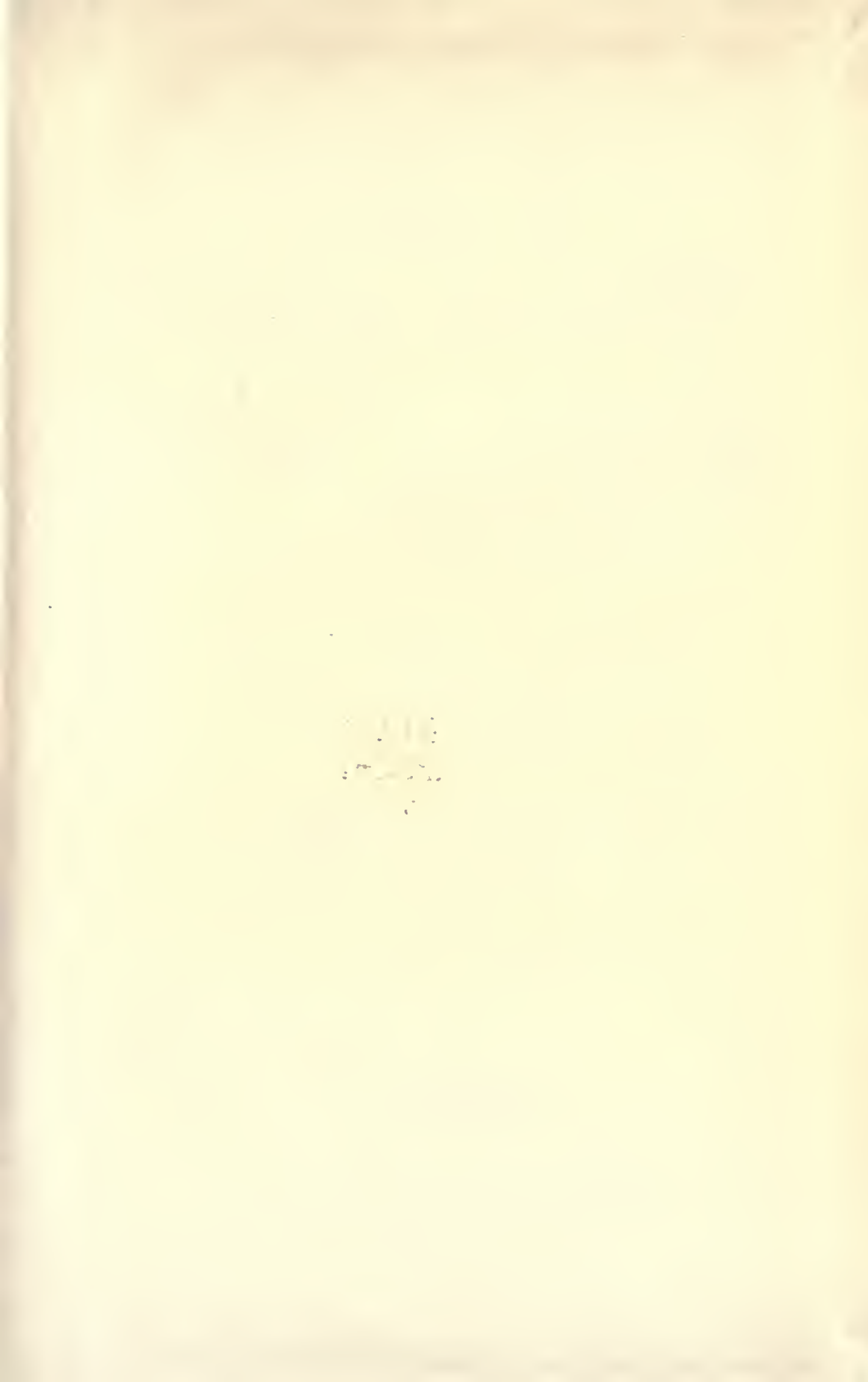




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HISTORY OF
COOK COUNTY

ILLINOIS—BEING A GENERAL SUR-
VEY OF COOK COUNTY HISTORY, INCLUDING
A CONDENSED HISTORY OF CHICAGO AND
SPECIAL ACCOUNT OF DISTRICTS OUTSIDE
THE CITY LIMITS; FROM THE EARLIEST
SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME : :

EDITORS:

WESTON A. GOODSPEED, LL. B.
DANIEL D. HEALY

Of all the things that men can do or make
here below, by far the most momentous, wonder-
ful and worthy are the things we call books.
—*Fenelon.*

IN TWO VOLUMES
ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

THE GOODSPEED HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO

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1909

HAMMOND PRESS
W. B. CONKEY COMPANY
CHICAGO



THE FIRST COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL.

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PREFACE

BEFORE the compilation of this work was commenced the impossibility of presenting the detailed history of Cook county in two volumes was apparent to the Editors and Publishers, and hence the design as announced in the Prospectus was only to summarize the most important events. An examination of this work will show that much of the matter here introduced not only pursues an entirely different path of thought and investigation but supplies a wealth of comprehensive and valuable material never before presented on the pages of Cook county history. A perusal of the chapters will prove the truth of this statement. We believe subscribers will appreciate the immense amount of interesting and original matter presented and the critical and comparative method of treatment.

The Editors and Publishers in their laborious researches have received from all with whom they have come in contact nothing but courtesy and assistance. Particularly are their grateful acknowledgments due the officers and attendants of the Chicago Historical Society, the Chicago City Library, the Municipal Library, the Library of Congress, the War Department and the various and numerous city and county departments. To Hon. William D. Barge, assistant corporation counsel, and Col. Francis A. Eastman, city statistician, are thanks due for valuable assistance and special favors. After all, the most important, valuable and reliable sources of information were found in the old newspaper files wisely preserved and guarded in the Chicago Historical Society Library and the Chicago City Library and kindly submitted to our writers and compilers without any restrictions.

The Publishers hereby cordially thank their subscribers, without whose material assistance these volumes could not have been prepared.

THE PUBLISHERS.

193820

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HISTORY OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

FRENCH, SPANISH AND ENGLISH CLAIMS

DURING from the first settlements along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico, there arose among the warring, envious and ambitious nations of Europe conflicting claims to the ownership of American soil. Regardless of water courses, river basins or rival claims, the English colonies along the Atlantic claimed an extension of their territorial grants westward on parallels of latitude to the South Sea, as the Pacific ocean was then called. On the contrary, both France and Spain, upon discovering a river and forming a settlement on its lower course, claimed the entire valley of that stream, regardless of rights or claims on the upper courses. Thus the French at the start claimed the whole St. Lawrence valley, which included the Great Lakes and the tract now known as Cook county, Illinois. By the discovery of Columbus in 1492, Spain could claim all of the two Americas. The discovery of North America by Cabot in 1498 gave England a claim to that country. In 1603 France granted to De Chartes a strip from forty to forty-six degrees north latitude and extending westward across the continent; this included Cook county. In 1606 an English grant extended across North America between thirty-four and forty five degrees north latitude. The London colony grant was between thirty-four and forty-five degrees north latitude. The Plymouth colony grant by James I., on November 3, 1620, embraced the country from the Atlantic to the South Sea (Pacific ocean) and from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree of north latitude. On August 10, 1622, the Council of Plymouth granted to Mason and Georges much of what is now Vermont, New Hampshire and a part of Maine. What is now Connecticut was included in the Plymouth colony grant of 1620. The present state of Illinois was claimed as a part of Florida and was so laid down on the old Spanish maps. This claim was confirmed by Pope Alexander VI, who granted Ferdinand and Isabella in perpetuity all the land they had discovered, or should thereafter discover, west of an imaginary line drawn from north to south

one hundred leagues west of the European shores. Thus the westward extension of the English colonial grants, as claimed, likewise embraced Cook county. The Atlantic colonists, with a persistence that demands admiration, continued to claim this westward extension until the formation of the Northwest territory. Thus at first the swollen and ephemeral claims of the English, the Spanish and the French to the tract of territory now known as Cook county, Illinois, may be said to have been about equal in points both of unsoundness and uncertainty.

But the French, with greater energy and envy, perfected their claims to the soil here, while the English and the Spanish did not, and therefore France, be it said to the credit of her martyrs, became the first white owner of what is now Illinois and therefore Cook county. But this splendid result was as much due to individual enterprise, the undaunted spirit of adventure and the self-sacrificing proselyting efforts of the Catholic fathers as to the colonizing ambition of the French government. At that date the servile and erratic French people were more the tools and puppets of royalty than the people of any other country except Spain. They yielded a blind and unquestioning obedience to the empty mandates of their butterfly sovereign, mainly because Church and State were united; and to question the acts of the King was tantamount to an assault, not only on the State, but on religion itself. Thus the idle and indifferent wish of the King, announced by his paramours through the Governor of New France, as Canada was then called, was sufficient to send into the Western wilderness, among savage beasts and little less savage men, such heroic souls as Nicolet, Perrot, Joliet, Marquette, Moreau, Durantaye, Duluth, La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin, Allouez and scores of others, who gladly at the King's behest offered themselves to martyrdom for the glory of France.

It seems that the word Chicagou, or Chicago as it is now written, had a meaning among the Indians and the French explorers and missionaries equivalent to the English words great, strong, mighty, superior, etc., signifying some unusual and notable quality in the object to which it was applied. The term may have included the idea of water, though it is known to have been applied to individuals, to tracts of country and to the wild onion growing throughout Northern Illinois. The pungent odor of the onion—strong and unusual—probably led to this application of the word. The mighty Mississippi, particularly its lower course, was designated Checagou, variously spelled, by the tribes on its banks. At the time the bloody expedition of De Soto reached the Mississippi river in 1539 he found the Chisca (Chickasaw of a later date) nation of Indians, who called the Mississippi the Chucagua and applied the same term to their entire province. In Franquelin's large map of 1684 the Kankakee river is called Checagou and the Chicago river is called Cheagoumeman. In De Lisle's map of 1718 the present Des Plaines

is designated Chicagou, and so is a section of Lake Michigan, but his map of 1703 applies that term to the present Chicago river only. D'Anville in his map of 1755 calls the Des Plaines the Chicagou and also a section of Lake Michigan by the same name. In Mitchell's map of 1755 the present Chicago river is named river and port of Chicagou. In Popple's map of 1733 the Chigagou is mentioned, but clearly referred to the St. Joseph, where Fort Miami was located and an Indian village called Chigagou stood. On La Houton's map of 1703 a deep bay south of Chicago is called Chegakou and the Chicago portage is called the same. In Charlevoix's map of 1774 the term Checagou seems to apply to a portion of Lake Michigan. In Senex's map of 1710 the Chicago river is not shown, but the term Checagou is plainly applied to a village of the Mascoutens or Kickapoos, or both, located on the present site of down-town Chicago. Moll's map of 1720 names only the Checagou portage. It is probable that Lake Michigan or its southern extremity may have been called Chicagou by the Indians. Hennepin in his erratic account of La Salle's expedition in 1782 said in a caption, "An account of the building of a new fort named by us Fort Crevecoeur, on the river of the Illinois named by the savages Che-cau-gou." In his map of 1684, Franquin (probably by mistake) calls the Ohio river the "River St. Louis or Chucagoa." Thus the St. Louis, whatever stream it may have been, was known as Chucagoa. Coxe in his map of Louisiana calls the Illinois the Chicagou. Samson's map of 1673 styles the Mississippi the Chicagua. In Margry's map (1679) the Grand Calumet is called Chekagoue. Father Membre, who accompanied La Salle in 1681-82, says they "went toward the Divine river (Illinois), called by the Indians Checaugou." La Salle says (1681-82) that they arrived at "the division line called Chicagua, from the river of the same name which lies in the country of the Mascoutens." This was the Des Plaines. The head chief of the Illinois was Checaqua, named thus because he was great, mighty, powerful, strong. The name is variously spelled Chikagu, Chekagou, Chicagu, Chicague, Checagou, Checaqua, Chicagou, Checaugou, Chucagoa, Chucagua, Chigogoe, etc. Even as late as the treaty of Greenville, held August 3, 1795, there was manifest confusion as to what had been located on the Chicago river and what not. By that treaty the Indians ceded to the United States "one piece of land six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago river, emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan *where a fort formerly stood.*" The latter clause very likely refers to the fort that stood on St. Joseph river formerly called Chicagou. It is clear that, owing to the fact that several streams were really called Chicagou by the Indians and therefore by the whites, the distant mapmakers themselves became confused when they attempted to locate forts, villages or circumstances thereon. The old Indian name of the Calumet was spelled Killimick or Calamick; the Kankakee was spelled Teatika.

An important reference to Chicago was made by Governor Rocheblave of Illinois in 1783. At that time he was fighting to have his claims for losses during the Revolution made good by the British government at Quebec. He stated he wanted his claims allowed at once as he had to go from Quebec to "find Madame Rocheblave and the rest of the family at Chikagou." It is known that his family were still at Kaskaskia. Thus the reference was not to the present Chicago. It must have been either to the western country as a whole, or to the Mississippi or Illinois river settlements in particular.

In 1721 an English commission, having explored the Western country, reported, among other findings, that "from the Lake Huron they pass by the Strait Michillimackinack four leagues, being two in breadth and of great depth, to the Lake Illinois (Michigan), thence 150 leagues on the lake to Fort Miamis, situated on the mouth of the river Chicagoe. From thence come those Indians of the same name, viz.: Miamis, who are settled on the aforementioned river (Maumee, formerly Miami) that runs into Lake Erie. Up the river Chicagoe, they sail but three leagues to a passage of one-fourth of a league, then enter a small lake of about a mile and have another very small portage, and again another of two miles to the river Illinois (Kankakee), thence down the stream 130 leagues to the Mississippi." This must have been the river referred to in 1699 by St. Cosme when he wrote that on a trip to the Illinois country he found the Miamis at Chicagou, where there was already a mission under Fathers Pinet and Bineteau. Neither at that time nor at any time were the Miamis located permanently on the present Chicago river, but they were on the St. Joseph, then called Chicagou, where there was a mission and a fort. Charlevoix writes: "All having promised to send deputies there, he proceeded to the Western quarters; but turned south and went to Chicagou at the lower end of Lake Michigan, where the Miamis then were." He spoke of it as a place and not as a river. This visit must have been made to the St. Joseph river, called Chicagou, where the Miamis were, and not to the present Chicago river. Shea, in a footnote to Charlevoix's account, says that Perrot went no farther than Green Bay, because the Miamis were not then at Chicago; but Shea apparently did not know that St. Joseph river was early called Chicagou, and that therefore the Charlevoix account was consistent, Perrot's visit being to the Miamis on St. Joseph river. Shea seemed to think that because the Miamis were not then at the present Chicago river, Perrot could not have made the visit as narrated by Charlevoix. But there are too many particulars mentioned to warrant any doubt that Perrot at this time really visited the Miamis on St. Joseph, and probably was the first white man to look upon the present Cook county. The Miami head chief then was too old to attend the proposed general assembly of the Western tribes, but he empowered the Pottawatomies to represent him and his tribe

on that occasion. This assembly was held at Sault St. Mary in May, 1671. Perrot did not visit the Mascouten, Kickapoo or Illinois tribes at this time—why, it is not known.

Joliet and Marquette were probably the first white men actually to traverse the present Chicago river; this was in July, 1673, on the return trip from their first visit to the Mississippi. The fact is certain, but the route traversed is somewhat doubtful; it may have been the Calumet or Stony creek route. The description fits the Calumet river as well or better than the Chicago river, and one writer, at least, Albert D. Hagar, has argued with much force and plausibility that they must have passed over the former route. However, both routes were within the present limits of Cook county. In December, 1674, Marquette again passed over the same route, whether it was by the Calumet or the Chicago river. From the 4th to the 12th of December, he and his companions spent the time at the mouth of the river killing game and getting ready to cross the portage. Deer were abundant. There were eight or nine cabins of the Mascoutens near the mouth of the river. With him, among others, were two Frenchmen named Pierre and Jacques. After starting he stopped at a log cabin nearly five miles from the mouth of Chicago or Calumet river. This hut was owned by two traders—Pierre Moreau (La Taupine) and a trader-surgeon, both of whom were temporarily absent, though they returned as soon as they heard of the presence of Father Marquette. The possible location of the cabin has been recently, though perhaps erroneously, marked in the lumber district of Chicago. So far as known, this rude house was the first white human habitation in what is now Cook county. When it was built is unknown. Here Marquette remained the balance of the winter—sick but patient, brave and contented with his lot, though death stared him in the face. Mr. Hagar argues that the cabin stood on the Calumet route, but recently writers and public opinion have placed it on the South Branch of the Chicago river.

Father Claude Allouez, who succeeded Marquette in charge of the Illinois missions, and who came out in 1677, related that upon his arrival he was met at the mouth of the Chicagou river by a large number of Illinois Indians, who conducted him to their villages in the vicinity of the present Utica, Ill. This Chicagou river may have been the St. Joseph, because in a subsequent visit he spoke of Chicagou river and clearly meant the St. Joseph. He returned to Canada, but came out again in 1678 and again in 1680 and 1684, the latter time with Durantaye, who at this time built a fort at the mouth of the Chicagou river. The Chicagou river here referred to must have been the St. Joseph, of Michigan, because there is no evidence that Durantaye or any other person built a fort thus early at the present Chicago, but a fort was built on the St. Joseph about 1784, and Durantaye, the same year, was in command there. At this date Tonty commanded Fort St. Louis at Starved Rock, Ill.

In 1679 La Salle and a body of Frenchmen passed southward along the western coast of Lake Michigan; visited the Indians on Green Bay; continued past the present Cook county; admired the beauty of the landscape; landed at the mouth of St. Joseph river; there built Fort Miami, the first in the "Illinois country"; was there joined by the faithful Tonty and more Frenchmen; passed with all up the St. Joseph to about South Bend; then crossed the portage to the Kankakee river, down which they moved, entering the Illinois, and finally built Fort Crevecoeur near Peoria, and later Fort St. Louis at Starved Rock. La Salle again came out in 1680 and 1681. The brave and skillful Tonty remained in the "Illinois country." La Salle preferred the St. Joseph-Kankakee route—did not like the Chicago portage recommended by Joliet—called it a ditch. For several years he made Fort Miami a distributing point. A little later it was destroyed by deserters from Fort Crevecoeur, but was rebuilt about 1784 by Durantaye, as before stated.

La Salle says in his "Relations" concerning the Chicago portage: "This is an isthmus of land of 41 degrees 50 minutes north latitude at the west of the Islinois (Michigan) lake, which is reached by a channel (Chicago river) formed by the junction of several rivulets or meadow ditches. It is navigable for about two leagues (nearly five miles) to the edge of the prairie a quarter of a mile westward. There is a little lake (Mud) divided by a causeway made by the beavers, about a league and a half long, from which runs a stream which, after winding about a half league through the rushes, empties into the river Chicagou (Desplaines), and thence into that of the Islinois. This lake is filled by heavy summer rains or spring freshets, and discharges also into the channel which leads to the lake of the Islinois, the level of which is seven feet lower than the prairie, on which is the lake. The river of Checagou (Desplaines) does the same thing in the spring when its channel is full. It empties a part of its waters by this little lake into that of the Islinois, and at this season, Joliet says, forms in the summer time a little channel for a quarter of a league from this lake to the basin which leads to the Islinois by which vessels can enter the Chicagou (Desplaines) and descend to the sea."

Father Zenobius Membrè wrote of La Salle's expedition: "On the 21st of December, 1681, I embarked with Sieur de Tonty and a part of our people on Lake Dauphin (Michigan) to go to the Divine river, called by the Indians Checagou (Kankakee and Illinois), in order to make necessary arrangements for a voyage. The Sieur de la Salle joined us here (probably at Fort Miami, on the St. Joseph river) with the rest of his troop on January 4, 1682, and found that Tonty had had sleighs made to put all on and carry over the Chicagou (Kankakee), which was frozen, for though the winter in these parts is only two months long it is notwithstanding very severe. We had to make a portage (near South Bend) to enter the Illinois

river (Kankakee), which we found also frozen. We made it on the 27th of the same month, and dragging our canoes, baggage and provisions about eighty leagues on the river Seigueley (Illinois), which runs into the river Colbert (Mississippi), we passed the great Illinois towns (near Utica) without finding any one there."

St. Cosme wrote in 1699 that on his journey to the Illinois country he passed up the Chicagou river and "put up for the night about two leagues off on a little river which is lost in the prairie." Very likely he put up at the cabin on the South branch of the present Chicago river, perhaps previously occupied by Father Marquette. The next day he "began on the portage, which is about three leagues long (seven and one-fourth miles), when the water is low, and only a quarter of a league in the spring, for the little lake in spring can be used, but not when it is dry, to reach the Desplaines."

The successes of the Iroquois were not sufficient to extinguish the claims of France to the Illinois country. The Illinois colony, particularly that portion on the Mississippi, continued to receive many desirable settlers from both Canada and Louisiana. The vast grant to La Salle in 1684 presumably included what is now Cook county, the language being that his dominion should extend "from Fort St. Louis, on the Illinois river, into New Biscay (Durango)." This must have meant all included within the colony of Fort St. Louis, and if so, may be said to have embraced Cook county, really an outlayer of that settlement.

Prior to 1712 military law ruled Louisiana, and therefore the Illinois colony, the latter being independent, but attached to the former, which was a dependency of New France, or Canada. Tonty was the first military commandant of the Illinois colony, and as such was both chief constabulary and chief executive. His word was law, but he was accountable to France for his conduct. It is not improbable that French cabins and trading posts more or less continuously occupied the traversed portions of Cook county, particularly at the spot on the South Branch, where stood the La Tau-pine cabin, occupied by Marquette, or at the Calumet portage. Owing mainly to the relentless incursions of the Iroquois, Fort St. Louis was abandoned in 1702, as it had previously been abandoned in 1680 by Tonty. Swine were probably introduced into the Illinois colony before 1700; domestic cattle were brought here in 1711. By 1700 scores of Frenchmen and missionaries began to pass between Canada and Louisiana, often by the Chicago route, when it could be done in safety. Hardy French traders and devoted missionaries were at this date living with all the western tribes. The Illinois country began to send down the Mississippi boat loads of flour, meal, pork, beef, hides, furs, etc. Already it was famous in Canada and France for the beautiful scenery, temperate climate, rich soil and velvet plains teeming with wild game.

After the grant of Louisiana colony to Anthony Crozat, in 1712, the Illinois country became a part of Louisiana and the latter remained, as before, a dependency of Canada. The grant was for fifteen years; it lasted but two. Crozat was succeeded as Governor of Louisiana by Cadillac in 1714, and he by L'Éspinay in 1717. From 1712 to 1725 the Illinois country enjoyed a period of pleasing growth and prosperity. Numerous boats with thousands of colonists, traders, voyagers, missionaries and adventurers passed back and forth over the waters between Canada and Louisiana, the Chicago route getting, no doubt, its share of the travel. The building of Fort Chartres in 1720, on the east side of the Mississippi below St. Louis by D'Boisbriant rendered the colony safe for women and firmly and permanently established French settlements in the Illinois country. There sprang up immediately in that vicinity the happy and prosperous settlements of Prairie de Rocher, St. Philippi and Cahokia. The Sulpetians built at Cahokia a water-mill—saw and flour. The Western Company, which succeeded Crozat in control of Louisiana and therefore of the Illinois colony, conducted a large warehouse at Fort Chartres. The fort gave absolute security to the inhabitants and blocked any attempt of the English to gain a foothold on the Upper Mississippi. The Western Company took the grant of Louisiana (including the Illinois colony and Cook county) for twenty-five years—1718 to 1742.

At the commencement of the Seven Years' War the French held actual possession of the Mississippi, though the English claimed ownership to its banks at the south and also at the north, in the valley of the Ohio. The French had settlements and forts at St. Joseph, Mich., and along the Wabash, the Illinois and the Mississippi, with the impregnable Fort Chartres, just built, to guard the upper courses of the latter. They had also captured Fort Duquesne at Pittsburg, and thus practically held possession of all the territory west of the Appalachians. The English prepared to assault at four quarters along the northern and western borders. In the Illinois country were 300 French soldiers. Captain Villiers, in 1754, was sent from Fort Chartres with a detachment to assist the force at Fort Duquesne, upon which, it was seen, the first blow would fall. War on a large scale and in earnest, with all the accompaniments of savage barbarity, was now to settle the long and vexatious controversy as to the ownership of American soil, including what is now Illinois.

In 1757 Governor De Kerlerec, of Louisiana, formulated his design of uniting the tribes of the Mississippi, combining them with available French forces, and marching on the Atlantic colonies, in order to divert them from the projected attack on Canada. It was wisely concluded that while the British forces were engaged elsewhere, the French could cut the colonies in two down the Potomac valley, and thus, with an attack in their rear, force the English

from concentrating against Canada; but the French court was too impotent to take advantage of this plan, and accordingly General Wolfe came from the Plains of Abraham with a splendid victory. However, the English, under Braddock, were terribly defeated near Pittsburg, mainly by the French and Indians under Capt. Charles D'Aubrey, of Fort Chartres. Had such success been quickly followed, as it should have been, by all the French and Indian power of the West, and further been followed by a prompt advance down the Potomac valley, history might have assumed an altogether different finality. The Illinois country might have remained to France, and hence could not have been won by the Colonies in the Revolution. In that case what is now Cook county, Illinois, might have remained a dependency of France. The latter might not have joined the Colonies in their struggle for independence. Indeed, the Colonies might not have won their independence, or, if they had, might not have obtained the western country, including Cook county.

Capt. Thomas Sterling, on behalf of the British, took possession of Fort Chartres and the Illinois country on October 10, 1765, and remained in command until Maj. Robert Farmer took charge in December, 1765. The latter was succeeded by Col. Edward Cole in 1766, and he by Colonel Reed in 1768. From September 5, 1768, until March 30, 1772, Lieut. Col. John Wilkins, of the Eighteenth or Royal Regiment (British), was military commandant of the fort and the Illinois country, but at the latter date he was succeeded by acting Maj. Robert Hamilton from Fort Pitt. On June 11, 1772, Hamilton was relieved by Capt. Hugh Lord. The latter had two companies of infantry and three artillerymen and remained in command until May 1, 1776, when he and the most of his troops were recalled to Canada, leaving the Illinois country exposed to the attacks of savages. Called away thus hurriedly Captain Lord turned over the fort, the country and his own family to Phillippe Francais de Rastel, Chevalier de Richeblave, who in the end proved to be the last of the British commandants to govern or control the Illinois country. Rocheblave, without troops money or official authority, acquitted himself with signal distinction until the country was captured by Col. George Rogers Clark, in July, 1778. Doubtless Rocheblave was left in command because he was acceptable to the French residents. He certainly had the confidence of Captain Lord, who left his family with him; nor was that confidence misplaced. In all the arduous trials of the Revolutionary period Rocheblave, though beset with dangers and enormous expenses, proved faithful to his pledge to Captain Lord and to his office under the British.

From 1765 to 1768 the Illinois country, though included within the jurisdiction of Canada, seems to have had no regular form of government except that of the commandant's court; but on Nov. 12,

1768, General Gage ordered a change. Commissions equivalent to those of justices of the peace were granted to seven of the residents, French and English, of the Illinois country. They were constituted a court with jurisdiction in all cases of debt, but no jury was provided for. It was called the "Court of Enquiry," and seems to have been dominated by "The Company," a mercantile institution of Kaskaskia. "The Company" was composed of Boynton, Wharnton and Morgan, the latter of whom was president of the "Court of Enquiry." The proceedings of the court were unsatisfactory to the French inhabitants and a small rebellion resulted. The inhabitants wanted the "Court of Enquiry" to be conducted by the military commandant and not by "The Company."

Rocheblave, a Frenchman himself, though satisfactory to the French residents, proved unsatisfactory to the English inhabitants. Though as a whole faithful to the cause of Great Britain, he was partial to the French residents as against the English. Several English traders on the Illinois river, probably at Peoria, petitioned against him to Sir Guy Carleton, commander in chief of Canada. It was declared that he trampled on their liberties, despised the English and their laws, acted as both counsel and judge, traded liquor to the Indians against his own orders, required a servile submission; yet, although these charges were probably true, it cannot be denied that he showed great skill in keeping the savages in subjection without troops, meeting the emergencies in his trying position without money or resources; keeping the Spanish, whose language and intentions he knew, from taking possession of the country, and outwitting the rebellious colonists until he was captured by Colonel Clark. Generally, his course was satisfactory to the English authorities, and his acts were approved. He made his headquarters at Fort Gage, Kaskaskia. Had Captain Lord and the two companies of troops not been sent away at the commencement of the Revolution, Colonel Clark could not have captured the Illinois country. The latter might have had a different fate.

After the Seven Years' war the territory east of the Mississippi was never again called Louisiana. Before that war ended France, perceiving that she might lose all her American possessions unless Spain joined her, entered into a secret agreement with her, called the "Family Compact," whereby the latter, should she lose the Floridas or Cuba to England as a result of the alliance, would be recompensed by the transfer to her of Louisiana. But, as a result of the war, France having lost to England that part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi, and Spain having lost Cuba and Florida, therefore that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi was ceded by France to Spain. Thus what is now Cook county, Illinois, passed from France to England as the result of this war.

Upon the conclusion of peace at the end of the Seven Years' war the English as soon as practicable took possession of all the French

posts east of the Mississippi. Many Frenchmen, unwilling to become English subjects, crossed the Mississippi to Spanish territory. Taking possession proved a difficult step, owing to the open hostility of the Indians and the repugnance and opposition of the French inhabitants. In order to establish British authority, it was found necessary to displace all French civil officers with English ones, and this was done. But the Jesuits had so much influence over the Indians and the French inhabitants that the hostility to everything English continued. Therefore, as a last act, to establish British rule and authority, all the Jesuits were expelled from what may be called British Louisiana—that east of the Mississippi, which included the present Cook county, Illinois. Under the British the country east of the Mississippi and north of the 31st degree of north latitude continued to be called Illinois.

Soon after the accession of the Western country by Great Britain she proceeded to divide Florida into two sections—East and West—and provided each with a suitable government. The northern boundary of West Florida was, in 1764, extended up to the mouth of the Yazoo river. The Illinois country seems to have been left without a provincial government—seems to have been under the control of Maj. Arthur Loftus, Governor of West Florida, or his subordinate at Fort Chartres. The following extract taken from the Annual Register (English), Vol. VI., explains the status of the English possessions north of the Yazoo and east of the Mississippi, and of course included the Illinois country and what is now Cook county:

“The readers will observe, and possibly with some surprise, that in this distribution much of the largest and perhaps the most valuable part of our conquests does not fall into any of these governments; that the environs of the Great Lakes, the fine countries on the whole course of the Ohio and Ouabache (Wabash) and almost all that tract of Louisiana which lies in the hither branch of the Mississippi, are none of them comprehended in the distribution. The government of West Florida extends in no part much above half a degree from the sea. Many reasons may be assigned for this apparent omission. A consideration of the Indians was, we presume, the principal, because it might have given a sensible alarm to that people if they had seen us formally cantoning out their whole country in regular establishments.” The writer complained that all the territory recently acquired north of the Floridas had not been included in either East or West Florida, nor in any of the colonies to the east.

In the Revolution the Colonies sought to gain their independence and as much territory as possible. England owned all east of the Mississippi and Spain all west of that stream. Both had the right to navigate its whole course. France had been mourning in sackcloth and ashes ever since the Seven Years' war, for the loss of her

American possessions, and hated England with intense and undying bitterness. She was ready for any step to humiliate her enemy, wound her in a vulnerable part, or win back what had been lost in the Seven Years' war. Even before the revolt of the English colonies, France had intimated that she would assist them to gain their independence; and after the struggle had begun she openly helped them with money, munitions and encouragement. She formally joined the Colonies by treaty of alliance dated Feb. 6, 1778. She repeatedly urged Spain to join against Great Britain, and that country would have done so had not conflicting interests in America arisen. Spain soon had a different object in view. She owned the right bank of the Mississippi from its source to the Gulf. Above all things, she wanted to secure the Floridas, in which case she would own both banks of the Lower Mississippi, and therefore believed she could control the navigation of that stream. She also wanted the territory east of the Upper Mississippi—the same that France had owned before the Seven Years' war—which included the Illinois country and what is now Cook county. Owning both banks of the Mississippi throughout its course, and owning both of the Floridas and the remainder of the Gulf coast, she would have not only undoubted and absolute control of the navigation of that river, but could declare the whole Gulf a *mare clausum* or closed sea—could shut all other countries out of both river and Gulf. As the war progressed, it became evident that the Colonies would probably secure not only their independence, but all the country east of the Mississippi as well. When this eventuality became evident Spain perceived that her American colonial designs were certain to conflict with those of the Colonies after the war. She therefore refrained from joining the Colonies against Great Britain. In fact, on May 8, 1779, she declared war against Great Britain, but did not form an alliance with the Colonies. She was forced to take this step, in order to forestall the Colonies in capturing the Floridas and the Western country and to take advantage of England while she was busy with her rebellious colonies, and while the Colonies themselves were unable to interfere.

It thus came to pass that Spain actually conquered the Floridas from Great Britain and later claimed to have conquered all the upper country east of the Mississippi, including the Illinois country and what is now Cook county. But the latter claim was not allowed by the United States after the Revolution, partly because George Rogers Clark during the war captured the Illinois and Wabash valleys in the interest of the Colonies. What Spain really did in the upper country, while the Colonies were struggling in the Revolution, was to take possession of Natchez, establish posts at Walnut Hills (Vicksburg), and Chickasaw Bluffs (Memphis), strengthen the posts and the settlements in the Wabash and the Illinois country, take possession of the left bank of the Mississippi opposite Arkan-

sas post and capture St. Joseph, Michigan, and the Illinois country by an expedition from St. Louis. In all of these movements, the real object of Spain was to gain the Floridas, and both banks of the Mississippi. While the struggling colonies were in their sorest straits near the close of the long and crushing war, Spain coolly and unhesitatingly told the Colonies that the only obstacle in the way of her joining them against England was their absolute surrender of the right to navigate the Mississippi. France pointedly and persistently urged the Colonies to grant this demand. In this dire extremity, when the Colonies were hardest pressed, when it seemed that another supreme effort would win independence, and when it was believed that Spain could supplement that supreme effort, the Continental authorities came within an inch of surrendering their prized and invaluable right to navigate the Mississippi. They knew that if they won their independence, their domain would extend to the Mississippi above the 31st degree north latitude, and that by virtue of the English right to navigate the lower course of that stream, secured by the treaty of Fontainebleau, they would be entitled to navigate the lower course. In the absence of railroads the Mississippi was the only outlet to the ocean the Western people possessed; they, therefore, vehemently declared that the surrender of their rights to navigate the Mississippi would be followed by their withdrawal from the Union. The opposition of the Western people and the selfish attitude of Spain—grasping, unfriendly, narrow-minded and treacherous—at last roused the Continental Congress to the importance of immediate and specific action, and thereupon they passed a resolution never to surrender the rights of the United States to navigate the whole course of the Mississippi.

Upon the conclusion of peace in 1783, England ceded to Spain the Floridas, but ceded to the United States all the upper country—all north of West Florida and east of the Mississippi. It required a half dozen years before Spain relinquished her claim to the upper country east of the river (including the Illinois country and Cook county); and it required an even score of years before the absolute right of the United States to navigate the whole course of the Mississippi was finally settled. It will thus be seen that the treaty of 1783 permanently transferred the Illinois country and Cook county to the United States.

After the revolution, much truer than before, the right to navigate the Mississippi was, in the absence of railways, all important to the Western people. The Illinois country grew rapidly and immensely. The project of shutting out the Americans from the lower Mississippi, or of surrendering for twenty-five years, as was proposed, the right to navigate that course was declared sufficient, if carried into effect, to cause the Western people to set up an independent government. Their rights were not interfered with except temporarily.

The treaty of October 27, 1795, between Spain and the United States established the southern boundary of the latter on the 31st parallel of the north latitude, located the western boundary in the middle of the Mississippi, extended to the United States the right to navigate the whole course of that stream, and gave the latter the right to deposit merchandise at New Orleans for three years, or an equivalent establishment elsewhere, if not at New Orleans after that date. This treaty rendered the settlement and prosperity of the Western country both certain and rapid. The interdiction of the merchandise deposits at New Orleans in October, 1802, and the failure of Spain to assign an "equivalent establishment elsewhere" again roused the Western people; but the transfer of Louisiana by Napoleon, in 1803, to the United States forever made the Mississippi exclusively the property of the latter and thus removed all clouds from the commercial sky of the Illinois country and Cook county.

It will be seen that the tract of country now called Cook county, Illinois, was first the property of the Indians—presumably the Mascoutens, then the Illinois, and then the Pottawatomies. At the date of exploration France claimed it as a part of New France (Canada), and the English Atlantic colonies claimed it as a westward extension of their grants. But France perfected her claim and thus became the first white owner of Cook county. In 1684 it was included in the grant to La Salle, but was soon freed by his early death. In 1701 the English, by their treaty with the Iroquois, secured a claim to the country westward to the Mississippi, but this claim probably extended no further northward than the Calumet, and, therefore, did not embrace all of Cook county, though it did embrace much of the Illinois country. In 1712 this county was included in the grant to Crozat; in 1714 it passed in the grant to the Western Company, which in 1718 united with the Eastern Company; and in 1723 it was embraced in the grant to the Royal India Company—all French, of course. From 1732 to 1763 it remained under the immediate government of France. In 1763 it passed to England as a result of the Seven Years' war, and in 1783 was ceded to the United States. It was claimed by Spain at the close of the Revolution, but this claim was never seriously considered, and after a score of years was abandoned. The cession of Louisiana to the United States in 1803 settled the rights of the latter to the Mississippi.

THE INDIANS

IT DOES not appear that the Miamis, except perhaps for short periods, ever occupied the present site of downtown Chicago. Their permanent home was on St. Joseph river, Michigan, and their domain probably extended as far as the Little Calumet, and therefore may have embraced the southern part of Cook county. It is known, however, that the Mascoutens, who were closely related to the Miamis, were early at the mouth of the present Chicago river; in fact their domain joined that of the Miamis on the west. It is probable that the occasional attacks of the Five Nations from the East may have driven the Miamis to the present Chicago river to live temporarily. It is known that before 1671 the Miamis and Mascoutens occupied villages in common in Wisconsin, and that a portion of the Miami tribe continued to live there as late as 1697. In 1699 St. Cosme and his associates found the Miamis at Chicago (St. Joseph, Michigan), where there was a mission in charge of Fathers Pinet and Bineteau. Although the name Chicago is here used, reference to St. Joseph is undoubted, owing to the fact that Fathers Pinet and Bineteau at that date had a mission at the latter place and not at the former. In 1721 Charlevoix wrote as follows: "Fifty years ago the Miamis were settled on the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, in a place called Chicago, from the name of a small river which runs into the lake, the source of which is not far distant from that of the river of the Illinois." This reference also is to St. Joseph. The Kankakee was then called the river of the Illinois, near the head of which the St. Joseph river had its source. The Des Plaines at no time was called the Illinois. The Miamis, it is known, were then located on the St. Joseph, then called Chicago. A little later the Weas, also related to the Miamis, occupied at least a part of the present Cook county. At the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, Little Turtle, chief of the Miamis, claimed that the domain of his tribe extended westward as far as the present Chicago, but the Indians usually claimed more than was due them. His tribe really claimed to the Calumet. The Illinois, also related to the Miamis, at times no doubt occupied the present soil of Cook county; so of the Kickapoos. Still later the combined Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas drove the Illinois and their allies from this vicinity and kept possession until they were dispossessed by the whites. All of the tribes mentioned above were of Algonquin or Chippewa stock, and were thus closely related.

The Treaty of Greenville, concluded at Greenville, Ohio, August 3, 1795, between the United States, on one side, and the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias, on the other, provided that there should pass to the United States "one piece of land six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago river, emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood." By this treaty the whites were allowed a free passage "from the mouth of Chicago river to the commencement of the portage between that river and the Illinois and down the Illinois to the Mississippi." The above tribes, or portions of them, as above stated, had claimed, from time immemorial, the soil at what is now Cook county, and Chicago. Several of them that had no just claim to this tract (Wyandots and Delawares) were joined in the treaty in order to forestall any subsequent claim against the Government.

On November 3, 1804, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all the country south of the Wisconsin, and a direct line drawn from a point thirty-six miles up the river to Sakaegan Lake (which is supposed to be about thirty miles from the shore of Lake Michigan), thence to a branch of the Illinois river. But this was really Winnebago territory. The Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies protested against this sale of their lands by the Sacs and Foxes.

To the War of 1812, with its accompanying influence for the worse upon the Indians, was due the attack of the Indians at the Lee residence and at Fort Dearborn. Charles Lee owned a farm on the South Branch about four miles from its mouth; his house stood on the northwest side of the river and was first called "Lee's Place," and later "Hardscrabble." Lee himself and his family lived near the fort, and his "place" was occupied by Liberty White, a Frenchman named Debou, a discharged soldier and a boy. On April 6, 1812, a war party of eleven Winnebagoes appeared and killed two of the men, the other man and the boy having become suspicious and escaped to the fort. On their way they notified the family of Burns, living on the river at what is now North State street, of their danger, and a squad of soldiers was sent to escort them to the fort. All of the families gathered in the fort and the Indians left the neighborhood. This ended the affair, but the next two months the Indians hovered around and the whites had to be on their guard.

War between England and the United States was declared June 18, 1812, and on July 16 Fort Mackinac was captured by the enemy. On August 9, a message with news of the war was received here from Gen. William Hull, at Detroit, commander of the Western Department, accompanied with an order to Capt. Nathan Heald, commander of Fort Dearborn, to evacuate the fort and return with



E. D. Hammon.

his command to Detroit. Under the circumstances, this was an insane order and could have been issued only by such a timorous officer as General Hull. The force here consisted of fifty-four privates, twelve militiamen and three or four officers, and in the fort were about a dozen women and twenty children. Captain Heald presumed upon the friendship of the Pottawatomies and waited six days, until about four hundred of that tribe had assembled. He expected they would act as escort to his charge all the way to Detroit. On the 13th Capt. William Wells arrived from Fort Wayne with thirty friendly Miamis to assist Captain Heald on his march. All of the ammunition and guns not needed and all of the whisky were destroyed and thrown into the river or the lake. The destruction of the liquor greatly inflamed the Indians, and was one of the causes that induced the Pottawatomies to turn against the whites. The Indians held a council and resolved on the destruction of the garrison. Notwithstanding this fact was made known to Captain Heald, and notwithstanding the opposition of John Kinzie and the friendly Indians, of whom there were several, the commander determined to obey the order of General Hull and evacuate the fort. The massacre which resulted was due to this determination and not to any necessity to evacuate. Disobedience of the order would have been fully justified with almost certain massacre staring the garrison in the face in case of evacuation. The fort could have been held for months, or until relief from Detroit or elsewhere could have arrived. Captain Heald undoubtedly thought the Pottawatomies could be trusted and relied upon that hope. He did not seem to take into consideration that the Indians might be acting at the instigation of the British, and, as it transpired later, this was actually the fact, but the determination to evacuate was carried out. At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th all marched forth. At the head were fifteen of the Miamis and the other fifteen brought up the rear; between were the women and children in wagons and on horseback; and around them were the regulars and the militiamen. The march led south along the lake shore. On the west, beginning a little south of the fort, was a sand ridge extending parallel with the shore far to the south. When the march began the Pottawatomies accompanied the party as a supposed escort, but when the sand ridge was reached they passed to the west side of it. Concealed by the ridge, they hurried forward, and about a mile and a half from the fort made preparations to attack the whites when they should arrive near the shore opposite. Captain Wells, riding in advance, was the first to see signs of attack and came hurriedly back. When opposite the Indians, the latter began firing from their place of concealment on the ridge and were charged upon by the troop, and the fighting became brisk. The Indians managed to flank the whites and thus reached the wagons, and there the slaughter mostly occurred. The Miamis fled at the first attack and took no

part in the massacre. Twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates and eleven women and children alone escaped the slaughter; all the rest were butchered. The survivors were surrendered by Captain Heald upon condition that their lives would be spared. Nearly all the wounded were put to death. The Indians engaged numbered about four hundred. Their loss was probably fifteen. Captain Wells, Ensign Ronau and Surgeon Van Voohis were among the killed. The former was horribly mutilated, his head cut off and his heart taken out and eaten by the savages. That this attack was at the instigation of the British is shown by the fact that Captain Heald, the commander, after he had recovered from his wounds at St. Joseph, was delivered to the British at Mackinac and by them paroled. Friendly Indians saved several whites from death. The following day the fort and the agency building were destroyed by fire, and for four years thereafter lay in ruins. So far as known, the bodies of the dead were permitted to rot where they fell.

On August 24, 1816, the Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies residing on the Illinois and "Milwakee" rivers and their branches, and on the southwestern parts of Lake Michigan, ceded to the United States "all their right, title and claim to all the land contained in the before-mentioned cession of the Sacs and Foxes, which lies south of a due west line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi." They also ceded the following tract: "Beginning on the left bank of the Fox river of Illinois, ten miles above the mouth of said Fox river; thence running so as to cross Sandy creek, ten miles above its mouth; thence in a direct line to a point ten miles north of the west end of the portage between Chicago creek, which empties into Lake Michigan, and the river Desplaines, a fork of the Illinois; thence in a direct line to a point in Lake Michigan ten miles northward of the mouth of Chicago creek; thence along the lake to a point ten miles southward of the mouth of said Chicago creek; thence in a direct line to a point on the Kankakee, ten miles above its mouth; thence with the said Kankakee and the Illinois river to the mouth of Fox river; and thence to the beginning." By this treaty the United States relinquished to the above tribes all other land contained in the aforesaid cession by the Sacs and Foxes lying north of a due west line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, except reservations in Wisconsin. This treaty of the Sacs and Foxes referred to did not touch any part of what is now Cook county; its eastern boundary was in part the Fox river. Two of the Indian names signed to this treaty of 1816 were Black Bird and Black Partridge.

"In 1816 a tract of land bordering on Lake Michigan, including Chicago and extending to the Illinois river, was obtained from the Indians for the purpose of opening a canal communication between the lake and the river. Having been one of the commissioners that

treated for this land, I personally know that the Indians were induced to believe that the opening of a canal would be very advantageous to them, and that under authorized expectations that this would be done they ceded the land for a trifle."—(Governor Edwards' Message.)

On August 19, 1825, at "Prairie des Chien," it was conceded by the United States that "the Illinois Indians have also a just claim to a portion of the country bounded south by the Indian boundary line aforesaid (running from the south end of Lake Michigan directly westward to the Mississippi), east by Lake Michigan, north by the Menominee country (about the Milwaukee river), and northwest by Rock river."

In 1825, and before, Alexander Wolcott was Indian agent at Chicago. He had granted in 1823 and 1824 licenses to trade with the Indians to the following persons: Jeremie Clermont, David Laughton, Jacob Harsen, Isidore Chabert, Stephen Mack, Jr., Nathaniel Leonard, Jr., Cole Weeks, John Baptiste Beaubien and Archibald Clybourn. Clermont was at Milwaukee, Laughton on Vermilion river, Harson on the Kankakee, Chabert on the Iroquois, Mack on Rocky (Rock) river, Leonard at Milwaukee, Weeks at Grand Bois and Beaubien and Clybourn at Chicago. Each of the latter had only \$500 of capital thus employed.

In 1828 occurred the Winnebago Indian alarm; they killed a few emigrants, when a volunteer force overawed them. The Indian trade was the only good trade here at this time. Alexander Wolcott was Indian agent in 1827 at Chicago; Stephen Mack on Rock river, Archibald Clybourn, by a substitute, on Rock river; Elisha Taylor at Milwaukee, George Hunt on Rock river, and Clermont Lauzon at Milwaukee. In 1829 the superintendency of Indian affairs of Michigan territory embraced Chicago, and the latter included all the country along Lake Michigan from Milwaukee to Grand river in Michigan. Alexander Doyle was sub-agent of Indians at Chicago in 1829. At this date there was an aggregation of 105 soldiers at Fort Dearborn under Major Fowle; they were two companies of the Fifth infantry.

By the treaty of July 29, 1829, held at "Prairie de Chien" with the Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatomie Indians, the United States secured the following tract: "Beginning on the western shore of Lake Michigan at the northeast corner of the field of Antoine Ouillette, who lives near Gross Point, about twelve miles north of Chicago; thence running due west to Rock river; thence down said river to where a line drawn due west from the most southern bend of Lake Michigan crosses said river; thence east along said line to the Fox river of the Illinois; thence along the northwestern boundary line of 1816 to Lake Michigan; thence northwardly along the western shore of said lake to the place of beginning."

From this cession there was reserved to Billy Caldwell "two and

a half sections on the Chicago river above and adjoining the line of the purchase of 1816; to Victoire Pothier one and a half sections on the Chicago river above and adjoining the tract of land herein granted to Billy Caldwell; to Jane Miranda, one quarter section on the Chicago river above and adjoining the tract herein granted to Victoire Pothier; to Archange Ouilmette, a Pottawatomie woman, wife of Antoine Ouilmette, two sections for herself and her children on Lake Michigan south of and adjoining the northern boundary of the cession herein made by the Indians aforesaid to the United States."

It was agreed that these tracts of land should never be leased or conveyed by the grantees or their heirs to any persons whatever without permission of the President of the United States, and that the United States, at its own expense, should cause to be surveyed the northern boundary line of this cession from Lake Michigan to Rock river as soon as practicable. The commissioners to conclude this treaty were John McNeil, Pierre Menard and Caleb Atwater. John H. Kinzie (Indian sub-agent), Lieut. Col. Zachary Taylor, Alexander Wolcott (Indian agent), and Thomas Forsyth (Indian agent), were present. At this treaty there were paid by the United States for Indian depredations the following claims: To Antoine Ouilmette \$800 for damage by the Indians at the time of the Chicago massacre and during the War of 1812; to the heirs of John Kinzie, for damages at the Chicago massacre, and at St. Joseph (Michigan), during the War of 1812, \$3,500; to Margaret Helon, for losses at the Chicago massacre, \$800, and to James Kinzie, for money due him, \$485.

By the treaty of October 20, 1832, at Camp Tippecanoe, the Pottawatomie Indians ceded the following tract to the United States: "Beginning at a point on Lake Michigan ten miles southward of the mouth of Chicago river; thence in a direct line to a point on the Kankakee river ten miles above its mouth; thence with said river and the Illinois river to the mouth of Fox river, being the boundary of a cession made by them in 1816; thence with the southern boundary of the Indian territory to the state line between Illinois and Indiana; thence north with said line to Lake Michigan; thence with the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning." There were many reserves at Little Rock village, Twelve Mile Grove, Thorn Creek, Soldier's Village, Hickory Creek, Skunk Grove, villages of Minemaung, Mesheketeno, Waisuskucks, Shabonier. It was provided that thereafter annually there should be paid to Billy Caldwell \$600. The following claims, among many, were paid by the Government: Gurdon S. Hubbard, \$5,573; Antoine Le Clerc, \$55; Alexander Robinson, \$91; Peter Menard, Jr., \$37. At this treaty the following tracts in Cook county were reserved: Section 7, Township 37 north, Range 15 east (near the mouth of Calumet river); Section 8, Township 37 north, Range

15 east (also near the mouth of Calumet river); Section 33, Township 35 north, Range 14 east (near Steger); Southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 37 north, Range 15 east (near the mouth of Calumet river); Sections 31 and 32, Township 36 north, Range 14 east (near Homewood).

The Black Hawk war of 1832 only indirectly affected Fort Dearborn and Chicago. By May 10, of that year, about seven hundred persons, among whom were 213 women and children, were congregated in Fort Dearborn for protection. The men here with guards out remained on their farms to care for the stock, etc. Colonel Owen, commander of the fort; Gholson Kercheval and Colonel Hamilton, extra quartermasters, did all they could for the comfort of the settlers. From fifteen to twenty persons were crowded often in a single room. The Sauks and Foxes sent delegates here to induce the Pottawatomies to join them in their war on the whites. They brought strong pressure to bear on Billy Caldwell, chief of the Pottawatomies, located here, and upon Alexander Robinson, another chief. Finally Colonel Owen, Colonel Hamilton and Chiefs Caldwell and Robinson held a council with them on the North side, on which occasion Blackfoot and others savagely attacked the Government for the wrongs done the Indians and declared that now was the time to get even, and the young braves present favored their views. But Colonel Owen, in a dispassionate speech, showed how such a course would react upon the Indians and completely changed the tide. The Indians retired, consulted and finally returned and gave their hands to Colonel Owen, asserting that they were friends of the United States and would furnish 100 braves to go against the Sauks and Foxes. Upon hearing this conclusion of the Pottawatomies and their allies, the Chippewas and Ottawas present in the vicinity of Chicago, the delegates of Black Hawk's band departed. If the latter had succeeded in inducing the former to join them against the whites, there might have been another massacre at Fort Dearborn. The leading men here visited threatened points within twenty or thirty miles of Chicago and assisted in protecting the people. Companies of militia escorted to Chicago the whites gathered at James Walker's, near Plainfield, and at Holderman's Grove. The troops here joined the general movement westward against the Indians. On July 8, Gen. Winfield Scott arrived here with a large force and brought with him what was as bad as the Indians—the cholera. The soldiers who died of this disease were buried on Lake street and no record was kept of the interments. About twenty years later, when excavations in Lake street were made, their bodies were discovered and removed to the City cemetery.

By the treaty of October 27, 1832, the Kaskaskia, Peoria, Michigamia, Cahokia and Tamarois Indians—all of the Illinois nation—ceded to the United States all their claims to lands in Illinois and Missouri.

By the treaty of September 26, 1833, concluded at Chicago with the Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatomie Indians, the claim of the United States to the following tract was reaffirmed and made permanent, viz.: "All their land along the western shore of Lake Michigan and between this lake and the land ceded to the United States by the Winnebago nation (Rock river), bounded north by Milwaukee river, and on the south by the line running due west from southern point of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi—containing in all about 5,000,000 acres." The Indians were removed west by the provisions of this treaty. Mrs. Mann, daughter of Antoine Ouilmette, other children of Ouilmette, the Laframboise children, the Beaubiens, Billy Caldwell, Billy Caldwell's children, Alexander Robinson, Joseph Laframboise, and others, received cash in lieu of reservations.

On September 26, 1833, the treaty with the Pottawatomes (about 7,000) was held on the North Side under a tent. Thomas J. V. Owen, George B. Porter and William Weatherford signed the treaty on behalf of the United States. The Indians ceded all their remaining territory in northern Illinois and Wisconsin—about 20,000,000 acres. The Indians were mostly encamped in the woods on the North Side, but a large band was under a cottonwood tree at Lake and State streets. Many speculators were present. "There were scenes enacted which it would be no credit to humanity to narrate. Quite a large number of our present citizens were here at the time of the treaty—(*Annual Review of Chicago*, 1854). The Indians were fleeced by the whites of nearly all they obtained at this treaty.

"NOTICE:—The Chicago treaty of September 26, 1833, having been ratified only on certain conditions, and as it is not known that these conditions will be assented to on the part of the Indians: Therefore be it known, that all persons presuming to settle on the ceded tract will be immediately removed therefrom."—(J. V. Owen, Indian Agent, August, 1834.)

Mr. Calhoun, an eye witness, thus in part describes in his paper the payment of the Indian annuity on October 28, 1834: "About \$30,000 worth of goods were to be distributed. They assembled to the number of about 4,000. The distribution took place by piling the whole quantity in a heap upon the prairie on the west side of the river near the corner of Randolph and Canal streets. The Indians were made to sit down upon the grass in a circle around the pile of goods—their squaws sitting behind them. The half-breeds and traders were appointed to distribute the goods, and they leisurely walked to the pile and taking an armful proceeded to throw to one and another of those sitting on the grass, and to whom they were appointed to distribute, such articles as they saw fit, and then returned to the pile to replenish. Shortly the Indians began to show an anxiety not to be overlooked in the distribution and at first got on their knees, vociferating all the time in right

lusty Indian gibberish. Then they rose on one foot, and soon all were standing, and they began to contract the circle until they finally made a rush for the pile. I saw then a manner of dispersing a mob that I never saw exemplified before nor since. The crowd was so great around the pile of goods that those who were back from them could not get to them and the outsiders at once commenced hurling whatever missiles they could get hold of, literally filling the air and causing them to fall in the center where the crowd was the most dense. These, to save a broken head, rushed away, leaving a space for those who had hurled the missiles to rush in for a share of the spoils." This statement was made by Mr. Calhoun in 1854 upon the request of the author of *Annual Review of Chicago*. Indians were killed at every distribution. Only two such distributions were made here.

"On Monday of last week the Indian annuities were paid. Considerable drunkenness among the Indians was observed, but we are informed that this evil was greatly diminished from the last year. A number died while here, and two Indians were killed by being stabbed by others."—(*Democrat*, November 5, 1834.)

"The agents of the United States are now paying the Indians at this place. The number here has been estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000, and a more motley group eye never beheld. Yesterday they had a dance through some of the principal streets around the star spangled banner. Their clothing is of every color, bright red predominating; and bedizened with bracelets, ribbons and feathers, they presented a scene in which art and nature were strangely jumbled together. On Monday one was tried by his tribe for the murder of a squaw and sentenced to death. He was shot by the chief a short distance from town"—(*Democrat*, August 19, 1835).

During the summer of 1835 the Indians were removed in groups to their new homes west of the Mississippi. In September, Col. J. B. F. Russell advertised for forty ox-teams of two yoke each with which to remove the last of them. With these wagons and teams he started about October 1, accompanied by about fifteen hundred Indians—men, women and children—and such baggage and belongings as they possessed. Thus the curtain was rung down on the last of the Indians of this county.

It should be noted that the tract six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago river, obtained from the Indians at the treaty of Greenville in 1795, was never surveyed and its boundaries defined and marked. The object of the United States for the location of a fort at the mouth of the river was attained when this cession was secured, and to the future was left its survey if needed. It was not needed, because the treaty of 1816 affirmed the grant of the six-acre tract by including it in a much larger cession.

COOK COUNTY BEFORE ITS FORMATION—THE
NORTHERN BOUNDARY—HURON COUNTY—
LAND SURVEYS, ETC.

THE Colony of Virginia was very active, both before and during the Revolution, in pushing its claims to the Western country. The establishment of Fort Pitt was really a movement of the Virginia colony. So was the grant to the Ohio Company of a large tract at or near the present Louisville. Kentucky itself was mainly a Virginia settlement. The movement of Capt. James Willing down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, early in 1778, was primarily in the interest of the Virginia colony. The expedition of George Rogers Clark a few months later had the same origin—was instigated by Virginia in the interest of the colonies generally, and herself in particular. Thus the colony was active in placing wide claims on as much of the Western country as possible, in order to forestall either of the other colonies, particularly Pennsylvania. This design held good during the Revolution, because it was presumed that ownership of the Western country among the colonies themselves, whether they gained their independence or not, would still remain open for settlement after the war.

Nothing whatever concerning the boundaries of the thirteen original colonies was said in the Declaration of Independence. In the Articles of Confederation adopted July 9, 1778, it was provided that "the United States, in Congress assembled, shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise, between two or more states, concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever." The Constitution of the United States adopted September 17, 1787, provided that "the Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." On October 5, 1778, the Virginia assembly created Illinois county by the following act in part:

"AN ACT FOR ESTABLISHING THE COUNTY OF ILLINOIS AND
FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL PROTECTION AND DEFENSE
THEREOF.

"WHEREAS, By a successful expedition carried on by the Virginia militia on the western side of the Ohio river, several of the British posts within the territory of the commonwealth, in the country adjacent to the river Mississippi, have been reduced and the inhab-

itants have acknowledged themselves citizens thereof and taken the oath of fidelity to the same; and the good faith and safety of the commonwealth require that the said citizens should be supported and protected by speedy and effectual reinforcements, which will be the best means of preventing the inroads and depredations of the Indians upon the inhabitants to the westward of the Allegheny mountains; and,

“WHEREAS, From their remote situation it may at this time be difficult, if not impracticable, to govern them by the present laws of this commonwealth until proper information, by intercourse with their fellow citizens on the west side of the Ohio, shall have familiarized them to the same, and it is therefore expedient that some temporary form of government, adapted to their circumstances, should in the meantime be established; therefore,

“Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That all the citizens of this commonwealth who are already settled, or shall hereafter settle, on the western side of the Ohio aforesaid, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called Illinois county; and that the Governor of this commonwealth, with the advice of the Council, may appoint a county lieutenant or commandant in chief in that county, during pleasure, who shall appoint and commission so many deputy commandants, militia officers and commissaries, as he shall think proper in the different districts, during pleasure, all of whom, before they enter into office, shall take the oath of fidelity to this commonwealth and the oath of office according to the form of their own religion, which the inhabitants shall fully and to all intents and purposes enjoy, together with all their civil rights and property.”—(October, 1778, 3rd of Commonwealth, Chapter XXI, page 552, Vol. 9, *Henning's Statutes at Large*.)

The act continued and made full provision for the care of the people, as well as the wilderness and remoteness of the county permitted. Civil officers were to be chosen by a majority of the people, and the militia was to be organized. Col. John Todd was, by act of the Assembly of Virginia, on December 12, 1778, appointed county lieutenant or commandant of Illinois county. The county of Illinois was created as soon as practicable after it was learned that Col. George Rogers Clark had captured the Illinois country. Colonel Todd was thus instructed by Gov. Patrick Henry of Virginia—“Consider yourself as at the head of the civil department and as such having the command of the militia, who are not to be under the command of the military, until ordered out by the civil authority, and act in conjunction with them.”

The county organization in Virginia was in imitation of the English shire system—in reality a sort of microcosm of the state. The chief officer was the county lieutenant, who was first denominated “commander of plantations” with authority over certain territory. In England this office was usually occupied by a knight

and hence in Virginia "gentlemen" were usually found in such positions. His powers were more executive than judicial and he was held responsible for the faithful administration of county affairs. He was at the head of the militia and could order them out.

Congress by act of September 6, 1780, recommended that states having claims to "waste and unappropriated lands in the western country" should cede to the United States for the common benefit of the Union a liberal portion of such claims. In response to this recommendation the state of Virginia did on January 2, 1781, pass an act to surrender all its right, title and claim to the territory northwest of the river Ohio, subject to conditions as follows: 1.—That the territory so ceded should be laid out into independent states. 2.—That Virginia should be reimbursed for reducing the British posts at the Kaskaskias and St. Vincents (Vincennes) and for her subsequent expense in maintaining the garrisons and supporting the civil government there, etc. 3.—That the French and Canadians there should be secured in their possessions. 4.—That as George Rogers Clark, who had been sent out by Virginia and had conquered the western country, had been promised a gratuity of land, he and his soldiers should be given a grant in said territory of 150,000 acres. 5.—That certain other military claims should be settled by the retention on the part of Virginia of other tracts of land northwest of the Ohio. 6.—That the remainder of said territory should be devoted to a common fund for all the states alike. 7.—That private claims of individuals based on Indian grants to any part of said territory should be void. 8.—That all the remaining territory of Virginia should be guaranteed to that state by the United States.

New Jersey contended that the demands of Virginia concerning the western or "crown lands" were "partial, unjust and illiberal." This state took the position that it was understood at the outset by the thirteen states that each of them was to have its "just and uncontrovertible claim to its full proportion of all vacant territory." The New Jersey Legislature further said June 14, 1784: "It is particularly disagreeable to have occasion to trouble Congress with so many applications on this head, but the importance of the subject, the danger of so much property being unjustly wrested from us, together with its being our indispensable duty, in justification and defense of the rights of the people we represent, must be our apology; we cannot be silent while viewing one state aggrandizing herself by the unjust detention of that property which has been procured by the common blood and treasure of the whole and which on every principle of reason and justice is vested in Congress for the use and general benefit of the Union they represent. They do therefore express their dissatisfaction with the cession of western territory made by the state of Virginia in January, 1781, as being

far short of affording that justice which is equally due to the United States at large, and request that Congress will not accept of said cession, but that they will press upon the said state to make a more liberal surrender of that territory of which they claim so boundless a proportion."

"It is idle to talk of the conquest as being purely a Virginia affair. It was conquered by Clark, a Virginian, with some scant help from Virginia, but it was retained only owing to the power of the United States. . . . Had Virginia alone been in interest Great Britain would not have even paid her claims the compliment of listening to them. . . . The revolutionary war was emphatically fought by Americans for America. No part could have been won without the help of the whole, and every victory was thus a victory for all in which all can take pride."—(*Winning of the West*.—Roosevelt.)

It was shown by William L. May in Congress in 1834-5 that the westward claim of Virginia did not extend as far north as the southernmost bend of Lake Michigan; the grant of that colony extended two hundred miles north and two hundred miles south of Point Comfort. New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Virginia laid claim to territory northwest of the river Ohio.

Congress earnestly recommended to the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut that they do without delay release to the United States in Congress assembled all claims and pretensions of claims to the said western territory without any conditions or restrictions whatever, and declared that the United States could not consistently "accept the cession proposed to be made by the state of Virginia or guarantee the tract of country claimed by them in their act of cession," for the following reasons: 1.—It appeared to your committee from the vouchers laid before them that all the lands ceded or pretended to be ceded to the United States by the state of Virginia are within the claims of the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, being part of the lands belonging to the said Six Nations of Indians and their tributaries. 2.—It appeared that a great part of the lands claimed by the state of Virginia and requested to be guaranteed to them by Congress is also within the claim of the state of New York, being also part of the country of the said Six Nations and their tributaries. 3.—It also appeared that a large part of the lands last aforesaid are to the westward of the west boundary of the late colony of Virginia as established by the King of Great Britain in Council previous to the present Revolution. 4.—It appeared that a large tract of said lands hath been legally and equitably sold and conveyed away under the Government of Great Britain before the declaration of independence by persons claiming the absolute property thereof. 5.—It appeared that in the year 1763 a very large part thereof was separated and appointed for a distinct government and colony by the King of

Great Britain with the knowledge and approbation of the government of Virginia. 6.—The conditions annexed to the said cession are incompatible with the honor, interests and peace of the United States and therefore in the opinion of your committee altogether inadmissible; therefore,

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the state of Virginia, as they value the peace, welfare and increase of the United States, that they reconsider their said act of cession and by a proper act for the purpose cede to the United States all claims and pretensions to the lands and country beyond a reasonable western boundary consistent with their former acts while a colony under the power of Great Britain and agreeable to their just rights of soil and jurisdiction at the commencement of the present war, and that free from any conditions and restrictions whatever."

Thus in the end Congress agreed substantially to grant the above demands of Virginia from Number 1 to Number 6 inclusive, rejected Number 7 as unnecessary in view of the acceptance of Number 6, and refused to grant Number 8. The Congressional records show that the members of Congress generally took the same view of the Virginia claims that New Jersey did. The debate on the subject was sharp and epigrammatic, each state making such claims exhibiting decided jealousy of its rights; but finally a diplomatic or conciliatory course was pursued, and Virginia and the other states having claims to distant western territory were requested in the interests of the inhabitants of all the thirteen states to cede such claims without reservation to the general government for the use of all. While placing this finality in the form of a request, Congress did not surrender the right of the government to demand for the use of all the people the possession of all territory wrested from Great Britain by the united efforts of the thirteen states. The opinion prevailed that the territory acquired outside of the reasonable boundaries of the thirteen states had been obtained by the joint efforts of all and should be disposed of for the common benefit under the direction of the government. This conclusion was one of the most notable of the early surrenders of the doctrine of states rights. Virginia assented to the request of Congress by Act of Dec. 20, 1783.

It was proposed in Congress on July 7, 1786, that the territory northwest of the river Ohio should be divided into five states—three between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, separated by lines north and south through the mouths of the Wabash and Big Miami rivers and south of a due east and west line extending from the Ohio to the Mississippi rivers and passing through the most southerly point of Lake Michigan. The fourth state was to be between Lakes Huron and Michigan, and the fifth between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river.

The ordinance of 1787, passed by Congress July 13, 1787, pro-

vided that, "It is further understood and declared that the boundaries of these three states shall be subject so far to be altered that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan."

The Ordinance of 1787 further provided that the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio should for purposes of temporary government be constituted one district, subject later to be divided into two districts; that there should be a governor who should be commander-in-chief of the militia, a secretary, a court of three judges, a legislative council and a house of representatives.

On June 20, 1790, Knox county was created with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the standing stone forks of the Great Miami river and down the said river to the confluence with the Ohio river; thence with the Ohio river to the small stream or rivulet above Fort Massac; thence with the eastern line of St. Clair county to the mouth of the Little Michillimackinac; thence up the Illinois river to the forks or confluence of the Theokiki (Kankakee), and Chicago (Desplaines), thence by a line to be drawn due north to the boundary of the territory of the United States, and so far easterly upon said boundary line as that a due south line may be drawn to the place of beginning."—(*St. Clair Papers*, Vol. II.). Knox county thus embraced the present Cook county.

By act of May 7, 1800, Congress divided the Northwest territory into two separate governments—all west of a line drawn from the mouth of Kentucky river to Fort Recovery and thence due north to the Canadian line to be called Indiana territory. This included Cook county. The same government was prepared for this territory as had been prepared for the Northwest territory in 1787. Saint Vincennes was made the seat of government.

By proclamation of the Governor, February 3, 1801, what is now Cook county was embraced within the new limits of St. Clair county, the following being the language: "The county of St. Clair shall be bounded on the south by the before-mentioned east and west line running from the Mississippi through the Sink Hole Springs to the intersection of the north line running from the Great Cave aforesaid; thence from the said point of intersection by a direct line to the mouth of the Great Kennoumic (Calumet) river, falling into the southerly bend of Lake Michigan; thence by a direct northeast line to the division line between the Indiana and Northwestern territories; thence along the said line to the territorial boundary of the United States and along the said boundary line to the intersection thereof with the Mississippi and down the Mississippi to the place of beginning."—(*Executive Journal*, Indiana Territory, Vol. III., page 982.)

Previous to the formation of the State of Indiana, Congress had carefully observed the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. When that State was admitted, Congress disregarded and extended the northern and western boundaries of the state, the former ten miles north of the east and west line through the southerly bend of Lake Michigan. "The State of Illinois subsequently assented for a valuable consideration to this deviation of Congress from the Ordinance so far as related to the western boundary of Indiana in which alone was she interested."—(*Senate Documents*, 1st Session, XXIV Congress, Vol. III.)

The people of the counties of Randolph and St. Clair, in Indiana Territory (which included Cook county), petitioned Congress in February, 1808, that they were called upon to suffer great hardships by the failure to divide the said territory into the two states provided for in the Ordinance of 1787. They recited that "among the disadvantages they state that the inhabitants of their two large and populous counties are subject to be called from one hundred and eighty to one hundred and fifty miles through a wilderness (which for want of wood and living water must long remain dreary and difficult to pass through) to attend as suitors, witnesses, etc., at the general court, which is held at Vincennes, has cognizance of every matter in controversy exceeding the value of fifty dollars." The House Committee of Congress, to whom was referred this petition, reported that it was then inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

The question of dividing Indiana Territory as proposed in the aforesaid petition, was again considered by Congress in December, 1808. The committee of the House decided "that as the majority of the citizens desired the separation it was deemed advisable to grant the same, and that therefore the following resolution should be adopted": "*Resolved*, That it is expedient to divide the Indiana Territory and to establish a separate territorial government west of the river Wabash agreeably to the Ordinance for the government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the river Ohio passed on the 13th day of July, 1787."

The Act of February 3, 1809, divided Indiana Territory into two distinct governments. The Illinois name was revived, as it was dear to the hearts of the people. "Illinois country" had been its name since the first French invasion. It was formed of all that part of Indiana Territory lying west of the Wabash river and a line drawn from the said river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. Illinois state, admitted April 18, 1818, was bounded as follows: East, by the Wabash river and the north line from Vincennes to the northwest corner of Indiana, thence east with the north boundary of Indiana to the middle of Lake Michigan, thence north along the middle of Lake Michigan to North latitude 42 degrees and 30

minutes, thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, thence down the same to the mouth of the Ohio, thence up the latter to the mouth of the Wabash. The population in 1800 was 215, in 1810, was 12,282, and in 1820, was 55,211.

On April 28, 1809, Nathaniel Pope, territorial Secretary and acting Governor, created by proclamation St. Clair county, with the following boundary: "All that part of Illinois Territory which lies north of the line dividing the counties of Randolph and St. Clair as it existed under the government of Indiana Territory." On the last day of February, 1809, Cook county was embraced within the limits of the New St. Clair county.

On September 14, 1812, Madison county was created as follows: "Beginning on the Mississippi river to run with the second township line above Cahokia east until it strikes the dividing line between Illinois and Indiana Territories; thence with said dividing line to the line of Upper Canada; thence with said line to the Mississippi; thence down the Mississippi to the beginning." This description embraced the present Cook county. "I do appoint the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick to be the seat of Justice of said county (Proclamation of Gov. Ninian Edwards, Kaskaskia, September 14, 1812).

By Act of November 24, 1814, Cook county was included in the new county of Edwards, as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Bonipart (Bon Pas) creek, on the Big Wabash, and running thence due west to the meridian line which runs due north from the mouth of the Ohio river; thence with said meridian line and due north until it strikes the line of Upper Canada; thence with the line of Upper Canada to the line that separates this territory from the Indiana territory; and thence with said dividing line to the beginning, shall constitute a separate county to be called Edwards."

Cook county was included in Crawford county by the following Act, approved December 31, 1816: "Beginning at the mouth of the Embarras and running with said river to the intersection of the line dividing Townships Nos. 3 and 4 north, Range 11 west, of the Second principal meridian; thence west with said township line to the meridian and due north until it strikes the line of Upper Canada; thence to the line that separates this territory from the State of Indiana; thence south with said dividing line to the beginning, shall constitute a separate county to be called Crawford."

The Act approved March 22, 1819, creating Clark county, embraced what is now Cook county, as follows: "All that part of Crawford county lying north of a line beginning on the Great Wabash river, dividing Townships 8 and 9 north, running due west, shall form a new and separate county to be called Clark."

Pike county was created January 31, 1821, with the following boundary: "Up the middle of the Illinois river from its mouth to the fork and up the south fork (Kankakee) to the Indiana state

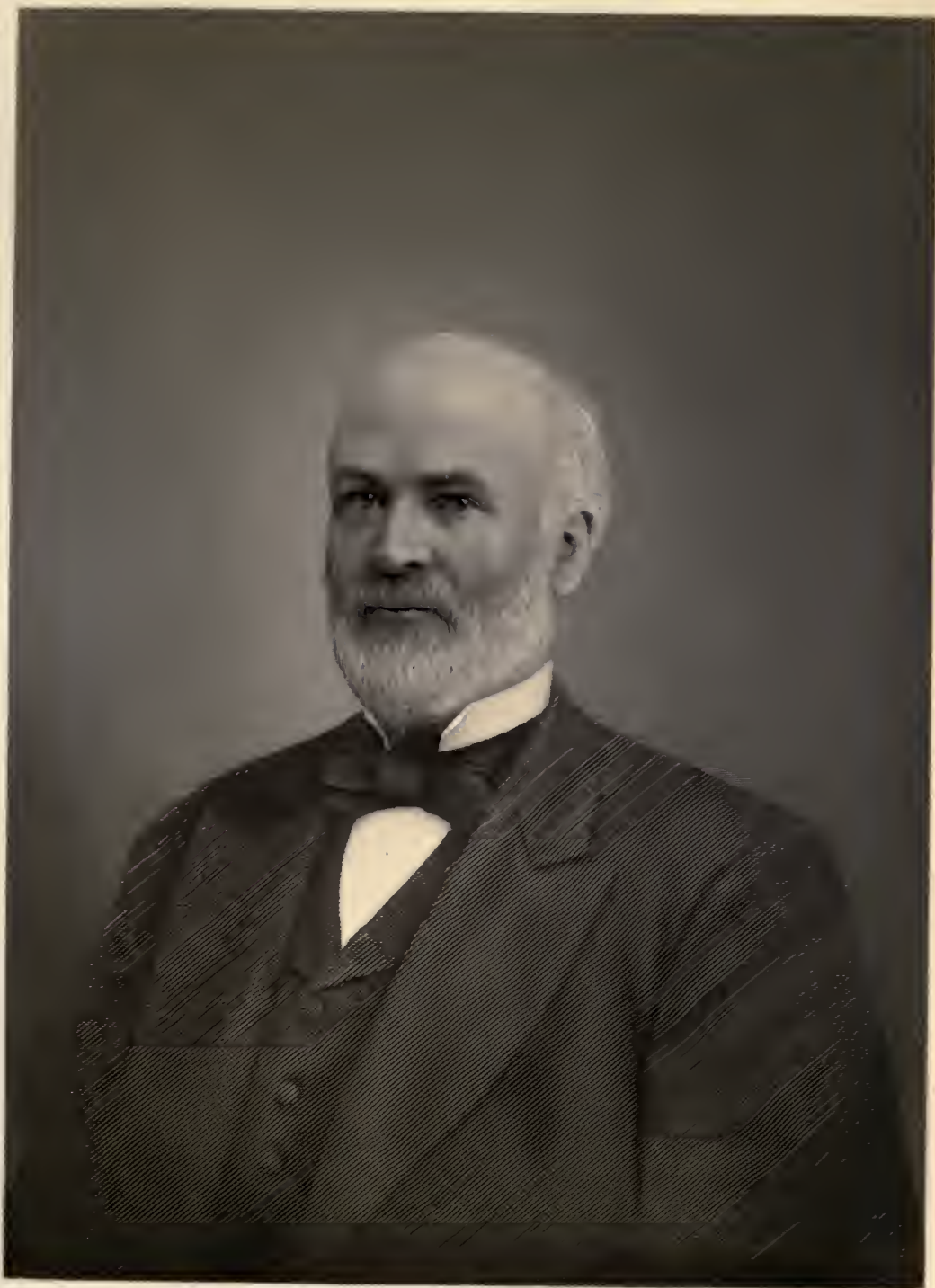
line; thence north with the state line to the north boundary of the state; thence west with said state line to the west boundary of the state; thence with said boundary to the place of beginning." What is now Cook county was thus embraced in Pike county.

Edgar county was created January 3, 1823, bordered on Indiana and was twenty-four miles wide. By the same Act "All that tract of country west of Edgar county that is not attached to any other county, and all that tract of country north of said Edgar county to Lake Michigan" was attached to Edgar county. It appears from this Act that the southern part of what is now Cook county was attached to Edgar county—probably all south of an east and west line through the most southern point of Lake Michigan. The remainder of the present Cook county was attached to Fulton county by the following Act approved January 28, 1823: "Beginning at the point where the Fourth principal meridian intersects the Illinois river; thence up the middle of said river to where the line between Ranges 5 and 6 strikes the said river; thence north with the said line between Ranges 5 and 6 east to the township line between Townships 9 and 10 north; thence west with said line to the Fourth principal meridian, thence south with said line to the place of beginning; and all the rest and residue of the attached part of the county of Pike east of the Fourth principal meridian shall be attached to, and be a part of, the said county of Fulton until otherwise disposed of by the general assembly." Chicago is referred to in this Act.

Putnam county was created January 13, 1825, with the following boundary: "Beginning at the point where the township line between Townships 11 and 12 north touches the Illinois river; thence up the river to the south fork (Kankakee) thereof; thence up the said fork to the line dividing this state from Indiana; thence up the said line to the northeast corner of this state; thence west on the north boundary thereof to the range line between Ranges 4 and 5 east; thence south on said range line to the line between Townships 11 and 12 north; thence east to the place of beginning." Putnam county was placed in the first judicial circuit. Nothing in the Act was said about Chicago.

"By one of the provisions of the Act creating Peoria county, January 13, 1825, all the country north of that county and north of the Illinois and Kankakee rivers, etc., was attached to Peoria county. No part of Cook county was ever in Peoria, but all of it was once in Putnam at a time when all of it was attached to Peoria and when the Peorians held the offices."

"Peter Cartwright, of Sangamon, for the committee on internal improvement, introduced in the House, in 1828-9, a bill that bore no title. In making up the journal the clerk entitled it—'An Act forming the counties of Chicago, Pinckney and Brown.' It was read twice, sent to the committee of the whole, and reported with amendments, and then on motion of Jonathan H. Pugh, of Sanga-



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mon, was laid on the table, where it remained. As originally drawn, the third section of the bill would have created the county of _____ with a boundary line running west from the northeast corner of Township 41 north, Range 14 east, of the Third principal meridian (in the lake near Evanston) to the northwest corner of Township 41 north, Range 10 east (near the village of Barrington); thence south (on the line between the towns of Palatine and Barrington) to the northwest corner of Township 37 north (now in the northern boundary of Will county); thence east to the northwest corner of Township 37 north, Range 11 east (one of the Du Page-Will corners); thence south to the southwest corner of Township 35 north; thence east on the township line to the east line of the state; thence north to Lake Michigan and along the state boundary to the place of beginning, including and embracing the lands covered by the waters of the lake, being within the jurisdiction of the state. In the original bill all the words describing this county have been crossed out, and over them is pasted a slip, evidently the amendment of the committee, which names this county "Chicago." The bill attached to Chicago county considerable adjacent territory. . . . It may be that the failure of this bill can be accounted for by the fact that the Senate had passed, and the House was then considering, though it took no final action upon, a bill for "An Act constituting the county of Michigan," which county would have included all that part of the state east of Fox river and north of the Illinois and Kankakee rivers."

"During the first session of the Seventh General Assembly, 1830-1831, there was presented to the House a petition from Jo Daviess, Putnam, and the attached parts of Tazewell and Peoria counties, asking the formation of a new county. Then Joel Wright of the Pike, Adams, Fulton, Schuyler, Peoria and Jo Daviess district presented a petition from the inhabitants in the neighborhood of Chicago in the county of Peoria praying for a new county. On motion of John F. Posey of the Fayette, Bond, Tazewell, Montgomery and and Shelby district, it was resolved that a select committee be appointed to lay off all the country on the other side of the Illinois river from Peoria county to Chicago into counties and to report by bill. The committee was composed of Posey, Wright and Jonathan H. Pugh of Sangamon. To the same committee was sent, on motion of Posey, after its second reading, a bill introduced by Jacob Ogle of St. Clair for 'An Act to organize the county of Columbia.' This select committee reported a bill for 'An Act to create and organize the counties therein named,' which passed the House. It was amended in the Senate, the House concurring, and became a law January 15, 1831. It created Cook and La Salle, changed the boundaries of Putnam and added some territory to Henry."

"It was enacted by the first section of this act, that the country

within a line commencing at the Indiana line where it intersects the line between Townships 33 and 34 north (in Will county); thence west to the southwest corner of Township 34 north, Range 9 east, of the Third principal meridian (on the Grundy-Will line); thence north to the northern boundary line of the state; thence east with said line to the northeast corner of the state; thence southwardly along the state line to the place of beginning, shall constitute Cook county and the county seat shall be at Chicago. The thirteenth section of this act attaches to Cook all the territory north of Cook county and parallel with the lines of the same as far northwardly as Rock river. This act gave Cook all its present territory, all of Du Page and Lake, three miles now at the east end of McHenry and about two-thirds of Will."

"The original bill for the 'Act to create and organize the counties therein named' gave Chicago as the name of the county formed by the first section. In the second section it is provided that the boundary line of La Salle county shall begin at the southwest corner of Chicago county. There is nothing on the original bill to indicate when the name of this county was changed."—(The above quoted paragraphs were contributed by William D. Barge, attorney, of Chicago, who has made an elaborate and special study of early Cook county affairs.)

"Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the ensuing Legislature for the erection of a new county, to be taken from the counties of La Salle, Cook and Iroquois, as at present organized."—(Ottawa newspaper, July 24, 1834.)

By act of January 12, 1836, Will county was created with the following boundary: "Beginning at the northwest corner of Township 37 north, Range 9 east, and running thence east to the east line of Range 10, thence south six miles, thence east six miles, thence south six miles, then east six miles, then south six miles, thence east to the state line, thence south to the Kankakee and down the same to the north line of Township 31, thence west to the west line of Range 9, thence north to the place of beginning." As will be seen, this division cut away a considerable portion of Cook county.

By act of January 16, 1836, McHenry county was created with the following boundary: "Beginning at a point on Lake Michigan where the township line dividing Townships 42 and 43 strikes said lake, and running thence west along said line to the east line of Range 4, east of the Third principal meridian, thence north to the northern boundary line of the state, thence east to Lake Michigan; thence along the shore line of said lake to the place of beginning." This cut off another large slice from Cook county.

"During the session of the Tenth General Assembly, 1836-37, there was presented to the House a petition from Cook, Will and Kane, praying the establishment of a new county, and it was sent to a committee that was soon afterwards, at its own request, dis-

charged from consideration of the matter. Then John Naper, a county member, had the petition sent to the committee on Internal Improvements, and he later introduced and there was passed a bill for the formation of Michigan county, which was approved March 2, 1837. It provided for the establishment of a county of that name out of that part of Cook lying west of the line between Ranges 11 and 12 (all of the town of Lemont, the county of Du Page and the towns north of it) if a majority of the voters in Cook at the election therein provided for consented thereto, but they did not do this, so the act failed to have any effect."—(William D. Barge.)

"In 1838 a scheme to make four counties out of Cook met with some favor, and committees were appointed and meetings held to promote it. One county was to have nine townships out of the northwest corner of Cook, and another (Du Page) immediately south of this was also to have nine townships. A failure of the committee to meet at the appointed time disconcerted the promoters, and the scheme failed."—(Blanchard, *History of Du Page County*.)

Several of the people of Cook sent to the Senate of the Eleventh General Assembly, 1838-39, a petition praying that the territory in the county within Range 9 (the towns of Barrington and Hanover), and the west half of Range 10 (Palatine and Schaumberg), be annexed to Kane county. The petition went to the standing committee and was never heard of afterwards, possibly because the passage of the bill for the creation of the county of Du Page might be considered as giving sufficient relief. That act was passed upon petitions from Cook and Will for a new county, and was approved February 9, 1839. It was not to become effective unless a majority in those counties voting at the election therein provided for consented thereto. The result of the election took from Cook county all of the present Du Page with the following boundary: Commencing on the east line of Kane county at the division line between Sections 18 and 19, in Township 37 north, Range 9 east, of the Third principal meridian, pursuing the same line eastward until it strikes the Des Plaines river; thence following the said river up to the range line between Townships 11 and 12 east, of the Third principal meridian; thence north on said line to the township line between Townships 40 and 41; thence west on said line to the east line of Kane county; thence south on the east line of Kane county to the place of beginning.

An unsuccessful effort to create a new county out of Cook and Will was made before the Twelfth General Assembly in 1840-41. The people in Range 9 and the west half of Range 10 in Cook asked the Thirteenth General Assembly, 1842-43, to annex that territory to Kane. Others in Cook asked that the county be divided. Some wanted another county out of Cook and McHenry, and others asked for a new county out of Cook and Will, but all their efforts failed. Three hundred and twenty-five citizens of Cook petitioned

the Fourteenth General Assembly, 1844, for the formation of a new county, and three hundred of Cook and Will asked for another county. Neither petition accomplished anything. The next effort to divide the county was made during the session of the Seventeenth General Assembly, 1851, and it failed.

"To the Voters of Cook County:

"The undersigned voters residing in the territory now comprising the towns of Schaumburg, Palatine, Barrington and Hanover beg leave respectfully to submit the following facts to the consideration of the voters of Cook county, and in view thereof to appeal to their magnanimity and sense of justice to allow the people of said towns to be relieved from the inconvenience they now endure by detaching the said towns from Cook county and adding them to Kane county. 1.—All legal and political business of a county is generally transacted at the county seat. The average distance from such towns, in a direct line to the county seat of Cook county, is about thirty miles (by traveled route it is still more), while to the county seat of Kane county it is only a distance of about sixteen miles—a difference in distance in favor of Kane county of about one-half—and by public conveyance the difference is still greater. 2.—Most of the business of Schaumburg and Palatine and nearly all of Barrington and Hanover is now transacted in Kane county. At Elgin and other points on Fox river our milling, mechanical business, merchandising, etc., are done; our social relations and interests are also mostly with the people of Kane county. 3.—The west line of Hanover and Barrington is from half to one and a half miles east of Fox river, to which river, as is usual in such cases, the trade and commerce of a belt of country on either side thereof naturally tend; so that by the laws of trade as well as socially the said towns ought to be attached to Kane county. Toward the people of Cook county we entertain none other than friendly feelings, and were it not for reasons enumerated above—evils to us arising solely from our peculiar position—we should never consent to a separation; but as things exist our wants and inconveniences impel us to ask a separation, and in this manner we earnestly solicit the voters of Cook county to be just—to do with us as they, in a similar situation, would be done by, and vote for striking off said town from Cook county, March 16, 1853.

John Hill.
G. Rosenkearns.
Luther Herrick.
John Herrick.
Artemas Grave.
Peter Bussett
John F. Cook
O. B. Jerome.
Abel D. Gifford.
Guy Adams.
Benj. Adams.

Charles Merrifield.
George E. Smith.
Simeon Drake.
Nathaniel Ballard.
Samuel Gould.
B. Morgan.
A. Leatherman.
P. Hammond.
A. Spitzer.
W. Woodworth.
Cyrus Butterfield.

Wm. McNamara.
John Hammer.
Terrence Ryan.
C. J. Wiltzie.
D. C. Adams.
S. S. Hammer.
W. Adams.
H. Wilmarth.
M. E. Johnson.
S. W. Slaid.
Alexander Jewell.

L. Hill.	N. Alvord.	Henry Schierding.
Horace Adams.	Jason Alvord.	H. H. Gage.
John Guptail.	Chester Babcock.	Cornelius Jaquish.
A. H. Johnson.	Thomas De Wise.	James Smith.
Ebenezer Colby.	Simon Quick.	A. Harwood.
E. E. D. Wood.	R. H. Wiggins.	Lysander Beverly.
Thomas S. Clark.	George Hammer.	Richard Kelly.
T. Clark.	James Schoonhoven.	R. Y. Perry.
Morgan S. Johnson.	James Jones.	S. W. Kingsley.
John Hubbard.	Robert Gardner.	R. Nute.
John K. Hubbard.	George W. Waterman.	Isaac Thomas.
Daniel Leatherman.	S. R. Sabin.	William James.
Charles B. Hawley.	Thomas Schoonhoven.	J. H. Hawley.
Daniel S. Jenck.	Joseph R. Stebbins.	George T. Waterman.
E. F. Colby.	Joseph Horne.	

These petitioners secured the passage of the Act to provide for annexing certain towns in Cook county to the county of Kane, approved February 12, 1853, and provision was made for a vote upon the proposed transfer of those towns. To make the act effective there was required a majority of all the votes in Kane and a majority of all those in Cook who voted on the question. The change was not made. The bill for the act was introduced in the House by Homer Wilmarth, of Cook. During the session of the Eighteenth General Assembly, 1853, when the act last mentioned was passed, efforts were made to establish a new county out of Cook and Will, and to form one out of Cook, Will and Iroquois, and for one out of Will and Iroquois. There was introduced in the Senate a bill for An Act to establish the county of Columbia, and for other purposes therein named. It was read twice and sent to a committee that was afterwards, upon its own request, discharged from further consideration of the matter, and the bill was laid on the table and never taken up. The act that created Cook originated in the House, and the honor of selecting the name belongs to Samuel Alexander, of Pope county, a member of the Senate, who, when the bill was pending there, secured the adoption of his amendment striking out Chicago and inserting Cook. The name was chosen in honor of Daniel Pope Cook, Auditor of Illinois Territory, Judge of the Territory, Attorney General of the State and the first Congressman elected from the State."—(Ford, *History of Illinois*; Davidson & Stuve, *History of Illinois*; Reynolds, *Pioneer History of Illinois*.)

Nathaniel Pope was chosen territorial delegate to Congress in 1816. To his determination and efforts is due the fact that Chicago is in Illinois and not in Wisconsin. To understand the force of his argument, the condition of affairs at that time must be considered. The Ordinance of 1787 fixed the northern boundary of Illinois on the east and west line passing through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, thus giving the state no lake coast except at a single point. There were no railroads in those days and it was not known that there ever would be. It was thought that commerce would have to depend upon water for transportation and that

an eastern outlet for the shipments of products over the Great Lakes would be of vital importance. Indiana had succeeded in having its northern boundary extended ten miles to the northward, thus giving it considerable stretch of lake coast. Michigan had left an abundance of coast and the new state to be formed in the northwest (Wisconsin) would also be well supplied in this regard. But Illinois had none. It had no outlet through the Great Lakes, but was entitled to one and could only get it by having its boundary extended northward. If the boundary were extended northward only ten miles it would come near passing directly through Chicago and would cut in half and place in two states the proposed canal sure to be built connecting Lake Michigan and the Illinois river. The proper step to take, therefore, was to remove the northern boundary far enough north to locate both Chicago and the proposed canal wholly and surely within the State of Illinois. That was the logic of the situation. It was sound and reasonable, and it won. The proceedings in Congress are interesting.

"The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to enable the people of Illinois Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on a footing with the original states. Mr. Pope moved to amend the bill by striking out the lines defining the boundaries of the new state and to insert the following:

"Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same and with the line of Indiana to the northwest corner of said state; thence east with the line of the same state to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north along the middle of said lake to north latitude 42 degrees 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river; thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river; and thence up the latter river along the northwestern shore to the beginning."

"The object of this amendment, Mr. Pope said, was to gain for the proposed state a coast on Lake Michigan. This would afford additional security to the perpetuity of the Union, inasmuch as the state would thereby be connected with the states of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York through the lakes. The facility of opening a canal between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river, said Mr. Pope, is acknowledged by every one who has visited the place. Giving to the proposed state the port of Chicago (embraced in the proposed limits) will draw its attention to the opening of communication between the Illinois river and that place, and the improvement of that harbor. It was believed, he said, upon good authority, that the line of separation between Indiana and Illinois would strike Lake Michigan south of Chicago and not pass west of it, as had been supposed by some geographers who had favored us with maps of that country; and, Mr. Pope added, that all the country north of the proposed state and bounded by Lakes Michigan,

Huron and Superior, and by the Lake of the Woods and the Mississippi river, must form but one state, Congress being restricted by the Ordinance of 1787 from erecting more than five states in the Northwest Territory. This motion was agreed to without a division." The House Committee to consider the Illinois bill were Messrs. Pope of Illinois, Claiborne of Tennessee, Johnson of Kentucky, Spencer of New York, and Whitman of Massachusetts.

In January, 1850, when Nathaniel Pope, judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Illinois, died, the bar of Chicago assembled and adopted suitable resolutions, one of which was as follows: "*Resolved*, That we recur with high and honorable pride to the period when, as a delegate in Congress from the then Territory of Illinois, he successfully struggled to embrace within our boundaries the land lying north of the southern border of Lake Michigan, which in his wisdom he foresaw would be so necessary to the future greatness and prosperity of the state."—(See *Daily Democrat*, January 26, 1850.)

In December, 1828, there was laid before Congress a petition of the inhabitants of Galena and vicinity to the number of one hundred and eighty-seven, for the formation of a new territory to be called Huron. They prayed "that the line passing through the southernmost end of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, as ordained by Congress in 1787, be reestablished and made the line between that portion of the territory northwest of the Ohio which they inhabit and the State of Illinois; and that they be stricken off from the territory of Michigan and erected into a separate territorial government with the following boundaries, to-wit: Commencing where the line between the United States and Canada crosses Red river of Lake Winnipeg; thence up said river to Lake Traverse and across the portage to the Big Stone lake; thence in an easterly direction until it strikes the Missouri river; thence down the middle of said river to the line of the State of Missouri; thence along said line to the Mississippi; thence up said river to where the line drawn through the southernmost end of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi intersects said river; thence due east along said line to Lake Michigan; thence passing through the middle of said lake to its northern extremity; thence along the line of the old Territory of Michigan to Lake Superior to the line between the United States and Canada; and thence with said line to the beginning." They prayed that the seat of government might be established at Galena.

In December, 1829, the House of Representatives, Congress, considered the division of Michigan Territory, and after ample discussion passed a bill to that effect by a large majority. The new territory was to be called Huron and was to be located west of Lake Michigan and north of Illinois and Missouri. At this time Michigan included all the country north of Illinois and east of the Mississippi; over the territory west of that river there was no govern-

ment. The new territory was to be bounded east by the center of Lake Michigan, north by Canada, west by the Missouri river and south by Illinois and Missouri. 'Mr. Biddle presented a memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, praying that the integrity of the territorial limits of the said territory may be preserved inviolate; that no part of it may be annexed to the contemplated government of Huron; and that no right or privilege whatever may be taken from Michigan as a territory, which would have the effect to impair the future importance of Michigan as a state.'—*House Journal*, second session, XXI. Congress.)

In December, 1829, a memorial from the inhabitants of Michigan Territory west of Lake Michigan praying for a division of the territory was presented to the House. About the same time, also, a petition was received from the inhabitants of Michillimackinac praying not to be included in the territory asked for above. The petitions were presented by Joseph Biddle, delegate from Michigan Territory. At this time (January 18, 1830), Mr. Duncan presented a petition from the inhabitants west of Lake Michigan praying that the northern boundary of Illinois might be established, and that a new territory might be created, etc. But the attempts to change the northern boundary of Illinois and to form the Territory of Huron were unsuccessful. The bills introduced in Congress, though meeting with some favor, were permitted to die in committee rooms.

In 1840 there was made an effort to annex all northern Illinois to Wisconsin. James Duane Doty, Governor of Wisconsin, favored the plan. He said in a letter addressed to the people of Wisconsin, and dated October 30, 1840: "I hope no inducement which may be held out by political expediency or respect for a government which has attempted to infringe the rights of a state (Wisconsin) which had no voice in her councils, will deter us from proceeding to frame a permanent government for the state according to its constituted boundaries." He had before said, January 19, 1840, in a letter addressed to several in northern Illinois: "My doctrine has been, and still is, that if Congress saw fit to establish more than three states in the territory northwest of the Ohio, the Ordinance of 1787 fixed definitely the northern boundary of the states bordering on the Ohio river on a line drawn east and west through the southerly head or extreme of Lake Michigan. It is, therefore, lawful for these (that is, those living north of the line last aforesaid), to unite with the people who occupy the other portion of the fifth state (now called Wisconsin Territory) to frame a state government for themselves according to the articles of cession contained in the Ordinance of 1787. This right is paramount to any act of Congress. The public debt of Illinois is enough alone to alarm the property holders in every part of the state, especially the industrious farmers. Justice, however, I think, requires that pro-

vision should be made in the constitution of the new state for the completion of the canal from Chicago to the state line, and also the improvement of the navigation of Rock river, and the repayment of a fair proportion of the expense incurred by Illinois upon these works. A proposition so equitable I cannot but believe would be acceptable to Illinois, and the course pursued by Wisconsin approved by the world."

Many people in northern Illinois preferred to remain with Wisconsin and favored the change of boundary. On July 6, 1840, a convention at Rockford, Ill., declared that the fourteen northern counties in Illinois belonged to Wisconsin and proposed a convention to be held at Madison in November of that year to fix the southern boundary of Wisconsin. In 1842 the Territorial Governor of Wisconsin sent a committee to the Governor of Illinois informing him that the Illinois jurisdiction over the frontier counties was accidental and temporary. Much excitement ensued. Wisconsin was in a state of ferment till admitted into the Union in 1848. Congress confirmed the boundary of 1818.

Northern Illinois was principally settled from New York and New England. A little later Germans from Pennsylvania came in; then Irish and other nationalities of Europe. On March 23, 1816, Mr. Robertson, from the Committee on Public Lands (H. R.), reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a surveyor for Illinois and Missouri territories. On February 6, 1821, Illinois passed "An Act providing for the running and marking the line dividing the states of Illinois and Indiana." In establishing this line no notice was taken of the surveys of the public lands, nor was the intersection of these public surveys with the state line noted, so as to show the correct fractions and subdivisions of the public lands on each side of the state line. In November, 1827, the Surveyor General of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan Territory was instructed to connect the surveys of the sections caused to be made fractional on each side of the state line with the line itself. This direction was not complied with, whereupon the same instructions were issued in December, 1828, to the Surveyor General at St. Louis (for Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas), but he replied that no surveyor could be found to do the work for the price allowed by law—three dollars per mile—to retrace the old line and connect the public surveys with the state line. So the lands could not be offered for sale. Hence the law of Congress to relieve the situation. Mr. Clarke, of the Committee on Territories, reported a bill in the House in January, 1830, for ascertaining the latitude of the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan, and of certain other points, for the purpose thereafter of fixing the true northern boundary lines of the states of Ohio and Illinois.

Congress, in 1830, passed an act granting preëmption rights to settlers on public lands. Prior to January, 1831, the plats and sur-

veys of lands not yet offered for sale were not filed in any land office. But the act of Congress required citizens with preëmption rights to any such lands to avail themselves of the provisions of the law previous to the day appointed for the commencement of the sale of lands in the district, which could not be done in the absence of the plats and surveys. So Illinois asked that the preëmption law be extended one year—or to January 1, 1831. In 1831 a new land district north of the line dividing Townships 21 and 22 north of the base line and east of the Third principal meridian, including all that part of the state to its northern boundary, was created, the office to be located by the President. The Legislature in January, 1833, memorialized Congress to grant preëmption rights for two years after the enactment of the law to actual settlers on the public domain. Congress passed an act on March 2, 1833, authorizing the President to cause the public surveys to be connected with the line of demarcation between Indiana and Illinois.

The Act of Congress of June 25, 1834, authorized the President "to cause to be sold all the lands in the Northeast Land District of Illinois excepting only Sections 16 of each township and individual tracts and government reservations." This Act placed the Indian reservations in Cook county in the market. In 1834 the land offices in Illinois were at Shawneetown, Kaskaskia, Edwardsville, Vandalia, Palestine, Springfield, Danville and Quincy. A bill creating a surveyor general for Illinois alone passed Congress early in 1835; before this for some time Illinois and Missouri were united in the surveyor.

"Custom, as well as the acts of the general government, has sanctioned the location of settlements on the unsurveyed public lands by granting them preëmption rights to a sufficiency for a small farm. Many of the settlers of the tract now offered and to be sold on the 15th inst. came to the West and made their locations under the implied pledge of the government by its past acts, that they should have a preference and a right to purchase the lots on which they located when the same came into market, and at a minimum price. We trust that strangers that come among us, and especially our own citizens, will not attempt to commit so gross an act of injustice as to interfere with the purchase of the quarter section on which improvements have been made by the actual settler. We trust for the peace and quiet of our town that these local customs will not be outraged at the coming sale." We have been favored with the following statement of the amount of money received at the Land Office in this place since the same was opened:

For lands entered under the preëmption laws from May 28 to June 15, 1835.....	\$ 33,066.90
Public sale from June 15 to June 30, inclusive.....	354,278.57
Private entry from August 3 to 31, inclusive.....	61,958.57
Private entry from September 1 to 30, inclusive.....	10,654.71
Total.....	<u>\$459,958.75</u>

“We do not believe the records of any other land office will exhibit the receipts of half this amount. But a small portion of the land in this district is still in the market. Of that in the market scarcely an acre of good land remains for entry. Facts like these show more conclusively than volumes of abstract reasoning or indefinite statement the rapid advance of this section of our state in wealth and population.”—(*Chicago Democrat*, October 7, 1835.)

“NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the General Land Office have requested me to obtain information as to which of the below named locations may interfere with settlements or preëmption rights. All persons having a settlement or preëmption claim on any of said locations are requested to make proof thereof without delay to this office, stating the time of their settlement, extent of their improvement and describing the tract, and attested in the usual manner.

“JAMES T. WHITLOCK, *Reg.*

“Chicago, January 27, 1836.”

The Surveyor General of Illinois, located at St. Louis, reported January 30, 1836, as follows: “First: In the Northeast District of Illinois—with important exceptions, all that part of this district which lies south of the old Indian boundary lines has been surveyed and the extensive sale effected therein during the past season, in the townships which were brought into market, fully sustained my reports of the 19th of November, 1833, and the 16th of December, 1834, in relation thereto, and to the unsurveyed lands of the district I therefore again recommend that all the exterior boundaries* be surveyed; and that all the fractions adjoining Lake Michigan, and as many other townships and fractional townships as will be equal in the whole to about sixty entire townships, be subdivided, which gives for this district:

Township lines.....	1,056 miles
Subdivisions of sixty townships.....	3,600 miles
Meanders of the lake and navigable rivers.....	300 miles
Total.....	4,956 miles

“This estimate includes the surveys ordered by the letters from the General Land Office, dated the 5th of August and the 14th of November, 1835.”—(E. T. Langham, Surveyor General, Illinois and Missouri.)

In 1821 the following portions were surveyed: Township 35, Range 13; Township 36, Ranges 12, 13 and 14; Township 37, Ranges 11, 12, 13 and 14; Township 38, Ranges 12, 13 and 14; Township 39, Ranges 13 and 14; Township 40, Range 13; and Township 41,

*Ceded to the United States by the treaty at Chicago of 26 September, 1833. The township lines amounting to 560 miles directed to be surveyed by the commissioner's letter of the 5th of August, 1835, and the townships and fractional townships (equal to about 51 whole townships), making with the meanders 3,100 miles of surveying to be subdivided after the breaking up of the winter, as directed by the commissioner's letter of the 19th December, 1835.

Range 12. In 1828 the following: Township 42, Range 10. In 1834: Township 35, Ranges 14 and 15; Township 36, Range 15; Township 37, Range 15; Township 40, Range 14; and Township 41, Range 14. In 1837: Township 38, Range 15. In 1838: Township 42, Range 11. In 1839: Township 40, Ranges 12 and 13; Township 41, Range 13; Township 42, Ranges 9, 12 and 13. In 1840: Township 41, Ranges 9, 10 and 11. In 1843: Township 39, Range 12. In those cases where the same territory was surveyed more than once, as in Township 40, Range 13, the later survey was made because of inaccuracies in the first one.

“In Illinois the office is advised of the survey of ninety-eight townships and the fractional townships embracing the whole of the Pottawatomie cession of October 20, 1832, and such portions of the adjacent cessions as had not been surveyed, thus completing the surveys in the Danville district and in the southern part of the Chicago district. The whole of these surveys can be brought into the market next spring. Instructions were given to the Surveyor General in August last, to have that portion of the lands ceded by the treaty of 1833 and 1834 with the Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatomie Indians, which is situated in Illinois, run off into townships, and he has been since directed to subdivide those townships into sections, preparatory to being brought into market.”—(*Chicago Democrat*, February 24, 1836.)

EARLY COOK COUNTY AND CHICAGO,
1779-1840

WITH the exception of the French cabin at Lee's place, occupied by Father Marquette many years before, the Garay (or Guarie) cabin or stockade on the North Branch at an early date, and a possible fort or stockade here at a subsequent period, it seems clear that the first resident of the present site of Chicago was a colored man named Jean Baptiste Point De Saible, who lived here as early as 1779, as shown by the following extract from a letter dated July 4, 1779, and written by Col. Arent Schuyler De Peyster, a British commander at Michillimackinac: "Baptiste Point De Saible, a handsome negro, well educated and settled at Eschikagou (Chicago), but much in the French interest." His cabin was located on the north bank of Chicago river near its mouth and near the point where it turned south just before entering the lake. The fact that De Saible lived here is still further verified by Augustus Grignon, of Wisconsin. Perish Grignon, brother of Augustus, saw De Saible here and said that he was large, a trader, pretty wealthy and drank freely, and that he had a commission of some sort, probably from the French government. In 1796 De Saible sold his cabin to a French trader named Le Mai, from Peoria, who occupied it as a home and trading house until 1804. Chicago was referred to by William Burnett, an Indian trader of St. Joseph, Michigan, in a letter dated May 14, 1786, and addressed to George Mildrum, a merchant at Mackinac. Again, on May 6, 1790, he referred to this place. On August 24, 1798, he wrote saying that he expected a garrison would be stationed at Chicago "this summer." Other references to Chicago were made. It is probable, also, that an Indian trader named Guarie, as before stated, lived on the west side of the North Branch before the year 1800. Traders spoke of the North Branch as "River Guarie."

In the summer of 1803, Capt. John Whistler, stationed with his company of United States troops at Detroit, was ordered to proceed to Chicago with his command and there to build a fort and occupy the post thus established. The company came here by land under the command of Lieut. James S. Swearingen. Captain Whistler, his wife, his two sons, Lieut. William and George and the young wife of William went as far as St. Joseph in the schooner "Tracy" and thence came to Chicago in a row boat. Upon their arrival there were here, according to Mrs. Lieut. William Whistler, but four Indian traders' huts or cabins—all occupied by Canadian

Frenchmen and their Indian wives, three of them being Le Mai, Ouilmette and Pettell. In 1804 John Kinzie, then residing near Niles, Michigan, bought the Le Mai property here, and with his wife and young son, John H., came on and occupied the same. Gradually, as time passed, the old cabin was changed, improved and extended until it became an attractive home for that period. The house stood on the north side at the bend where the river turned south before entering the lake. John Kinzie became known, and justly so, as "The Father of Chicago." He came here as an Indian trader in the employ of the American Fur Company, and in the end was much beloved by the Indians, whose friend he was. In addition to his Indian trade, he became sutler for the garrison in Fort Dearborn. No doubt the officers at Fort Dearborn were concerned in the Indian trade. At times John Whistler, Jr., and Thomas Forsyth were interested in business with Mr. Kinzie. In the spring of 1812, in an encounter, Mr. Kinzie killed John Lalime, Indian interpreter here. The officers at the fort investigated the case and acquitted Mr. Kinzie—"justifiable homicide."

It is highly probable that from 1804 to 1812 the few log cabins here were occupied by traders. The Indian outbreaks in 1812 broke up the little settlement, and after an absence of four years Mr. Kinzie returned with his family and occupied his former residence—probably in the Fall of 1816. He resumed his trade with the Indians, not as a representative of the American Fur Company, but as an independent trader. However, in 1818, he sent his son John to Mackinac to become an apprentice of the American Fur Company. This company owned the only schooner on Lake Michigan; it registered about forty tons and came here regularly with supplies for the company's agency. Upon the arrival in 1818 of Gurdon S. Hubbard there resided here two families—those of John Kinzie and Antoine Ouilmette, both living on the North Side, the latter about two blocks west of the former. Ouilmette was a French trader with an Indian wife and several half-breed children. A trader named M. Du Pin lived here a little later. At this date Captain Bradley was a commander at Fort Dearborn. Upon the formation of Pike county in 1821, Mr. Kinzie was recommended for justice of the peace, but there does not appear any record that he was commissioned at that date. He was one of the sub-agents of the government when the treaty of August 29, 1821, was concluded here with the Indians, having been appointed in 1816. The agency was established in 1804 and reestablished in 1816 when Charles Jouett became agent, under whom Mr. Kinzie served. He was sub-agent under Dr. Alexander Wolcott also and at the same time served as Indian interpreter. On July 28, 1825, Mr. Kinzie became justice of the peace at this point for Peoria county, and the same year became agent of the American Fur Company. He died here suddenly January 6, 1828.

From the above it will be seen that up to about the date of the death of John Kinzie Fort Dearborn was all of Chicago, except the houses of Mr. Kinzie and a few French traders. Ellen Marion Kinzie was born in the Le Mai house in December, 1804—the first white birth here. The half-breed children of several French traders, no doubt, had been born here before. On July 20, 1823, she married Dr. Alexander Wolcott, Indian agent—the first marriage in Chicago.

Fort Dearborn was built during the summer and fall of 1803 and was named for Gen. Henry Dearborn. It stood on the south side of Chicago river at the point where the river turned southward before emptying into the lake. It had two blockhouses. On the north side a subterranean passage led from the parade ground to the river. The enclosure was a heavy palisade of wood cut from the adjacent forests. On Dec. 31, 1803, there were reported here at "Fort Dearborn, Ind. Ty." one captain, one second lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, three corporals, four musicians, fifty-four privates, and one surgeon's mate. The United States agency building—a two-story log structure covered with split oak siding—stood a short distance west of the fort, fronting on the river. There were here three pieces of light artillery. Capt. Nathan Heald succeeded Captain Whistler as commander in 1810. A settler, Charles Lee, had come here about 1804 with his family, and had preëmpted a large tract at what afterward became Bridgeport. It became known as "Lee's Place" or "Hardscrabble." Lee and his family built a residence near the fort and were thus residents of Chicago very early. Also before this date a family named Burns lived on the North Side west of Ouilmette. The interpreter, John Lalime, and Mathew Irwin, United States Factor, were here as early as 1811. Thus there lived here at the time of the massacre of 1812 the families of Lee, Burns, Kinzie and Ouilmette, and the Lee house at "Hardscrabble" was occupied by Mr. Lee's employes or tenants. In 1817 Kinzie and Ouilmette occupied their former houses. Mr. Jouett took possession of the Burns house—the Lee cabin at "Hardscrabble" was occupied by John Craft as a trading house and the Lee residence near the fort was owned and occupied by Jean Baptiste Beaubien, who had first come here in 1804, but did not secure property until after the massacre, when he purchased the Lee home a short distance south of the fort near the lake shore and the cultivated tract of three acres adjacent. Late in 1812 Francis La Framboise, a French trader, lived in a log hut on the South Side, near Beaubien. The latter married for his second wife Josette, daughter of Francis La Framboise. In 1815, in anticipation of the return of the garrison, John Dean, an army contractor, built a house on the South Side, near the foot of Randolph street. In 1817 the Dean house passed to Mr. Beaubien, who occupied it for some time, but afterward converted

it into a barn. In 1818 Mr. Beaubien became agent of the American Fur Company at this point. The old United States building just south of the fort was purchased first by Capt. Henry Whiting and second by the American Fur Company about 1823, and later was sold to Mr. Beaubien for \$500. This was occupied by him as a home until 1840.

In July, 1816, Capt. Hezekiah Bradley, in command of two companies of infantry, arrived here under orders to rebuild Fort Dearborn on the same site. Soon after this the Indian Agency was resumed and settlers began to appear. The new fort was a square stockade, within which were officers' quarters, barracks, magazine and provision house; there were bastions at the northwest and southwest angles. A block house stood in the southwest corner. The garrison was maintained here until 1823, when, not being necessary, it was ordered away. Maj. Daniel Baker was commander from 1817 to 1820, when Capt. Hezekiah Bradley returned. In 1824 Maj. Alexander Cummings took command, but the same year was succeeded by Lieut. Col. John McNeil, who continued until 1827, when Capt. John Greene became commander. This was the year when Archibald Clybourn arrived here permanently. In October, 1828, the Indians again becoming troublesome, a garrison was sent here under the command of Maj. John Fowle. They remained until May, 1831, when they were again ordered away. Soon afterward, early in 1832, an Indian scare again brought a garrison—this time under the command of Maj. William Whistler. On July 8, 1832, General Scott arrived with a body of troops to assist in quelling the Indians. In May, 1833, Maj. John Fowle assumed command, but one month later was succeeded by Maj. Lafayette Wilcox. Afterwards, until Aug. 1, 1836, Maj. John Bendu, Maj. John Greene and Maj. Joseph Plympton commanded, but at that date the garrison was permanently withdrawn.

The Chicago government agency embraced the Pottawatomies, Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos, and Charles Jouett became the first agent here in 1805. Mathew Irwin was factor from 1810 to the date of the massacre. He reported that the total amount of business done here in his department for the year 1810 was \$4,712.57 and for the year 1811 was \$6,055.89. Jacob B. Varnum became factor in 1816, but could do little business owing to the influx of British traders, who at the conclusion of the War of 1812 poured into the United States, intent on monopolizing the valuable Indian trade. Later these traders were thrown out of business by an order from the Secretary of War. The factory was abandoned about 1823. Charles Jouett was again factor from 1815 to 1818. His residence and agency house stood on the North Side and consisted of two large rooms. This house stood a short distance west of John Kinzie's home. In 1816 a Mr. Bridges lived on the north bank between the Kinzie and Jouett houses. James E. Herron

and Henry Whiting were sutlers at Fort Dearborn in 1821-22. A Doctor McMahan and Dr. John Gale were here as early as 1820. Dr. Alexander Wolcott, in 1820, succeeded Mr. Jouett as Indian agent, and resided in the agency house, which stood near the foot of North State street and was called "Cobweb Castle." The next year Doctor Wolcott, Indian agent; J. B. Varnum, factor, and John Kinzie, sub-agent, signed the Indian treaty concluded here. Doctor Wolcott on Dec. 26, 1827, became a justice of the peace of Peoria county, of which the present Cook county was then an adjacency. Col. Thomas J. V. Owen succeeded Doctor Wolcott as Indian agent late in 1830 or early in 1831, and under him were Gholson Kercheval and James Stuart, sub-agents. Connected with the agency were Billy Caldwell (Indian), interpreter; David McKee, blacksmith, and Joseph Porthier, striker. It will be seen that nearly all of the settlers here prior to 1830 were either connected with the Government Agency, the American Fur Company, the Indian trade or the garrison. Gurdon S. Hubbard was agent of the American Fur Company. The trading-house at "Lee's Place," conducted after 1816 by John Crafts for Messrs. Conant & Mack, merchants of Detroit, was very successful, monopolizing most of the Indian trade owing to its advantageous location and to the antipathy of the Indians against the government factories. In 1818 Jean B. Beaubien became agent at Chicago for the American Fur Company and built a trading house on the South Side near the foot of Madison street, and in the end secured the trade of the Crafts house at "Lee's Place." W. H. Wallace traded at the latter place after about 1822. Associated with Wallace was a man named Davis. George Hunt was a trader at Wolf Point, or perhaps at "Lee's Place." Nearly all of these men were connected with the American Fur Company. Soon after 1825 the Indian trade at Chicago rapidly declined.

Originally Chicago river, from the forks to the lake, was about forty yards wide. Its present width is due to dredging. Just before reaching the lake the river turned southward nearly to the foot of the present Madison street. South of the Chicago river there were two sloughs between the garrison and the Point, one at the foot of State street. It ran a little north of the Sherman House, crossing Clark street near the old postoffice, thence crossing Lake street nearly in front of the Tremont House. The latter stood on the northwest corner of Lake and Dearborn and as late as 1834 sportsmen could shoot ducks in the slough from the door of the Tremont House. The other slough entered the river at the foot of La Salle street. The store built by P. F. W. Peck in 1831-32 at the southeast corner of La Salle and Water streets was on the high point of land formed by the bend of this slough. These sloughs were crossed on logs. Another small stream entered the river on the North Side, west of Wells street. According to John

H. Fonda, of Prairie du Chien, Chicago contained about fourteen houses in 1825. During this year what is now Cook county was attached to Peoria county, and so far as known the first assessment at Chicago was levied by John L. Bogardus, assessor of that county, as follows :

	Valuation.	Tax.
Beaubien, John B.....	\$1,000	\$10.00
Clybourne, Jonas	625	6.25
Clark, John K.....	250	2.50
Crafts, John.....	5,000	50.00
Clermont, Jeremy	100	1.00
Coutra, Louis.....	50	.50
Kinzie, John.....	500	5.00
Laframboise, Claude.....	100	1.00
Laframboise, Joseph.....	50	.50
McKee, David.....	100	1.00
Piche, Peter	100	1.00
Robinson, Alexander.....	200	2.00
Wolcott, Alexander.....	572	5.72
Wilemet (Ouilmette), Antoine.....	400	4.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$9,047	\$90.47

Of these, Clybourn and Clark lived on the North branch where the rolling mills were later located; Crafts lived with Beaubien; Clermont, Coutra and Piche were traders and probably lived near the forks; the Laframboise brothers were located at or near "Lee's Place;" David McKee was the agency blacksmith, near Wolcott's, on the North Side. Archibald Clybourn, half brother of John K. Clark and son of Jonas Clybourn, came here first on Aug. 5, 1823. Later his father and family came on and built two cabins on the North branch where the rolling mills afterward were located. James Galloway arrived in 1826 and settled at "Hardscrabble;" near them, southward, was another trader named Barney Lawton. During 1827 and 1828 the Miller tavern was erected by Samuel Miller on the North Side where the North branch joined the South branch; it was used as tavern, store and residence. About the same time Wolf tavern was built at the forks, but on the West Side; Elijah Wentworth occupied it in 1829. At the forks also, but on the South Side, was a cabin used for a store by R. A. Kinzie and David Hall; this no doubt was the building occupied later as a hotel by Mark Beaubien. Rev. William See lived here at this time. In June, 1829, Archibald Clybourn and Samuel Miller were authorized by Peoria county to keep a ferry near Wolf Point and to convey passengers across both branches and the main river. They were taxed two dollars and were required to give bond with security in the sum of \$100. The Clybourns were butchers for the garrison, and in fact for this whole region, at a very early date, especially during the Blackhawk War in 1832. Mark Beaubien, brother of Jean B., came to Chicago in 1826. He kept tavern on the South Side at the forks and later built the Sauganash Hotel,

an early frame house here. It stood at the southeast corner of Lake and Market streets. It was named in honor of Billy Caldwell, the Indian chief, that being his Indian name. Russell E. Heacock came here in July, 1827, but the following year located on the Peter Lampsett claim about three-quarters of a mile south of the lock at Bridgeport, or about a mile directly south of "Hardscrabble." He was one of the first justices appointed in 1831; he had been admitted to the bar before coming here. Alexander Robinson (Che-che-pin-qua) was a voter here in 1825, 1826 and 1827, as shown by the records at Peoria.

For the year ending March 31, 1827, the net amount of postage at Chicago was so small that it was not reported; Peoria reported \$57 and Edwardsville \$171.43. In 1829 James Thompson, under authority of the state, came here to make an official survey of the site. His map is dated April 4, 1830; there were then at least seven families outside of the fort.

In the House (Congress) on Jan. 27, 1830, on motion of Joseph Duncan, of Illinois, it was "*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of improving the harbor at Chicago, on Lake Michigan, in the State of Illinois." On Feb. 10, 1830, Mr. Duncan moved the following resolution, but it was laid on the table: "*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish this House with a survey and estimate for the improvement of the harbor at Chicago, on Lake Michigan." But the following day it was taken up and agreed to by the House. The matter was referred to the appropriate committee as soon as the Secretary of War had furnished the matter desired.

The first frame house in Cook county was built in 1828 by the Government for Billy Caldwell, chief of the Pottawatomies. It first stood on Superior street, where the Catholic church was located, but later was moved to Indiana, west of Cass.

Governor Bond in his message to the first Legislature in 1818 brought the subject of the canal to the attention of that body; and in 1822 his successor, Governor Coles, devoted considerable space to the same topic. By the act of Feb. 14, 1823, a board of canal commissioners was appointed. In the autumn of 1823 a portion of the Board with Col. J. Post, of Missouri, as chief engineer, made a tour of inspection and in the autumn of 1824 Col. P. Paul, of St. Louis, an engineer, was employed. Five different routes were surveyed and estimates made of the costs; the highest estimate was \$716,110. In 1823 Sangamon river and Fulton county were the northern limit of settlement. All north was a wilderness. But the people of the south half of the state wanted water communication with New York via the Great Lakes, and saw it could come to Chicago through the Erie canal (completed in 1825) and the Chicago canal. So they favored the law. It was their

influence that gave Illinois so much lake coast in 1818 when the north boundary was set north. In January, 1825, the Illinois and Michigan canal was incorporated with one million capital. The stock was not taken, so the act was repealed. In the meantime the Illinois representatives and senators in Congress were urging Congress to grant land for the purpose. Hon. Daniel P. Cook led in this movement. On March 2, 1827, the act was passed, but, owing to the financial stringency, nothing was done till Jan. 22, 1829, when the Legislature passed a law, organizing a Canal Board. S. D. Lockwood came with the canal commissioners in 1829; he said the residents of Chicago then were John Kinzie, who resided on the North Side; Doctor Wolcott, who lived on the North Side, west of Kinzie, and was the son-in-law of Kinzie; John Miller, who kept a "log tavern at the Forks;" John B. Beaubien, on the South Side; and three or four Indian traders living in log cabins on the West Side; these were in addition to the officers and soldiers of the garrison, some of whom had wives and children.

By act approved February, 1831, it was made the duty of the superintendent canal commissioner to ascertain whether the Calumic (Calumet) would be a sufficient feeder for that part of the canal between Chicago and Des Plaines rivers "or whether the construction of a railroad is not preferable or will be of more public utility than a canal." Should the said river be found sufficient, excavation on the canal was ordered to proceed without delay.

In June, 1831, pursuant to an order of the Secretary of War, this post was abolished and the fort was left in charge of Colonel Owen, government agent of the Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas. In July, 1831, the schooner "Telegraph" arrived from down the lake with supplies. By September the fort, the Kinzie home, the other buildings and the hotels were filled with emigrant families. Late in September Colonel Owen paid the Indian annuities. The whites while the Indians were drunk stole a large share of what they had received. In November, 1831, the schooner "Marengo," owned by Oliver Newberry, of Detroit, arrived with supplies. She could not enter the river, but anchored in the lake and rode out the storm that was brewing. Later small boats brought her cargo ashore. Captain Stuart commanded the "Marengo."

During the winter of 1831-32, nearly all families here lived within the fort and were furnished with supplies by George W. Dole, whose store was within the enclosure. Another store was conducted by R. A. Kinzie at Wolf Point, where the river forked. There were no mail routes, post roads nor postoffices. Every two weeks a half-breed Indian was sent to Niles, Michigan, for the mail, covering the distance on foot and consuming a week. Of course the arrival of the mail was an event of great interest. During the Winter a debating society was organized with J. B. Beaubien

as president. An occasional dance and a religious meeting once a week were about the only diversions. Mark Noble, Jr., his wife and his two daughters and Mrs. R. J. Hamilton were Methodists; the latter was the mainstay of that church here.

Gurdon S. Hubbard came here in October, 1818. He was an Indian trader. In the Fort Dearborn preëmption suit he testified as follows: "From the piazza of the Kinzie house we could look directly down the river about half way to the mouth, where the view was obstructed by a bank. The mouth was about where Madison street now is. The mouth was a shifty one; it gradually went farther south. At one time it went down as far as where the Illinois Central roadhouse now is, about a mile and a half from the fort.* It was then so small that we could hardly get our boats through. I should say that the mouth at Madison street was the permanent mouth. We used to hunt foxes on the bar. The foxes were caught in the woods and fed and got in condition at the fort. On festival days they were taken to the upper end of the sand bar and loosed, when the dogs were put on them and they were chased in the sand. There was land enough to make the sport entertaining. The bar was about two hundred feet wide, but ran off to a mere spit at the end. Lots 24 and 25 in Kinzie's addition would strike the center of the river. Should say the Kinzie house was on Lot 23. It was in the fall of 1828 that the bar extended down to the pine trees about one and one-half miles. In 1831 the mouth of the river was not far from Wright's place. In 1828 or 1829 the channel was dug across the bar where it now is by the commanding officer of Fort Dearborn. It soon was a deep channel, but afterwards filled up again. At no time did the channel form itself. The effect of the piers was to cause the washing away of the sand bar and the increasing of land north of the piers. The river at its mouth was navigable immediately after crossing the bar. At the mouth we could ride a horse across and sometimes we had difficulty in getting into it with Mackinac boats. There were no houses on the sand bar in 1834. There were some shanties put on the bar in 1835, which were carried off by a gale of wind that fall. The sand bar at the upper end, opposite the old fort, was from three to five feet high, gradually diminishing toward the south. The surface was unequal. No vegetation was on the bar. I was here in the spring and fall for periods of from four to six weeks—1818 to 1825. The commandant at the fort, I think, cut across the bar in 1822; but it blocked up. It was cut through again in 1829 by men from the fort. In 1829 it took us not over two hours to cut a line to let water into the lake from the river, and then the river cut its way in two hours to admit batteaux—was five feet deep by morning—high water mark where the piers now are—no one here to do it but from the fort. They used to receive supplies from

*This statement should be specially noted.

a small schooner, forty or fifty tons (chartered by the Government), once a year. That schooner with traders' boats was all the marine of Lake Michigan. The boat passed through the cut from the fort in 1829 merely to test its capabilities. I have seen the river outlet as small as a mere ripple—could step across it in 1828 and have seen it with only six inches of water, though perhaps a hundred feet wide—think vessels loaded off Madison street, and we went out in scows to get goods. We would take goods out and lift boats over—have seen the sea make completely over the bar into the river at points of depression—went over in 1827 and 1828 at foot of Randolph street. John H. Kinzie took a boat and went out to take myself and friends from the vessel. On going out they dragged the boat over the bar—coming back we jumped the bar.”*

Richard J. Hamilton's testimony: “Came to Chicago in April, 1831; never saw any of the fox chases on the sand bar; cabins were built on the bar in 1836 and 1837.” John W. Strode's testimony: “Came here in August, 1836; was here several days in 1831; there were then only seven or eight houses outside of the garrison.” George W. Dole's testimony: “Came here in May, 1831—was clerk of Oliver Newberry—was on the sand bar often—we entered the river in a yawl boat from a schooner—went out in a scow to get goods from vessels—used setting poles in the channel—was in the garrison from May, 1831, to June, 1832—then lived at the corner of Decatur and South Water streets—had my store there—one of the cabins on the bar belonged to George E. Walker—Hardscrabble was afterward called Bridgeport.” William Brewster's testimony: “Came here first in 1818—staid two or three weeks—came by land and stopped at the Kinzie house—was here in September, 1833, at the time of the treaty—had occasion to pass out at the mouth of the river—have seen it not more than six or eight inches in depth, varying with the wind.” Alexander Robinson's, a Pottawatomie chief's, testimony: “Came to Chicago about 1815—knew the Kinzies well—for seventeen years past have lived twelve miles from Chicago—till then lived at the forks of the river for eight or nine years—was an interpreter four or five years.”

In 1829 the Legislature authorized the canal commissioners, Dr. Gershom Jayne of Springfield, Edmund Roberts of Kaskaskia and Charles Dunn of Pope, “to locate the canal, lay out towns, sell lots and apply the proceeds to the construction of the canal.” They sent here James Thompson, who surveyed and platted what afterwards became known as the “Original Town of Chicago,” locating it on Section 9, Township 39 north, Range 14 east. It extended from State to Desplaines and from Madison to Kinzie. The plat is dated August 4, 1830. Colbert's “directory” thus summarized the town at this date: Taverns—Elijah Wentworth, west of the

*Gurdon S. Hubbard's testimony in the suit of George C. Bates against the Illinois Central Railway Co., September, 1858. (*Press and Tribune*, September 30, 1858.)

river near the fork; Samuel Miller, north of the river at the fork; Mark Beaubien, south of the river and east of the South fork. Indian Traders—Robert A. Kinzie, near Wentworth's tavern; Leon Bourisso, just south of Beaubien's tavern; a log trading house near the foot of North Dearborn street; J. B. Beaubien, just south of the fort. Butcher—Archibald Clybourn of the North branch, about two miles from Wolf Point and west of the stream. James Kinzie, Rev. William See and Alexander Robinson and their families resided on the West Side near Wentworth's tavern. David McKee and Billy Caldwell were on the North Side near "Cobweb Castle," which was then vacant. Gholson Kercheval, Dr. E. Harmon and James Harrington were also here. At an election held at the house of James Kinzie on August 2, 1830, this, the First election precinct of Peoria county, polled the following vote: Jonathan N. Bailey (first postmaster) lived in part of old Kinzie house; John B. Beaubien, Medore B. Beaubien moved to Kansas; Leon Bourassea (Bourisso); James Brown; Billy Caldwell (Indian chief); Jean Baptiste Chevalier; John L. Davis, a tailor, moved to Milwaukee; Russell E. Heacock lived near Hardscrabble; John S. C. Hogan; James Kinzie, see elsewhere; B. H. Lawton or Laughton lived at what is now Riverside; Joseph Laframboise, a Frenchman with an Indian wife; Stephen Mack, clerk of the American Fur Company; John Mann; Daniel McKee, agency blacksmith, moved to Aurora; Alexander McDale; Rev. William See, blacksmith also; Stephen J. Scott; Joseph Thibeaut; Daniel Van Eaton; Rev. Jesse Walker, from Peoria, in missionary work; Peter Frique; Mark Beaubien; Laurant Martin; Jean Baptiste Secor; Joseph Banskey; Michael Welch; Francis Ladusier; Lewis Ganday; Peresh Le Clerc, Indian interpreter.

Wolcott's addition on the North Side was bought in 1830 for \$130; in 1854 it was valued at \$250,000. Walter L. Newberry bought forty acres of Thomas Hartzell in 1853 for \$1,062; in 1854 it was valued at \$500,000, and Mr. Newberry still owned the most of it. On it was Newberry's addition. In 1834 half of Kinzie's addition, all of Wolcott's addition and all of Block 1 of the Original Town were sold for \$20,000; in 1854 they were valued at \$3,000,000. Every foot of land showed a proportionate increase at the latter date.

Ellen Hamilton, daughter of Richard J., was born in Fort Dearborn early in 1832. At this date, Elijah Wentworth and family lived in a log house owned by James Kinzie and kept tavern there. James Kinzie was here with his family, also William See and family, and Alexander Robinson and family. On the North Side was Samuel Miller and family, and with them was John Miller, a brother. East of the South branch, at the forks, was Mark Beaubien and family, who kept tavern; above him, on the South branch, was Bourisso, an Indian trader. Between Mark Beaubien and the fort—on the

South Side—there were no houses except a small log cabin near the foot of Dearborn and used as an Indian trading house. Near the garrison and south was J. B. Beaubien's family, connected with the American Fur Company in the Indian trade; near his residence was his store; farther south was a house then unoccupied. On the North Side, opposite the fort, was the Kinzie home; farther west, on the North Side, was what had been the government agency house, "Cobweb Castle." Dr. Wolcott had died there the fall of 1830 and had occupied this place, but it was now vacant. In its

The first sale of lots resulted as follows:

First Purchaser.	Lots.	Blocks.	Original Price.	Valuation Jan. 1854.
Sept. 27, 1830				
Benj. B. Kercheval.....	5 and 6	29	\$109	\$ 21,300
Mark Beaubien.....	3 and 4	31	102	108,000
Thomas Hartzell.....	1	20	115	62,000
Thomas Hartzell.....	8	29		
Thomas Hartzell.....	7	29	35	10,000
Edmund Roberts and Peter Menard.	4	29	100	13,000
Edmund Roberts.....	2	18	45	40,000
William Jewett.....	5 and 6	28	21	17,000
James Kinzie.....	5, 6, 7 and 8	2	418	131,000
James Kinzie.....	2, 3, 5, 7 and 8	22		
James Kinzie.....	8 and 5	44		
J. B. Beaubien.....	7	16	346	450,000
J. B. Beaubien.....	1, 2, 7 and 8	17		
J. B. Beaubien.....	1	18		
J. B. Beaubien.....	3 and 4	36		
J. B. Beaubien.....	6	35	129	163,000
John Kinzie.....	3	20		
John Kinzie.....	5 and 6	32		
John Kinzie.....	2	2	685	128,000
John Kinzie.....	2, 7 and 8	5		
Alexander Wolcott.....	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8	1	42	32,000
Thomas Ryan.....	2	20		
Sept. 29, 1830				
Stephen Mack.....	7 and 8	43	53	57,000
April 3, 1832				
Thomas J. V. Owen.....	5	19	39	40,000
Oliver Newberry.....	4	16	78	39,000
Oliver Newberry.....	4	17	160	46,000
Jesse B. Browne.....	3	20	60	28,000
James Kinzie.....	8	40	34	18,000
P. F. W. Peck.....	4	18	78	42,500
April 5, 1832				
T. J. V. Owen.....	5	20	170	83,300
R. J. Hamilton.....	8	21		
John Noble.....	1	56	61	18,000
John Noble.....	6	18	80	105,000
John Noble.....	3	17		
Hugh Walker.....	5	31	61	35,000
Sept. 3, 1832				
O. Goss, Wash. Co., Vt.....	2	56	70	16,000
Dec. 4, 1832				
Calvin Rawley.....	4	38	53	50,000

Purchasers.	Description of Land.	Acres.	Original Cost.	Valuation Jan. 1854.
Sept. 27, 1830 Thomas Hartzell	W. ½ N.E. ¼, Sec. 9, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.	80	\$124.00	\$800,000
Edmund Roberts and Benj. B. Kercheval	W. ½ N.W. ¼, Sec. 9, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.	80	100.00	400,000
Sept. 28, 1830 James Kinzie	E. ½ N.W. ¼, Sec. 9, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.	80	140.00	600,000
J. B. Beaubien.....	N. ½ N.E. ¼, Sec. 29, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.	84.98	424.90	85,000
J. B. Beaubien.....	N.W. frac. N.W. ¼, Sec. 29, T. 39 N., R. 14 E.	127.66	638.30	132,000

vicinity were several log buildings for a blacksmith, an interpreter and others of the agency—the blacksmith, David McKee, and Billy Caldwell, head chief of the Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas. He was interpreter. Col. Thomas J. V. Owen succeeded Doctor Wolcott as Indian agent, but had not yet arrived. Gholson Kercheval was a sub-agent. Dr. E. Harmon and James Harrington were here and were making claims on the lake shore. About twelve families in all lived here in the Spring of 1831.

The two schooners "Telegraph" and "Marengo," which arrived here in 1831, came loaded with emigrants, the preëmption law being the inducement. The former came from Ashtabula, Ohio, and the latter from Detroit. The first deed on record from Governor Reynolds to Robert Kinzie, assignee of B. B. Kercheval, conveyed Lots 5 and 6, Block 29, Original Town, for \$109; it was recorded on December 2, 1831, by R. J. Hamilton. Wolf Point was on the West Side at the juncture of the two branches of the river. In 1831 there was considerable rivalry between the "Point" and the "Lower Town," near the fort. P. F. W. Peck, who had come here first in 1831, opened a store in the Miller building on the North Side at the juncture, but in the Fall of 1832 erected a frame building on the southeast corner of South Water and La Salle streets. Lumber was brought here from Plainfield, forty miles southwest.

The important questions at Chicago during the first six years of the organization of the county were the following: Postoffice, land office, a newspaper started, formation and organization of the county, with Chicago the county seat, war of 1832, first work of the harbor, first vessel over the bar, packing trade, schools and religious societies, sale of school lands, disposal of wharf rights, incorporation of Chicago, first work on the canal, drawbridges, stage line to the interior, land and lot speculation, immense travel of emigrants, pork packing, corporate limits bounded by State to Desplaines and Madison to Kinzie—about three-eighths of a square mile.

Upon the organization of Cook county, Mark Beaubien gave a bond for \$200 for his ferry license, and agreed to carry free all residents of the county; he used a scow that cost him \$65. In 1831 a wooden bridge that cost \$486.20 was built across the North branch at North Water street; that amount was raised by popular subscription. About the same time another was built across the South branch, about half way between Lake and Randolph streets. The Pottawatomies subscribed \$200 toward this bridge. In the Fall of 1831 there were seven taverns—that number being filled constantly with the numerous settlers and travelers. Wolves were numerous and visited all parts of the town at night. The Indians were threatening; in May, 1832, there were five hundred persons in the fort. Upon the organization of Cook county in 1831 Richard J. Hamilton became county clerk and recorder, and later judge of probate, treasurer and commissioner of schools. The first postoffice was established in the spring of 1831, with Jonathan N. Bailey postmaster.

In 1832 the schooner "Austerlitz" brought from Detroit one hundred barrels of coarse and 120 barrels of fine salt—received by Newberry & Dole, and the same year the schooner "Napoleon" brought forty-one barrels of fine salt from Detroit. In 1835 Doctor Wheeler bought all the salt here and after navigation closed sold it at \$8 per barrel. In 1852 the salt receipts were 92,907 barrels; in 1858 they were 333,983 barrels.

"At a meeting of the citizens of Chicago, convened pursuant to public notice given according to the statute for incorporating towns, Thomas J. V. Owen was chosen president and E. S. Kimberly was chosen clerk. The oaths were administered by Russell E. Heacock, a justice of the peace for Cook county, when the following vote was taken on the proposition of incorporating the town of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois: For incorporation, John S. C. Hogan, C. A. Ballard, G. W. Snow, R. J. Hamilton, J. T. Temple, John Wright, G. W. Dole, Hiram Pearsons, Alanson Sweet, E. S. Kimberly, T. J. V. Owen, Mark Beaubien—12. Against incorporation, Russell E. Heacock—1. We certify the above poll to be correct.

(Signed) T. J. V. OWEN, President.
ED. S. KIMBERLY, Clerk."

This election record was not dated, but Mr. Kimberly afterward said it was held about twenty days before the election.

On August 10 the election of Trustees was held, with the following result: T. J. V. Owen, 26 votes; George W. Dole, 26 votes; Madore B. Beaubien, 23 votes; John Miller, 20 votes; E. S. Kimberly, 20 votes. On the 12th, at its first meeting, the board elected Colonel Owen president and appointed Isaac Harmon clerk. In September, 1833, George W. Dole was appointed town treasurer; Charles H. Chapman was appointed ferryman. On November 6 the town limits were made to embrace the following tract: Bounded

south by Jackson street; west by Jefferson and Cook; north by Ohio; east by the lake on the north side and by State street on the south side. In November Benjamin Jones was appointed street commissioner, and in December George Snow assessor and surveyor, and John Dean Caton town counsel.

In 1833 a second ferry was started. Work on the piers and harbor was begun with an appropriation of \$30,000. A brick building was erected at North Water and State streets. A clumsy drawbridge was built at Dearborn street, and a board of health was organized. This year the first considerable fire occurred. A town well was dug. Over two hundred frame buildings were erected this year (1833). A jail was built and a stage line to Ottawa was opened. The *Democrat*, founded by John Calhoun, was started in November. This was the banner year for development thus far.

The *Democrat* of November 26, 1833, said: "The rapidly increasing importance of Chicago in a commercial point of view calls aloud for the speedy commencement and completion of the long contemplated canal, or railroad, which is to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Illinois river. * * * To the rushing flood of population that is constantly pouring in upon our western borders, we have never given full faith and credit. We have supposed it but the fruit of an overheated brain. We have disbelieved; we have doubted. But our disbelief has been converted to belief. The reality is before us. Chicago, nay, the very spot of ground where we are now writing, a few months since was the abode of the savage, and where are now seen a long line of habitations for white men, a short time ago was unoccupied save by the wigwam of the Indian. The change has been wrought by magic. More than eight hundred souls may now be found within the limits, that within a few short months since included less than one-tenth that number. * * * Even in the present infant state of the place, we are informed upon the most unquestionable authority that one single mercantile house in New York has sent to Chicago during the past year goods the import duties of which were \$35,000. What then will be the limit to commerce when our population shall have increased (as it surely will in a short period of time) ten fold; and when the harbor, which under the fostering care of the Government has already been commenced, and is yet in progress, shall be completed. * * * Two recent events have contributed to diffuse a more accurate knowledge of the resources and prospects of this locality—the late treaty with the Indians and the sale of school lands."

A remarkable fact about Chicago is that at no time in its history has it stood still; all other towns but Chicago have had their "ups and downs." The principal cause of this fact was the rapid settlement of the western country adjacent to Chicago and the

facilities of inter-communication. As early as December, 1833, a permanent mail route between Chicago and St. Louis was projected. The route was in operation by January 1, 1834. Continuing until nearly the middle of December, 1833, the packet boat plied between Chicago and St. Joseph. In December, 1833, the Chicago Polemical Society was organized; J. B. Beaubien was its first president. By 1833 over 1,000 miles of railroad had been projected in this state. In December, 1833, the mail route between Chicago and Green Bay was discontinued by order of the Postmaster General. On December 24, 1833, the Chicago Temperance Society was organized; J. Watkins was secretary. In the fall of 1833 Elijah Wentworth opened a tavern on Flag creek, eighteen miles southwest of Chicago on the Ottawa road. Early in January, 1834, a man was frozen to death on the prairie between Chicago and Blue Island and was devoured by wolves.

On Saturday, January 11, 1834, a mass meeting of the citizens was held at Steele's Eagle hotel to petition Congress for the completion of the post route from Detroit to Chicago. John Beaubien presided and J. Dean Caton was secretary. Post coaches carried the mail from Detroit to Niles, whence it was brought once a week over a very difficult route to Chicago.

"Butchering.—The subscriber intends butchering from four to five hundred hogs this present week, all of which have been well fattened on corn. He wishes to inform his old customers, and the people generally, that he intends selling cheap for *cash* at wholesale at his butcher shop, two miles from Chicago, and at wholesale and retail at his market on the market square in Chicago. He further wishes to inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand and for sale at his farm two miles from Chicago *work oxen* and *beef cattle*. Beef, both fresh and salt, at wholesale and retail at his market in Chicago.

"A. CLYBOURN.

"December 3, 1833."

"Look Out for Trouble.—All persons who have or shall be found trespassing upon the fractional Section 29, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, commonly called Hardscrabble, shall be severally prosecuted by the subscriber without any regard.

"J. B. BEAUBIEN.

"Chicago, December 4, 1833."

"The spring of 1833 may be marked as a new era in the history of Chicago, and, in fact, all the northern part of the state, or indeed that may be referred to as the commencement of their improvement. At that time Chicago did not contain more than five or six regular stores and now may be counted from twenty to twenty-five; then it did not contain more than one hundred and

fifty inhabitants; whereas now there are from eight to ten hundred; then it did not contain more than thirty buildings, now may be seen more than one hundred and eighty. During the past summer (1833) eighty vessels have arrived, bringing goods and prosperity to a vast amount, yet notwithstanding these immense importations during the past season, hardly three good assortments could now be made in this place. After the fall stock of goods had arrived, every store was crowded to excess—now they look quite empty. But the mercantile business has not alone flourished; indeed that in the business of Chicago has been but of small moment. Building and real improvements have been the order of the day. To describe the want that has been for building material and mechanics would be only to excite incredulity. . . . The harbor which is now in progress at this place, it is confidently hoped, will be so far advanced in the early part of the season as to admit vessels into the river, when the danger that has hitherto existed to vessels laying in the offing to discharge and receive their cargoes will be remedied. Then our advancement will receive a new impulse. . . . Most of the town is now in the hands of individuals, besides all laying north of the river, between the North Branch and the lake and west of the North Branch. The school section which lays on both sides of the South Branch, most of which is in town, was sold in the latter part of October last, placing the largest portion of the town in a tangible condition," said the *Democrat*, January 28, 1834.

But notwithstanding this big increase, the town could not borrow \$2,000 for one year at 10 per cent. People could do better in land and lot speculation. But laws, streets, repairs and drainage required attention. At the fort the county commissioners met and the judges held court there. All shows that the officials were energetic and vigilant. Mud holes were labeled "bottomless pits" by wags amid jibes and jeers. The officers could do little and resigned in June, 1833.

Before 1834, hardly a building devoted to business stood south of the river. In 1834, Thomas Church erected a store on Lake and then others came rapidly. Ira Couch conducted the Tremont House. Mark Beaubien's ferry and one at Dearborn street were the only two. A bridge was soon built at or near Dearborn street. It was torn down owing to jealousy and one was built at Clark street. In 1834 Capt. R. C. Bristol, in the brig "John Kinzie," took a cargo of 2,000 bushels of wheat from St. Joseph, Michigan, to Buffalo. It is claimed that this trip was made before that of the "Post Boy." Late in May, 1834, the schooner "Post Boy," Capt. Jeremy Hickson, left Michigan City for Buffalo with a cargo of wheat owned by G. W. Harrison, of La Porte, Indiana, and shipped by Samuel Miller, of Michigan City. The vessel reached Buffalo in June. The wheat, which had cost Mr. Miller 50 cents per

bushel, brought 75 cents per bushel at Buffalo.—(Daily *Democrat*, April 13, 1849.)

“*Chicago Harbor*.—Owing to the heavy rains that fell on Friday last, the Chicago river was swollen to an unusual height. At sunrise on Saturday this great volume of water had forced a passage over the bar at the mouth of the harbor that is constructing, and notwithstanding the great impediments which it met from the large quantities of ice in the sand, it progressed with such astounding rapidity that by evening a channel was cleared about eighty feet in width and from seven to eight feet in depth. Nearly all the water from the river now passes into the lake through this new channel, which from the effect of the pier that is thrown across the old channel of the river on the south side of the harbor, it is confidently hoped will be kept open. This is a most fortunate occurrence, not only for the citizens but for the Government. The hands employed at the harbor were very actively engaged during the day rendering what service they could in aiding the operations of the current. The amount of sand and gravel removed by the force of the stream is immense, and but for this most fortunate occurrence would most probably have required the labor of an hundred hands for some time to effect what was done by the water in a few hours. Vessels will now be able to discharge their cargoes with more facility than formerly.”—(*Democrat*, Tuesday, February 18, 1834.)

“At a meeting of the citizens of Cook county held at the Eagle hotel, February 15, 1834, Dr. J. T. Temple was appointed a delegate to the convention to be held at Rushville to determine a new capital for the state. It was “*Resolved*, That said delegate be instructed to oppose to the utmost of his ability any measure that may tend to connect the location of the seat of government with the question of the construction of a canal or railroad between the Illinois river and Lake Michigan.” The following citizens were appointed a committee to draft a petition to Congress on the subject of preëmption rights to present and future actual settlers. J. D. Caton, R. J. Hamilton, J. H. Collins, E. S. Casey, Giles Spring and R. T. Kinzie. This petition to Congress recited that the public lands of Cook county had not yet been offered for sale by the general government, owing to the fact that the survey of the same had not been completed; that the said lands, being very rich, had been settled upon by permanent residents who expected to be protected as other localities had been by suitable preëmption laws; that failure to complete the survey and place the lands in market was retarding the settlement and development of the country; that justice toward this hitherto neglected portion of the state, to the infant town of Chicago and to your petitioners, demands reasonable despatch to encourage emigration and the settlement of the said lands.” Of this meeting, J. V. Owen was chairman, and P. F. W. Peck, secretary.

"The United States is now constructing a harbor by making a passage through this bar into the Chicago river and fortifying the sides with piers to protect the channel from the winds and ice. When this work shall be completed the channel between the piers and the Chicago river will itself form the best harbor in all the northern lake country, as the river is from fifty to seventy-five yards wide and from fifteen to twenty-five feet deep, forming a great natural canal."—(*Democrat*, January, 1834.)

"Chicago must eventually become the greatest place for business and commerce in all the Northwest. Already it is a great thoroughfare for so new a place. Merchants through the northern portions of Indiana as far south as Terre Haute; those of Edgar, Vermilion, Champaign, Iroquois, and all the northern counties in Illinois, with the adjacent territory, now receive their goods through this channel. Schooners are the principal vessels that now navigate Lake Michigan. In 1831 the number of arrivals was seven; in 1832, about forty-five; during 1833, about one hundred twenty. More than one hundred dwelling houses, stores and shops were erected during the summer of 1833. There are about thirty stores, some of which do extensive business. Three houses for public worship were built in 1833. A respectable academy is taught by a gentleman and lady."—(A letter in the *Democrat*, dated February 17, 1834.)

"Emigration to this place has commenced in earnest. Within the last ten days over one hundred persons have arrived by boat and otherwise, and it is with pleasure that we witness the arrival at our wharves of articles of which we have been deprived for some months past. There are now three vessels engaged to supply this place with lumber, which gives new life to the business appearance of the town."—(*Democrat*, April 30, 1834.)

"It is with pleasure that we witness the continued influx of emigration that is rapidly pouring into this place. As near as we can ascertain from two hundred and fifty to three hundred persons have arrived here within the last week, and rumor says that thousands are on their passage to this state, the garden of the West."—(*Democrat*, May 31, 1834.)

"We have lived our whole life in a flourishing town in New York and it seems that hardly so great a change has taken place there since our remembrance as we have witnessed in Chicago in the past six months. We dare not venture on anticipation of the future. Reason looks on in astonishment and all calculation is abandoned. Since emigration commenced this spring, we hesitate not to say that more than one thousand emigrants have arrived, intending to settle in Chicago or the country back. We are happy to say that the emigrants appear to be wealthy, enterprising and industrious. Such inhabitants constitute the wealth of a country."—(*Democrat*, May 28, 1834.)

"We feel again called upon to advert to the still increasing tide of emigration that is constantly flowing into the northern part of the state. Hardly a vessel arrives but that is literally crowded with emigrants, and the stage which now runs twice a week from the East is also thronged with travelers. The steamboat "Pioneer" which now performs her regular trips to St. Joseph, is also a great accommodation to the traveling community. Loaded teams and covered wagons, laden with families and goods, are daily arriving and settling upon the country back."—(*Democrat*, June 11, 1834.)

On January 2, 1834, a Mrs. Smith, of Blue Island, was frozen to death on the prairie about a mile and a half from her home. When found she had been torn to pieces by the wolves; she left five children. In January the Polemical Society debated the question: "Has the Congress of the United States Constitutional Power to Make Internal Improvement?" John A. Clark was now secretary of the society. Lieut. J. Allen, of the U. S. army, became superintendent of the harbor in January, 1834.

The Northeast Land district of Illinois was created early in 1834; it embraced all east of a north and south line between Ranges 3 and 4 east; headquarters were fixed at Chicago. On February 15, 1834, an adjourned meeting, held at Steele's Eagle hotel, decided to elect a delegate to the Ottawa convention pledged to work for "the immediate construction of a communication either by a canal or railroad between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river." A writer in the *Democrat* thus expressed himself: "The long contemplated but hitherto worse than neglected Illinois and Michigan canal." Joseph Duncan, representative in Congress, wrote in February, 1834, that a bill had been reported appropriating \$32,800 for carrying on the work of improving Chicago harbor. Saganaskee swamp was a well known locality west of the head of the South branch in early years. On March 4, 1834, Lieutenant Allen advertised for written proposals to supply oak timber for the Chicago harbor—10,000 feet of squared logs, 350 feet of round logs for ties and fifty round logs for piles. Mark Noble, Senator, published a notice in January, 1834, that he would prosecute all trespassers on the west half, southwest quarter, Section 4, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, where the steam saw mill stood. This tract was on the North Branch. Railroads from Chicago to Milwaukee and from Chicago to Ottawa were talked of in 1834. It was noted in the spring of 1834 that Michigan and other states eastward, through envy, did all in their power to prevent emigrants bound for Chicago from going to their destination. Chicago and vicinity were "represented as being a low, wet, sickly and barren country, destitute of every attraction that can invite emigration."

"Chicago.—Our town is building up rapidly. Since spring commenced there have been built upwards of seventy-five buildings, and



JOHN ANDERSON.



PAUL A. HAZARD.



PETER B. OLSEN.



A. F. NIGHTINGALE.

among these we note some substantial ones of three stories high, and the commencement of two or three others for stores of three stories. Emigration is still increasing and has increased one-half since last year, having already a settled population of at least 1,500 and the country is filling up in like proportion. Rents are high and lots rent on the principal street for \$3 a foot front. The commercial business is by no means contemptible, for already has arrived nearly as great a number of vessels as arrived during the whole of last season."—(*Democrat*, June 18, 1834.)

"*Lithographic Maps of Chicago*.—Mr. John H. Kinzie procured while in New York a few lithographic maps of this town. They are beautifully executed and contain the Town Plat, together with the School Section, Wabansia, and Kinzie's addition."—(*Democrat*, June 18, 1834.)

Referring to the growth of Chicago, a writer in the *Democrat* of June 18, 1834, said: "In a few months we have seen the number of buildings double, and even yet there are not houses enough to contain our population. What Chicago will be by the close of navigation we can only conjecture. The country immediately around us is filling up in proportion. From the country of the Wabash alone, there are frequently in town at one time from twenty to thirty wagons loaded with breadstuff, and the necessary products, some of them brought from a distance of a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles over a road so notoriously bad that it often requires eight yoke of oxen to draw a single wagon. We, in turn, send them back salt and merchandise of every description. A railroad from Chicago to Vincennes should be built. Let our citizens and those of the Wabash unite at once in a work so much to their mutual benefit. There should be no delay or postponement. The railroad will not build itself. If there is that inaction among us regarding works of internal improvement of such vital interest to us as we have seen displayed on the subject of the Illinois and Michigan canal, we will soon win the name once bestowed for the like cause in reproach upon North Carolina, the 'Rip Van Winkle of the Union.'"

"Our citizens were not a little delighted on Saturday morning last by a sight as novel as it was beautiful. About 9 o'clock their attention was arrested by the appearance of the splendid schooner 'Illinois' as she came gliding up the river into the heart of the town under full sail. The 'Illinois' is a new vessel of nearly one hundred tons, launched this spring at Sackett's Harbor, New York, is a perfect model of a schooner, and is commanded by Captain Pickering. Her top masts were covered with flags and streamers and her canvas was all spread to invite the gentle breeze. The banks of the river were crowded with a delighted crowd, and as she reached the wharf of Newberry & Dole, where she first stopped, she was hailed with loud and repeated cheers. Her decks were

immediately crowded by the citizens, all anxious to greet her gallant commander with a warm and hearty welcome. The draw-bridge was soon raised and she passed into the upper end of the town and came to at Ingersoll's wharf in front of the Western Stage house. On her passage up the river more than two hundred of our citizens were on board."—(*Democrat*, July 16, 1834.)

Although the article does not say so, this was the first lake vessel to sail up the Chicago river. On Monday night following, the schooner "Philip," Captain Howe, also entered the river, and on Tuesday discharged her cargo at the wharf of Newberry & Dole.

"*Chicago Harbor.*—This work is now in rapid progress and never has it before presented so busy and active a scene as at the present time. About one hundred hands are employed upon this work and more are still wanted. The North pier is rapidly extending into the lake and as soon as it shall be built across the sand bar lying opposite the mouth of the river, so that the channel shall be protected from the northeast winds, we may soon expect to find it of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the larger class into the river. Under its present very active and efficient superintendent, Lieut. J. Allen, much may be expected this season."—(*Democrat*, August 13, 1834.)

"*Mails.*—The apathy prevalent among our citizens is astonishing, with a population of over two thousand five hundred, dependent upon the postoffice in this town; with the business transacted equal to some places where a semi-daily mail is required; with a garrison of troops; with important public works in progress; with an Indian agency through which the Government is now negotiating the ratification of a treaty; with all these it is a matter of astonishment that the people should feel such indifference on the subject of mails."—(*Democrat*, August 13, 1834.)

"*Chicago Piers.*—Since the commencement upon the United States piers this work has progressed rapidly. The pier on the north side has been extended into the lake six hundred feet and to near eight feet of water. This pier is to be finished thus far before it is extended farther. Much credit is due to Lieutenant Allen, the superintendent, in forwarding this work."—(*Democrat*, October 1, 1834.)

In the summer of 1834 Chicago began to be visited once a week by the steamboat "Uncle Sam" from Buffalo. The steamboat "Pioneer" plied regularly between Chicago and St. Joseph. Four to five schooners ran regularly across the lake. At this time, also, the stage began to run twice a week between Niles and St. Joseph. The steamboat "Pioneer" was wrecked near St. Joseph in July, 1834, but the passengers were saved by the "Marengo." A bill in the Legislature in 1833-34 proposed to incorporate the "Michigan and Illinois Railroad Company." The trustees of Chicago elected in 1834 were John H. Kinzie, Gurdon S. Hubbard, J. K.

Boyer, Ebenezer Goodrich and J. S. C. Hogan. In August, 1834, four-horse post coaches ran twice a week between St. Louis and Chicago; the route ran through Ottawa, Peoria and Springfield. A big mass meeting at the "Methodist Chapel" on October 4, 1834, appointed a committee of thirty to collect facts in regard to "a canal or railroad and an extension of the post road beyond Ottawa."

On October 6, 1834, it was reported that a black bear had been seen in the woods on the South branch above Madison street. Many went out and finally located bruin in a big tree. A shot brought it down, but two more shots were required before it was dispatched. This little adventure stirred the hunting instincts of the inhabitants, who thereupon determined to have a wolf hunt. Three or four divisions were formed and many of the animals were routed out—one took to the lake when surrounded; another was driven into the town and was killed by an officer of the fort with a sword. About twenty wolves were slain.—(*Democrat*, October 8, 1834.)

In March, 1834, a water front lot sold for \$3,500—Lot 4, Block 17, near all the business houses. Merchants did not want back lots. The lot was 80 by 150 feet. "I think father will not give half that for it. But his ideas do not keep up with property in Chicago. I am sure that lot will fetch \$5,000 in less than three months. What makes me think so is, there are a great many merchants coming this summer. . . . Last evening I made another bargain for ninety and one-half acres of land, for which I am to pay \$3,500, the same sum that the town lot cost; seventy-three acres lie on the North Branch of the Chicago river."—(A young land speculator's correspondence in 1834.)

In 1832 the above lot had been sold for \$100. The young man who paid \$3,500 for it in 1834, sold it fifteen months later for \$15,000. In June, 1835, the fight for government land at \$1.25 per acre was hotly contested. In 1836 the rush was nearly as great. All money went to the government for land; promissory notes circulated as money. A hundred emigrant vessels arrived between April and September 1834; besides many persons came by land. In the fall of 1834 the village population was a little over 1,500; in November, 1835, there were 3,265 by the census and 9,773 in Cook county. Most all of them were valid settlers.

In November 1834, the gamblers here began to be a serious menace to the peace and quiet of the town; thus far no ordinance checking them had been passed. On November 18, 1834, Billy Caldwell, chief of the United Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas, married in Chicago Sangua Le Grand, a Pottawatomie young lady. In December, 1834, proposals to carry the mails between Chicago and Green Bay, once a week on horseback, for three years, were called for. In December, 1834, the *Democrat*,

the only newspaper here, ran out of paper and as no more could be obtained, the issue was stopped until May, 1835. On Monday, June 15, 1835, the public lands of Cook county were offered for sale and the offer remained open for two weeks. Emigration into this part of the state was so immense in 1835 that Chicago was often out of provisions; flour was \$12 per barrel in June; corn \$1 per bushel; oats, 62 to 78 cents; wheat, 63 to 69 cents; beef, 4 to 6 cents a pound; butter, 20 to 25 cents a pound; potatoes, \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel. In 1835 a new mail route ran from Chicago to Galena via Naperville. The first annual fair of the ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held June 18, 1835. At this time the streets and open lots were so filthy that a mass meeting of the citizens requested the officials to "clean up." At the meeting were Messrs. Hubbard, Curtiss, Peck, Morris, Fullerton, Sweet, Temple and King. By June 24 flour was \$15 to \$16 per barrel; there was no corn in the market.

"Everything about our town looks flourishing and prosperous. Whichever way we turn our eyes encounter new buildings and new business—all giving evidence of an accession of population and enterprise hitherto unknown even here. Several things, however, require immediate attention. First, the gutters ought to be drained and the sunken spots in the vacant lots and about the buildings should be drained or filled immediately. Health is the first consideration; second, is it not time that something was done to protect the town from the ravages of fire? So far as we are advised, there is not even a fire bucket in Chicago."—(*Democrat*, May 20, 1835.)

"On Monday morning last we counted twelve vessels anchored off our harbor from the lower lakes, all, we believe, loaded with merchandise for this place. We would like some of our southern fellow citizens who are opposed to a canal just to drop in upon us and see how we are doing things up about this time in Chicago. We apprehend some of our farmers below would begin to think it was time for them to have some convenient way of getting their produce to a market where flour brings \$10 to \$12 per barrel and other things in proportion, and where they can obtain merchandise a little cheaper than at any other place in the country."—(*Democrat*, June 10, 1835.)

"We have heretofore called the public attention to the deplorable state of Chicago as regards filth. Every day the situation of our streets and the vacant lots is becoming worse and nothing is done. . . . Our streets would disgrace a piggery. The vacant lots and places about buildings abound with holes filled with green putrid water and decaying vegetable matter. The atmosphere has already become poisoned. . . . Is there no time—no care in the community—for these things? Is the reputation of Chicago for health, and the lives of the people thus negligently to

be fooled away? The corporation have the necessary power to act if they will exercise it; and if they do not the community ought to take the matter into their own hands. Our town still continues healthy, but we warn our fellow citizens that they may expect sickness and the pestilence. To the crowded streets and dwellings may be superadded the immense congregation of strangers crowding every room of our public houses and every room in which they can obtain accommodations, even to the extent of sleeping on the floor."—(*Democrat*, June 10, 1835.)

By act of February 11, 1835, John H. Kinzie, Gurdon K. Boyer, John S. C. Hogan and others, were "constituted a body politic and corporate to be known by the name of the Trustees of the Town of Chicago." They and their successors were made perpetual. The corporate powers and duties of Chicago were vested in nine trustees to be elected annually. They were given large powers for the government of the town. The other officers were to consist of one clerk, one treasurer, one street commissioner, one assessor and collector of taxes, one surveyor, two measurers of wood and coal, two measurers of lumber and two measurers and weighers of grain. The corporation was divided into three districts as follows: "All that part which lies south of the Chicago river and east of the South branch of said river shall be included in the First district. All that part which lies west of the North and South branches of said river shall be included in the Second district; and all that part which lies north of the Chicago river and east of the North Branch of said river shall be included in the Third district. The taxes for each district were to be collected and expended independently, but all elections for trustees were to be by the whole town.

"*Land Sales.*—For a few weeks past our town has been the scene of extensive land operations. Great speculations have been made in Chicago town lots as well as in the lots of other towns which are as yet unknown to fame. If our land speculators have not the facilities of the genii of the Arabian Knights Entertainment for bringing flourishing towns and villages into existence at a word, they certainly possess an art unknown even in fairy tales of spreading them out on paper. We have no seven days' wonder, each town has had its day, and each day has had its town; and so voracious has been the appetite for land speculations in this flourishing section that all have found ready purchasers at prices exceeding, we believe, the highest expectations of the proprietors. Very heavy sales have taken place in the town lots of Chicago. Vendors of one day have offered the next 20 to 25 per cent advance for cancellations. Indeed the advance in the price of town lots in Chicago is wholly unprecedented. What was six months since one thousand dollars in value of land in town is now four and five times that value. . . . We have been gratified at the respect which has been had for the claims of the settlers upon their lands—especially

by speculators from abroad. Lynch's law is the best of preëmption laws. It saves a world of hard swearing and fraud, and accomplishes the same object with half the trouble and expense."—(*Democrat*, July 18, 1835.)

A new board of trustees was elected July 10, 1835, and they constituted a board of health with extra police powers. Gaming houses, the sale of liquor on Sundays, firing guns and pistols within the corporate limits, etc., were prohibited. Bonds were exacted of fiduciary and other officials. Cemeteries were located at Wabash and Twenty-third street and at Chicago avenue and the lake shore on the north in 1835. It was not dreamed that the town would soon go far beyond those points. On August 22, 1835, the *American* was established. Public buildings, a small pound, a small brick house for county officers and their records, an engine house, a jail of logs (all in the courthouse square), a fire engine costing \$896.38, an engine company, a hook and ladder company, of which all leading citizens were members, were among the advances in 1835. On February 11, 1835, the corporate limits were extended to include all east of State from Twelfth and Chicago avenue to the lake, including the Reservation, which was subject to government control. Business was excellent but city and state finances were alarming.

The first fire department was authorized September 19, 1835, by the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the president order two engines for the use of the corporation, of such description as he shall deem necessary, and also 1,000 feet of hose, on the credit of the corporation." James H. Collins, attorney, was paid \$5 fee for his opinion concerning leasing the river front lots. His opinion, despite protracted legal controversy at a later date, held good. John Dean Caton's bill for counsel fees and services in 1833-34 amounted to \$75.

"*Fire! Fire!*—The citizens of the town of Chicago are requested to meet at the Methodist Church tomorrow evening, Wednesday, October 29, to take into consideration the formation of an engine company, hook and ladder company and the further prevention of fire."—(*Democrat*, October 28, 1835.)

"We should be wanting in our duty to the officers engaged in the work, were we not to notice the great improvements which have been made in the streets of our town the past season. They are alike creditable to this new place and the officers engaged in superintending them. We have not as yet *paved* streets; but one year since we had nothing in the shape of a street in this place beyond the sticking up of stakes, and here and there a building on the line showing where a street was intended to be. Now the principal streets are well *turnpiked*, and so graduated and ditched as to drain them thoroughly."—(*Democrat*, October 7, 1835.)

Fractional Section 10, Township 39, Range 14, on which stood

Fort Dearborn, was reserved for military purposes in 1824. Several bold attempts were made to fasten preëmption claims in this land—both at Palestine and at Danville when those towns had jurisdiction of the lands in this quarter; but such attempts were repelled and discountenanced by the General Land office. This region was detached from the Danville section and made a part of the Northeast Land district. The fact that the above tract was reserved was heralded everywhere, yet private persons in Chicago tried to fasten preëmption claims on the same. "It is surprising that in the face of all the circumstances, the Land Offices of Chicago should have admitted this tract of land (represented to be worth from half a million to a million dollars) to be entered on the allegation of a preëmption right. Such a reprehensible and preposterous act, originating in whatever cause it may, is, of course, of no sort of validity. As soon as the fact was ascertained, the officers were instantly ordered to cancel the proceedings, and the Receiver has been directed to refund the amount of purchase money (a little less than one hundred dollars) paid by the alleged preëmptor. I request you will have the goodness to cause this letter to be published in the town of Chicago, in order to guard the public against imposition."—(Extract from a letter dated September 14, 1835, signed by Ethan A. Brown, commissioner of the General Land office, and addressed to a gentleman in Chicago. Published in the *Chicago Democrat*, October 7, 1835.)

It was predicted by the *Democrat* that Fort Dearborn would be abandoned within a year. It was recommended that the citizens should assemble and petition Congress for a grant of the land of this tract. The paper said significantly: "There are many *peculiar* reasons why the general government should pursue that course in the present instance.

A big meeting to petition Congress to grant the city the Fort Dearborn reservation was held November 2, 1835, at the Presbyterian Church. Three of the resolutions were as follows: "*Resolved*, That a grant of the said Military Reservation shall be applied for upon the express condition that twenty acres, parcel of the said reservation, to be taken from the center thereof in a block having four sides of equal dimensions as nearly as may be, one of which shall be fronting upon Lake Michigan—shall be reserved in all time to come for a public square, accessible at all times to the people, and also upon the condition that if the said public square shall at any time be built upon, then the same shall revert to the general government and cease to be the property of the town of Chicago. *Resolved*, That the said reservation shall be applied for to the end that the same (save so much thereof as may be reserved for a public square as aforesaid), may be sold by the corporate powers of the town of Chicago at their discretion, and that the proceeds therefrom may be appropriated to the uses of the said

town. *Resolved*, That if the County of Cook shall fail to obtain the right of preëmption to one quarter section of land by virtue of the act of Congress of the 26th of May, 1834, then the said corporate authorities of the town of Chicago shall contribute out of the proceeds of the said reservation a sum sufficient to erect a courthouse and common jail for the said county." Hiram Hugunin was chairman of this meeting and H. B. Clarke secretary. Ebenezer Peck, H. B. Clarke, J. C. Goodhue, Eli B. Williams and Walter Kimball were appointed a committee to draft a memorial to Congress to the above effect.

In November, 1835, the Board of Trustees of the Town of Chicago selected the following persons to constitute a hook and ladder company: John L. Wilson, E. C. Brackett, J. Holbrook, T. Jenkins, T. F. Spalding, I. Cook, George Smith, J. J. Garland, J. K. Palmer, P. F. W. Peck, Thomas S. Eells, Joseph L. Hanson, S. B. Cobb, James A. Smith, John R. Livingston, Henry G. Hubbard, Thomas J. King, N. L. F. Monroe, J. K. Botsford, G. W. Snow, G. W. Merrill, Joseph Meeker, Samuel S. Lathrop, Thomas S. S. Hyde and J. McClure. Early in November, 1835, full ordinances for the control of fires were passed by the town board. A fire department was erected, to consist of a chief engineer, two assistants, four fire wardens, in addition to the trustees, and such fire engine men, horsemen, hook and ladder men, and ax and saw men as might be appointed from time to time by the trustees. The firemen were divided into companies. The board of trustees had full power to organize an efficient fire fighting department.

"The Board of Trustees have at length decided upon leasing the wharfing privileges of the town, in pursuance of the authority granted by their act of incorporation; this is a judicious step, and calculated to advance the interest of the town and promote its commercial prosperity, and we doubt not that it will meet the concurrence of a large majority of the citizens. A few, we understand, are opposed to the proceeding."—(*Democrat*, November 18, 1835.)

Leasing the wharfing privileges in Chicago for nine hundred and ninety-nine years was advertised for sale, November 23, 1835; terms, one-fourth down and the remainder in three equal annual installments, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Owners or occupants of the lots fronting the river were given the preference at a minimum price fixed by the board. This lease was applicable to the Old or Original Town of Chicago. Such of these leases as were not taken by the owners or occupants of lots were to be sold at auction to the highest bidder. The privilege was to extend forty feet in depth toward the river, bounded by the river and its two branches, "and on the other side by North and South and West Water streets. which said streets are to be and to remain open eighty feet in width, as is set forth and exhibited by a plan prepared by Edward B. Talcott, town surveyor."

“On the morning of the 21st ult. a handbill was issued from the office of the *American* calling a meeting of the citizens at 11 o'clock to take into consideration the measures adopted by the trustees for the sale of wharfing privileges. Everything was cut and dried beforehand by the opponents of the measure; resolutions were drawn, speeches prepared and recruits drummed up from all quarters of the town. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in Chicago and the subject was debated from 11 to 1:30 by Messrs. Spring, Richards and Moore, opposed to, and Messrs. Collings, Peck and Temple, in favor of, the measures of the trustees. The meeting adjourned sine die, but adjournment was opposed. In the evening handbills were again issued calling upon all opposed to the measure to meet that evening at the Presbyterian Church. About forty (four of whom, by the way, were blacks) assembled and passed the resolutions which had been discussed in the morning. A long remonstrance was also drawn up and circulated for subscription. The *American* said: ‘By Tuesday evening over two hundred names (about one-half the legal voters of the town) were affixed to the remonstrance.’ We have read the signatures attached to the protest, and assert that not more than one-half are legal voters of Chicago, nor is ‘two hundred about one-half the legal voters of the town.’ A large number of the signers are minors, and several are not residents of Chicago at all. Is this the way to arrive at public opinion upon an important subject? As a matter of fact the act incorporating Chicago as a town gave the trustees power ‘to lease the wharfing privileges of said town, giving to the owners or occupants of the lots fronting the river the right of preference of such privileges.’ . . . ‘It is detrimental to the future interests of the town,’ says the *American*. What, \$100,000 detrimental to the town! Commend us to such detriments every day of our lives. Who are they that are opposed to the trustees on this question? Those who could not make great speculations out of the wharves and those who are the owners of water lots and other property in Kinzie’s addition. These are the men who squirmed under the act of the trustees—who wished to monopolize all the storage and wharfage and deprive other parts of the town of an equal and just participation in these privileges. The measure, however, has been carried through and the trustees have been sustained by the voice of the people.”—(*Democrat*, December 2, 1835.)

On November 14, 1835, the town trustees resolved to sell the wharf rights, which for some time had been yielding a good revenue; there was no immediate necessity for selling and the act was greatly deplored as the rights grew in value rapidly with the years. A covenant lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years was decided upon, the lessee to erect docks within two years and the town to dredge the river ten feet deep within four years. The

prices of lots were as follows: North Water street \$8.50 to \$15 per front foot; South Water street \$25 per front foot; West Water street, \$18 per front foot. It was assumed at the time and generally believed ever since that this sale of the wharfing rights of the town was dishonest, but the sale was valid and held good in law.

A very severe storm on the lake, late in November, 1835, wrecked the schooners "Bridget," "Austerlitz," "Marengo," "Utica," "Chance," "Lafayette," "Swan" and "Lady." "Utica" was owned by A. Clybourn. Newberry & Dole lost over \$25,000 worth of goods in the "Austerlitz."

"*The Cry Is Still They Come.*—The tide of emigration which is flowing in this season, far exceeds that of any former period. The floodgates of enterprise seem to be let loose upon us. In addition to the actual emigrants that are now pressing into this region, the approaching land sale is bringing into our town a crowd of strangers and capitalists. Strangers to the amount of some hundreds fill our public houses and streets; our wharves are covered with men, women and children, just landed from the vessels, and even some storehouses have been thrown open to receive the unsheltered emigrants. Some build tents upon the spot where they are landed from the boat in the middle of our streets, then raise them, and move on. Cook county, which two years ago exhibited a few scattered dwellings along the groves or by the streams, is now rife with thriving settlements; and some smart villages have arisen, too, as by enchantment. The solitary inhabitant of a grove has seen a community suddenly gather round him. Some schools are actually in successful operation, where a year since was but a solitary emigrant."—(*American*, June 13, 1835.)

"The amount of money received at the land office in this town for lands sold from May 28 till the close of the sale, is a little over \$386,500, of which about \$353,500 was for lands sold at auction and the balance under the preëmption law."—(*American*, July 18, 1835)

"Up to September, 1834, that office (school commissioner) has in all yielded me in all but about \$200. Up to the present time the gross receipts of the office of notary public have probably not exceeded \$50. The judge of probate's fees since the appointment in this county have not amounted to more than \$50; and I have not realized from all these offices, including that of recorder, more than \$1,500."—(Hamilton in *American*, August 1, 1835.)

"We have seen during the past week fourteen vessels lying together at our harbor, principally of the large class of schooners, bearing each one hundred tons burden, while nine more, all freighted for this port were on their passage from Mackinac."—(*American*, September 19, 1835.)

An ordinance passed in August, 1835, levied a fine of \$10 for

burials within the corporate limits—cemeteries north and south of the city had already been laid out. A juvenile sewing society of the Presbyterian Church raised \$150 from March to September, 1835. In September, 1835, goods arrived here by schooner twenty days from New York, and came addressed to all parts of the West—Crawfordsville, Indiana; Terre Haute, Indiana; Peoria, Illinois, and even Galena. G. S. Hubbard ordered on his own responsibility the first fire engine brought to Chicago—summer of 1835. The first meeting of the Chicago Bible Society was held November 25, 1835. The *American* of December 5, 1835, said that during the previous spring flour sold here as high as \$20 to \$25 per barrel; in December, 1835, it sold at \$12; salt was \$8. During the summer of 1835, when salt was low, Michigan City speculators bought all the salt in Chicago—about 3,000 barrels—paying from \$3 to \$6, expecting to corner the market during the succeeding winter; but the citizens here had provided themselves with a goodly supply, so that in April, 1836, the speculators were forced to sell their stock for about \$2.50.

Before July, 1835, a reading room had been established. In the fall of 1835 there were many "land floats" in the county. On September 3, 1835, Lieutenant Allen called for twenty carpenters and forty common laborers to work on the harbor. In September, 1835, it was announced that coaches from Chicago to St. Louis would run through in five days by daylight. J. T. Temple & Co. were mail contractors between Chicago and Peoria. The dwelling formerly occupied by Joseph Laframboise was burned down in October. Mr. Hugunin's residence, near town, was burned during a prairie fire. Twenty tons of coal were received by vessel from Albany in October, 1835. At this time John S. C. Hogan was postmaster. Two newspapers, *Democrat* and *American*, were being issued.

The public sale of lots in Calumet in the fall of 1835 was postponed several times. So great was the demand for building material in the fall of 1835 that W. B. Ogden and W. L. Newberry advertised for one million brick and two hundred thousand feet of pine lumber to be delivered early in 1836, for which cash would be paid. John Ludley established a soap and candle factory in 1835. Elston & Chever had a soap and candle factory on the north side near the Point. In November, 1835, Capt. Joseph Naper was active in the formation of a new county to be carved from Cook—Du Page. Chicago citizens remonstrated against a division.

The census of November, 1835, showed that Chicago had a population of 3,279. There were here 44 dry goods, hardware and grocery stores; 2 of books, 4 druggists, 2 silversmiths and jewelers, 2 tin and copper factories, 2 printing offices—*Democrat* and *American*; 1 steam saw-mill, 2 breweries, 1 iron foundry, 4

storage and forwarding houses, 8 taverns, 1 lottery office, 1 bank, 5 churches, 7 schools, 22 lawyers, 14 physicians, a lyceum and reading-room. During 1835 nine brick buildings were erected, among which was a tavern three stories high, and a county clerk's office. The foundations of two churches (Episcopal and Baptist) were laid, but could not be completed for want of material, which ran short. The *Democrat* said on December 9: "It is well known that the reason why a greater number of brick buildings were not erected the last season was owing to the want of materials of a proper quality." In 1835 Congress was petitioned to build a harbor at Calumet. The lot at the corner of South Water and Dearborn streets, called "Dole's Corner," was sold in December, 1835, for \$25,000. In the preceding March it had been sold for \$9,000. For Hogan's block \$100,000 was offered and refused in December, 1835. As late as December 30, the prairies around Chicago were still burning. A young Men's Temperance Society was organized December 19, with Thomas Wright president. On December 30, flour was \$12 a barrel; salt, \$7.50; corn, \$1.25; wheat, \$1 to \$1.25. In December, 1835, the residents of Joliet petitioned for a division of Cook county—wanted a new one, to be called Will.

At the close of 1835 the piers forming the artificial harbor had been extended nearly 500 feet, enclosing a channel 200 feet wide, varying from three to seven feet deep. "In their present incomplete state (the piers) great protection has been afforded to the increasing commerce of the place, and as many as five schooners have at one time discharged their cargoes under their shelter. Since the opening of navigation to the 30th of September, upwards of two hundred vessels have arrived at this port."—(*Democrat*, January 13, 1836.) "From a circular published in the *Alton Spectator*, we learn that the number of wagons to the upper Wabash from Chicago, freighted with dry goods and groceries, during the past year (1835) amounts to 2,000."—(*Democrat*, December 30, 1835.) "A lot fronting one hundred feet on Dearborn street, about fifty-five feet deep next the corner of Water street, was sold a few days since for \$11,000."—(*American*, October 17, 1835.) "Five hundred barrels of flour were received here this week by the way of the lakes by Newberry & Dole, every one of which was sold to the citizens before it was removed from the wharf for \$9 per barrel. It is a fact creditable to the proprietors that they refused \$9.50 per barrel by the quantity, laudably preferring to afford it to those who wished it for domestic purposes at \$9, than by putting \$2.50 more into their pockets and subjecting the citizens to the necessity of paying \$10."—(*American*, November 14, 1835.)

The bridges were unwieldy—were mostly floats sliding to one side to admit vessels. On Lake and Randolph streets were considerable grading and macadamizing. The water works consisted of a hogshead on wheels, with a faucet for buckets and a price to the

driver. In 1836 the exports were \$1,000; imports, \$325,203; they were little in 1835, and nothing before 1835. The Legislature granted Chicago the right to borrow \$50,000, but the branch of the state bank here refused to loan. William B. Ogden, for the town, tried elsewhere, but could not raise the cash.

"The amount of business transacted by the merchants of Chicago this season is among the multiplying evidence of our prosperity. There are those who call Chicago a fiction and her realities ideals. It is estimated by good judges that the amount of capital invested in goods purchased at the East during the present season and sold here, and still selling, is \$600,000. There are forty dry goods merchants and druggists, many of whom have been trading upon a capital of \$20,000, and some \$30,000. Add to this \$200,000 as the amount of produce and other articles not before included passing through their hands and we have a sum total of \$800,000."—(*American*, November 28, 1835.) "Masons and bricklayers will be wanted in any number next season in Chicago. Brickmakers, in particular, as the present scarcity of brick is a great obstacle to builders. Three brick churches and many large brick stores are to be built next summer."—(*American*, November 28, 1835.) "The number of arrivals of vessels and steamboats in Chicago from the opening of navigation this season to the 26th of November is 235. Last season, as near as we can recollect, it was 176. The vessels this year have doubled the burden of last year. And our store-houses show that the amount of tonnage received this season exceeds by more than five times the amount of last year."—(*American*, December 5, 1835.)

"A fire or two more is necessary for the benefit of Chicago. Nothing is done toward preparing for the protection of the town. The engines ordered by the corporation, of course, cannot be here till next year, and no efforts are made, as we understand, to fit and man the one already in town, for use in a sudden emergency. Why is not the fire company in preparation and training for service? What has become of the hook and ladder company?"—(*American*, December 12, 1835.)

"Our citizens look forward with considerable anxiety to the action of Congress upon their petition to obtain a grant of the site of Fort Dearborn. It becomes them to keep an eye upon this matter, as the present claimant has sold to a large number of individuals here and elsewhere, who will not remain inactive while there remains the least hope of success. Judging from the past policy of the Government as regards reservations, its freedom from debt, the importance of Chicago, and the real injury she has sustained by the withholding from market the canal lands and the reservation itself, we have but little doubt of our corporation obtaining it. The value of the reservation can be of but little consideration with the Government, while it would be of the utmost

importance to Chicago. By the way, what has become of the memorial to Congress?"—(*Democrat*, December 9, 1835.)

"Colonel Beaubien, the claimant and occupant of the 'land,' was emphatically the 'pioneer' of this youthful city, which has sprung up as if by the act of the necromancer to its present unparalleled prosperity. No collateral considerations of public convenience or common weal should be suffered to meddle with the intrinsic merits of his title. And surely the accidental value and importance of the land which is acknowledged to be owing to the enterprise of our citizens should not be urged as an objection against the strong claim of an individual who was enduring the privations and gloom of that wilderness when it commenced its transit into the present Chicago. Appeals to public interest and public power are always formidable and often hazard, if not forever bar, the most valid rights of individuals; and private prosperity is thus often sacrificed on the rapacious altar of public aggrandisement. As the claim of Colonel Beaubien is contested, the strict and uncompromising principles of law should prevail and shut out all extraneous considerations."—(Correspondent in *Chicago Democrat*, December 16, 1835.)

The following points were discussed in a reply in the *Chicago American* to the claims of Colonel Beaubien to the Fort Dearborn Reservation: That the citizens had no controversy with Colonel Beaubien; that his claim was a question between him and the Government; that the evidence in the case was sufficient to satisfy anyone that his claim would not be allowed; that the tract as early as 1824 had been reserved by the Government for military purposes; that several attempts had been made before by Colonel Beaubien to claim the tract, both at Palestine and later at Danville, but the claim had been rejected; that Colonel Beaubien, by counsel, had applied to the district court of the United States for the district of Illinois for a writ of mandamus, requiring the land officers at Danville to show good and sufficient cause why his preëmption claims should not be granted; that the refusal of the land officers had been sustained by the court; that the notoriety of the fact that this portion was a reservation was the occasion of not giving express instructions to the officers at Chicago when this land district was detached from Danville; that this was not a controversy where public good was brought to overpower private interest, because the Government owned the land and Colonel Beaubien did not, nor had the right of preëmption, though he occupied the land, as the tract was a reservation; that therefore the citizens did not ask for the grant in preference to Colonel Beaubien, but asked it from the Government, whose property it was in fact; that in addition the citizens desired the grant as a public good.

By act of January 16, 1836, the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company was incorporated. William Bennett, Thomas

Drummond, J. C. Goodhue, Peter Semple, J. M. Turner, F. D. Taylor and J. B. Thomas, Jr., were appointed commissioners to receive stock subscriptions. The Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company was incorporated in 1836.

"We regret to learn that it is probable that the county of Cook is likely to be divided; we say regret because we think it is too soon to divide the county and because we are afraid that it will diminish our political influence in the state. We are told that the new county is to be named Wills."—(*Democrat*, January 20, 1836.)

"On Wednesday last our citizens received the joyful news that the bill providing for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal became a law by a vote of 18 to 7 in the Senate, and 38 to 16 in the House. The town was immediately illuminated and guns were fired at intervals during the evening. On Thursday at twelve o'clock fifty-six guns were fired in honor of the senators and representatives who had voted for the final passage of the bill. At three o'clock a large number of our citizens without distinction to party sat down to a dinner prepared at the Tremont House, where appropriate and patriotic toasts were drank in honor of the joyful event. In the evening a second illumination took place, more brilliant than the first. The whole was closed with a ball at the Sauganash Hotel on Friday evening. We will not attempt to describe the joy that pervaded all classes of our citizens upon receipt of the intelligence that the question was finally disposed of to the satisfaction of all. The canal which had excited public attention for fifteen years *was* to be commenced and the system of internal improvements in Illinois had received a new impulse which was to render her a great and powerful state. The cares, labors, anxieties and disappointments of the past were forgotten in the joyful anticipations of the future and the utmost hopes and expectations of the prosperity of Chicago were to be realized. And well might our citizens rejoice. To this event they have looked forward with anxiety, as upon it depended the prosperity of their town."—(*Democrat*, January 20, 1836.)

The *Democrat* denounced the act approved January 15, 1836, concerning the wharfing privileges at Chicago. "It will be seen from a slight inspection of this law that it aims a deadly blow at the most valuable and important commercial portions of the Original Town of Chicago, while at the same time it basely and wantonly attempts to assail the property and vested rights of the lessees of the wharfing privileges by declaring that all buildings that may be erected between the south line of South Water street and the north line of North Water street shall be considered public nuisances and liable to be abated. The act professes to give the trustees the power to lease wharfing privileges, while the

proviso declares they shall lease no privilege opposite to the lots owned by individuals or by the state, thus leaving nothing to be leased, or nothing for this power to act or operate upon. The object and design of this law cannot be mistaken. They are too palpable to require comment. This is the second time that this charter has been altered in less than one year without the knowledge or consent of the citizens of this town. . . . We know full well that what has been done was caused by the application and management of some four or five of our citizens who have had the hardihood to intermeddle in the private affairs and with the private property of their fellow citizens and to attempt to prostrate the corporate powers of the town it is feared for unjustifiable and unworthy purposes. It is proper that these gentlemen should be known and their conduct and motives duly understood and duly appreciated. The act which was procured last year and under which the present trustees had leased wharfing privileges was drawn up by John H. Kinzie; and the clause conferring the power to lease was inserted, if not by him, at least with his knowledge and consent. Gurdon S. Hubbard was also privy to it. These gentlemen were then members of the board of trustees and this clause was inserted in order to obviate all doubts which before had existence in reference to the right to lease.”—(*Democrat*, February 24, 1836.)

By the act of January 18, 1836, the Chicago Hydraulic Company was incorporated with James B. Campbell, Gholson Kercheval, Robert A. Kinzie, Richard J. Hamilton, Henry G. Hubbard, David Hunter, Peter Cohen, Ed. W. Casey, Gurdon S. Hubbard, G. W. Dole, John H. Kinzie, William Forsythe and Solomon Wills as corporators. They were authorized to take the necessary steps to supply Chicago with Lake Michigan water—build fountains, reservoirs, lay pipes, conduits, use the streets, etc.

The act of 1835 empowered the trustees to lease the wharfing privileges of the town without restricting the duration. The trustees under the charter prepared to widen the river to 200 feet and to lay off wharfing lots on each side of the river, leaving South Water street and North Water street eighty feet wide. Leases were granted for 999 years. “The present trustees, whose conduct has been so severely censured by certain individuals interested in Kinzie’s addition, merely put in operation the machine which had previously been provided for use. It worked well; and had the inventors been permitted by the people of the town to use it to subserve their own purposes, probably no alteration would have been deemed necessary. When, however, they discovered that leases were to be given for long periods, by which the lessees would be placed in a condition to compete in some measure with the proprietors in Kinzie’s addition by erecting wharves and storehouses on the water, the alarm was sounded.

48	47	26	25	11	10
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JEFFERSON ST.

49	46	27	24	12	9
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CLINTON ST.

50	45	Wentworth 28 Wentworth	23 Jan. Noble Foster	13 Foster Foster	8
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CANAL ST.

51	44 K. A. Kinzie Do.	20 K. A. Kinzie Horsfall Kinserson	22 A. Robinson K. A. Kinzie H. A. Kinzie		
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WEST WATER

WATER

52	EAST Mack 43 J. La Franbois	30 WATER MARKET Dr. Finley Resublen Do.	14 S. Miller S. Miller Do. Do. Wellmaker Do. Do.	7
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WATER MARKET

NORTH WATER

53	42	31 Do.	21 Hogas Hogas	6 Buekln Foster Do. Campbell Campbell Do. Do.
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FRANKLIN RANDOLPH

54	41	32 Do.	20 Hamilton	5 Olybourn Foster J. H. Kenzie J. H. Kenzie D. McKee
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WELLS LAKE

SOUTH WATER

55	40	33 Evans	19 T. J. V. Owen Hamilton Hubbard	4 June Do. Do. D. McKee
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LA SALLE

56 Goss	PUBLIC 39 SQUARE	34 Do.	18 Foater Roberts G. Miller	3 Foster Foster Foster P. Meurd
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CLARK ST.

57	38 Goodrich	35 Do.	17 G. W. Dole Beaubien Beaubien	2 H. & O. Roberts Jas. Kenzie Dunn Do. Jas. Kenzie Do. Willbourn Do.
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DEARBORN ST.

58	37	36 Do.	16 A. H. Taylor Owen	1 Welcott Welcott
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Temple & Brunson 40 Acres
W. L. Newbury 40 Acres
D. Hunter 80 Acres

Original Town of Chicago, 1830.

The trustees were charged with usurpation, with leasing property which did not belong to the town, with squandering property which had been given to the town, with leasing property which belonged to individuals—which belonged to the state—to the canal fund—to the public at large. And yet these contradictory charges related to the same property. A bill was filed, an injunction served upon the board, and finally the law to lease was repealed under the pretence of amending the charter. Can any unprejudiced mind mistake these last maneuvers? If no leases could be given, or those only of five years duration, permanent improvements would not be made on the lands lying between the river and the north and south lines of South and North Water streets. Business men would thus be forced to seek places where these difficulties did not exist; they would at present be compelled to purchase or lease in Kinzie's addition or go up the Branches above the original town. It has, however, been suggested by way of defense that the health and beauty of the town would be injured by the erection of lines of warehouses along the river. But are not warehouses to be built adjacent to the river on the addition and on the reservation opposite, as also up both Branches? And is not this common in all commercial towns? . . . The plan adopted by the board contemplated the dredging of the shallow parts near the banks to the depth of ten feet."—(*Democrat*, March 2, 1836.)

On February 13, 1836, the trustees of Chicago gave notice of the dangerous condition of the bridges over the Chicago river—would not be responsible for injuries or accidents. A meeting on Des Plaines river at the office of H. Kennicott was held February 27, 1836, to consider building a plank road to Chicago on the county road recently laid out. Richard Steele was chairman and S. M. Salisbury secretary. A committee of seven to circulate a subscription list for the funds necessary was appointed and R. J. Hamilton, J. Filkins, A. I. Walls, E. Haddock, Mark Noble, Jr., and Rufus Scales were appointed to attend the matter. It was "*Resolved*, That whatever sum of money may be raised by said subscription shall be appropriated for improving said road; and if the sum raised shall not be sufficient to effect the completion of the whole route it shall be laid out in improving the worst places." Chicago was expected to assist.

"*Real Estate*.—Several large sales in town property have been made during the last two weeks, one of which amounted to \$96,700, one-fourth of which was paid down. It was predicted last year by many that the prices of Chicago property were higher than they could be sustained, notwithstanding which real estate has been steadily advancing and has been sought after with avidity. The sale of canal lots in June offers the greatest inducements to capitalists for the investment of their money."—(*Democrat*, April

27, 1836.) "The canal commissioners have already commenced making the tow-path upon the east side of the South branch. It is truly gratifying to know that this work has commenced. We learn that several individuals have associated themselves together for the purpose of starting a canal packet boat on the river, as soon as the tow-path shall be completed, which it is expected will be about the 15th or 20th of June."—(*Democrat*, May 4, 1836.)

"*Prosperity of Chicago*.—The spirit of enterprise is working wonders in this town. The cutting out and leveling of new streets—the active preparations for extensive building—the spade, the plow and the scraper, daily employed by scores of industrious hands, in making the rough places smooth and the crooked places straight—the piles of lumber lying at intervals waiting for their turn to be moulded into the 'habitations of man,' and all the well-directed attacks upon the remaining features of the wilderness—are signs cheerfully full of the present energy and future greatness of this young queen of the West."—(*American*, April 30, 1836.) "*Charge Specific*.—The mail arrived at the postoffice on last Thursday evening at half past six o'clock and was not opened for delivery until half past eight o'clock on Friday morning, being fourteen hours from the time of its arrival until it was ready for delivery."—(*Democrat*, May 11, 1836.) "*Launch*.—The sloop 'Clarisa' was launched on Thursday last (May 12, 1836). As this was the first vessel that was ever built in our harbor, a large number of spectators were present to witness the event."—(*Democrat*, May 18, 1836.)

"The stores of our merchants, just before the opening of spring navigation, have heretofore generally presented a beggarly account of empty shelves, but we must remark that the amount of stock brought into this town has not been very extensive in comparison with the demand. The growth of Chicago has so wonderfully exceeded the most sanguine expectations that the scale of calculations for the wants of the inhabitants has proved imperfect and contracted. The average cost of transportation from New York is \$1.50 per cwt. and the time varies from eighteen to twenty days. The brig 'Indiana' arrived here on the 23rd of May last, bringing goods in seventeen days and a half, including time lost in transshipments, etc. The sales are generally cash, and the payment of debts contracted with our merchants, for the most part, is prompt and certain. Stores and business stands are in great demand. Many goods are sold at wholesale. Nearly all the mercantile establishments of any importance make extensive sales to the traders of the interior and especially from the Wabash, and many country branches are carried on and supplied by Chicago merchants."—(*American*, July 9, 1836.) "The most prominent nuisance is a pond on Lake street, corner of La Salle, in the very heart of the city, and inhabited by *FROGS*. It smells strong now.

Cannot the hole be filled up? If any of the trustees are fond of frog music, they can enjoy a most delicious treat by taking a seat on the doorsteps of this office at the hour of sunset."—(*American*, July 9, 1836.)

The trustees offered \$25 in January, 1836, for the best plans of a drawbridge to be built across the South branch at Randolph. Regular stages ran between Chicago and Detroit. Hiram Pearsons and Richard J. Hamilton, proprietors, offered 100 lots in Canalport for sale at public auction at Garrett's auction room in January, 1836. Canalport was at the head of navigation of the South branch and at the point where the canal touched the river. The Chicago Athenæum was organized February, 1836, with R. J. Hamilton president and John H. Kinzie secretary. At this time the citizens held a public meeting and requested the trustees to build a bridge across the river at Randolph street. Work on the canal was advertised to commence in the spring of 1836, greatly to the delight of all Chicago. Sections were then to be let to contractors. David Carver advertised that he would saw lumber to order, and would run a weekly vessel between Chicago and Grand river, Michigan. The Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company was founded in February, 1836; also the Galena & Chicago Railway. In March, 1836, Captain Tolcott reported that the southernmost point of Lake Michigan was 41 degrees, 37 minutes, 7 seconds north latitude. Claim jumpers gave the preëmptioners much trouble at this time.

In April, 1836, the trustees resolved to build two bridges, one at Randolph street and one at Kinzie street. Early in 1836 the canal commissioners laid out fractional Section 15 (south of Madison and east of State) into lots and streets, to correspond with others on the school section and the Original Town. Everybody liked Michigan avenue and gave Mr. Archer credit for its design. Sealed proposals for the construction of sections of the canal were called for in April, 1836. The license for a turnpike from Randolph street to Laughton's Ford, on the Des Plaines, was granted in June, 1836. The *American* announced in March, 1836, a semi-weekly edition soon to be issued, Thomas O. Davis, editor. In May, 1836, John Calhoun offered for sale a one-half interest in the Chicago *Democrat*. At this time John H. Kinzie lived on the North branch, five miles from Chicago. W. L. May, in Congress, called attention to the fact in the spring of 1836 that during 1835 eight or ten vessels laden with merchandise and produce had been lost on Lake Michigan owing to the lack of suitable harbors. At Chicago he said the sand bar at the mouth of the river was a serious obstacle; a dredging machine costing \$12,000 would have to be bought.

At a meeting of the mechanics of Chicago on May 14, when H. Volk was chairman, it was resolved, "That ten hours be con-

sidered sufficient for a day's work;" "That we pledge ourselves to abide by the foregoing resolution." About forty mechanics signed this agreement. In May, 1836, W. B. Archer, acting commissioner on the canal, called for forty laborers at \$20 per month. They were asked to report to Major Hackleton at his camp near Saganaskee Swamp, twenty miles from Chicago.

A public sale of lots in Calumet was again advertised for June 11, 1836, by E. K. Hubbard, George W. Dole and Lewis Benton—200 hundred at auction. A survey of that region had been ordered by Congress and was in progress at this time. Roads had been built, streets laid out. Thornton, Athens and Manchester villages had recently sprung into life in that part of the county. It was declared that canals there were bound to be built—one from Kankakee river to the "Calanic" and another from Des Plaines river to the same. It was noted that in that region were Grand Calumet river and Stony, Thorn, Hawk, Deep and Salt creeks. In June, 1836, the canal commissioners offered for sale 571 lots valued at \$1,464,900. The *Democrat* expressed the opinion that this valuation was much too high. The amount realized was \$1,619,848, with fully \$200,000 worth remaining unsold. The land thus offered for sale embraced every alternate section of a tract twenty miles wide and about nine miles long, with the canal in the center. The sales in Chicago amounted to \$386,500. The sale was considered the correct test of the value of Chicago property—prices being higher than the high valuation of the commissioners. The school commissioner offered at public auction a number of school lots before the canal lots were put on the market, hoping thus to get a better price. The old Steamboat Hotel was renamed American by W. McCorrison. Up to 1836 Chicago *en masse* had not yet formally celebrated the Fourth of July.

In the spring of 1836 a post route from Chicago to Galena via Elgin was put in operation. In April, 1836, flour was \$10 to \$12; pork \$20 to \$22; fresh beef 10 cents per pound; ham 12½ cents; eggs 37 cents a dozen; potatoes \$1.25 a bushel. On June 8, 1836, Joel Manning, secretary of the canal commissioners, called for 10,000 laborers for the canal; at the same time he offered for sale all the unsold canal lots in Chicago; also the town lots on fractional Section 15—the sale to take place June 20, one-fourth down and the balance in three annual installments at 6 per cent. He said: "Section 15 is a dry ridge commencing near the harbor (at Madison street) and extending south one mile along the shore of Lake Michigan." At a ladies' fair held in the Lake House late in June, 1836, over \$2,000 was realized for the construction of a new church. The prosperity of Chicago at all times kindled the envy of every Western city of importance. It was declared in the summer of 1836 that prices of lots were so high that rents would not pay a satisfactory per cent to the owner. The news-

papers here refuted this assertion. It was shown that a store and lot on Lake street that sold for \$8,000 had rented for \$1,000. Other similar instances were cited.

In May, 1836, a mass meeting was held and a committee of fifteen appointed, to prepare a plan for celebrating the commencement of work on the canal. R. J. Hamilton was chairman and Giles Spring secretary. The committee were as follows: George W. Dole, W. B. Ogden, Ashbel Steele, F. C. Sherman, Francis Peyton, J. B. F. Russell, R. J. Hamilton, L. T. Jamison, Hiram Hugunin, J. B. Campbell, J. E. McClure, Gholson Kercheval, J. H. Kinzie, Giles Spring and N. J. Brown. At eleven a. m. on July 4, 1836, the steamboat "Chicago," loaded with people, left the bridge at Dearborn street and moved up the river, followed by the schooners "Sea Serpent" and "Llewellyn" and other lighter craft, drawn by horses. It was a beautiful day and music added to the attractiveness and joy. Upon the arrival at Canalport the large assemblage first listened to the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Judge Smith and then to a suitable address by Dr. W. B. Egan, orator of the day. This ceremony occurred at Canalport. The crowd then marched to where the excavation had been commenced and there Colonel Archer, acting commissioner, delivered a short address and then broke ground amid the cheers of the spectators. Short speeches by Judges Smith and Brown of the Supreme Court were then delivered. G. S. Hubbard also spoke. The *American* of July 9 said: "Colonel Hubbard in an impressive manner contrasted the condition of this place and the northern part of Illinois, eighteen years ago, when he first ascended the Chicago river in a canoe." After a sumptuous dinner served to all by a special committee, the assemblage returned to their homes. The *American* said: "The steamboat Chicago, on her way down, was assailed by a small corps of Irishmen, who, stationing themselves at the stone quarry on the banks of the river, showered full volleys of stones amid the thick crowd of ladies and gentlemen on the upper deck. The order was immediately given to land. Some fifty passengers leaped ashore, some with bludgeons and to some *furor arma ministrat*. The assailants were soon led, covered with blood and wounds, captive to the boat, where they were safely lodged in the hold and brought into town."

In July, 1836, the sum of \$120,000 was subscribed in one day by a few citizens of Chicago, to be used in building the steamboat "Illinois," the construction to be by Captain Case of Buffalo. Early in August, James M. Strode became register of the land office here. During July and August the authorities effected large improvements in grading, sidewalks, filling, etc. The canal lots which were forfeited were resold September 5, and brought less than the appraisement. The times were dull. Late

in August, 1836, \$61,000 was paid here in annuities to Indians. In the fall of 1836 it was noted that citizens at their own expense put down sidewalks in front of their own residences.

A city charter began to be talked about as early as August, 1836, and began urgently to be demanded in September. The Northern Baptist association was held here on September 21. About this time, day after day, the sky was black with countless wild pigeons and the roar of their wings was incessant. They were shot by everybody, but it made no difference in the number or the ranks. The people sang:

"When I can shoot my rifle clear,
At pigeons in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to every fear,
And live on good pot-pies."

"Everything in and about Chicago presents an appearance of bustle and business never before witnessed on the shores of Lake Michigan. Our harbor is filled with shipping, an average of from twenty to thirty being discharged here every day for two or three weeks past. Occasionally we have had two or three of the largest steamboats from the lower lakes lying at the pier together. The only limit to the building and improvement of every kind is the supply of labor and materials. Everything connected with labor and materials bears an exorbitant price, and the most important building materials cannot be procured at any price. Fifteen minutes' walk in our streets or a single look at our harbor and wharves and into our stores would be sufficient to remove the doubts of the most skeptical as to the present business and future growth and prosperity of Chicago."—(*Democrat*, June 29, 1836.) "The citizens of the town of Chicago remained idle observers of that day (Fourth of July) on which half a century since our forefathers staked their lives, their honor and their fortunes for the purchase of liberty."—(*Democrat*, July 6, 1836.) "The whole number of lots to be offered is 571, which are valued by the commissioners at \$1,464,900. We think the valuation in general much too high and are strong in the belief that a considerable portion will remain unsold for this cause." Reference was made to a sale of lots by the canal commissioners. "The amount of sales of the lands by the board of canal commissioners, lying in the Original Town and on fractional Section 15 adjoining, aggregates the sum of \$1,619,848. There still remain unsold, as estimated, lots to the amount of \$200,000, making, with the interest that will accrue, nearly \$2,000,000 which will be realized by the sale of the lots in the town of Chicago alone towards completing the Illinois and Michigan canal. With these prospects, who will longer doubt of the utility of at once commencing a ship canal?"—(*Democrat*, July 13, 1836.)

A traveling circus here in September was crowded to suf-

focation afternoon and evening. During a terrible gale October 3, 1836, vessels in and off Chicago harbor suffered an estimated loss of from \$150,000 to \$200,000. All vessels at the pier were more or less damaged. The schooner "Van Buren" was wrecked and ruined; the "Harrison" was seriously damaged; the "Celeste" was dashed ashore and greatly damaged; the "Erie" the same; the barque "Detroit" was badly damaged; the schooner "Sea Serpent" was totally wrecked; the sloop "Clarisa" was damaged, etc. "For the above pithy epitome of losses we may thank the Twenty-third Congress of the United States. Instead of appropriating funds for the completion of the harbor, at an early stage of the session, they frittered away their time in fruitless discussions, and at the very last moment of the session voted us about one-half the amount asked for and required. For many weeks, by good working weather, affairs remained in *statu quo*, and now when our harbor ought to be accessible, and as safe as any in the country, our merchants are made to sustain tremendous losses on account of the inactivity of our servants in Congress. The case admits of no apology—of no palliation. It is the result of gross and unpardonable negligence."—(*American*, October 8, 1836.)

"*Court House*.—The citizens of this place feel severely the want of a proper place for holding court. Hitherto we have been indebted to the courtesy of the trustees of our churches for the accommodations of the circuit court. . . . We are happy to learn that it is in contemplation to apply to the next Legislature for an appropriation toward accomplishing the object in question in a manner worth the splendid prospects of our growing town. In connection with this subject we would suggest that a lot fronting on the public square should be purchased for the purpose. The system now adopted of placing the public buildings on the ground set apart for the square appears very narrow and in bad taste. The *Record* office, the jail, the alms house and the engine house already disfigure this ground, and a few more public buildings would completely shut it out from view. We trust, therefore, that the new building may be an ornament, not an eye sore."—(*American*, October 15, 1836.)

In October, 1836, three newspapers were conducted here—*Democrat*, *American* and *Commercial Advertiser*. The Illinois Packet Boat company was in operation here in October, 1836. In November the Chicago Lyceum resumed its debates. In November, it having been proposed to form a new county with the Naper settlement as a nucleus, the newspapers and citizens vigorously opposed any further division of Cook county. Late in 1836 Lyman Gage erected a steam flouring mill on the South branch about one hundred rods above the Randolph street bridge.

"*Mr. Editor*: Would it not be desirable for the trustees of this flourishing place to construct foot bridges at the intersection of the

principal streets, or declaring their design to leave them as they now are, give some of our enterprising citizens an opportunity of applying for licenses to establish ferries at the different routes of intersection?"—(Jotham in *Chicago American*, November 12, 1836.) "In 1836 the most notable structures erected were Steele's block of four-story brick stores on Lake street; Harmon & Loomis' block of four-story brick stores on Water street; the Episcopal brick church; some ten or twenty fine two to four story brick stores in various parts of the town; about twenty large two and three story wooden stores; a steam flouring mill with two run of stone; from 100 to 150 dwellings of all descriptions, from the humble wooden cottage to the splendid brick mansion;" the streets were thoroughly turnpiked.—(*American*, December 10, 1836.) "In 1833 there were but four arrivals from the lower lakes—two brigs and two schooners, say 700 tons. In 1835 there were about 250 arrivals, nearly all of which were schooners, averaging about ninety tons each, or 22,500 tons in all. In 1836 the first arrival was on the 18th of April. From that time to the first of December (226 days) 456 vessels (forty-nine steamboats, ten ships and barges, twenty-six brigs, 363 schooners and eight sloops) arrived, aggregating 57,550 tons. Is there any other town within the borders of our Union which can boast of as large an increase in commerce? We challenge!"—(*American*, December 10, 1836.)

The canal road extending from Chicago to Joliet cost \$40,500. From State street to the Summit the distance was thirteen miles; to the Desplaines—Saganaskee Swamp, twenty-three miles; to Lockport, thirty-two miles; to Joliet, thirty-six and a quarter miles. Late in 1836 the troops were finally withdrawn from Fort Dearborn.

"That the size of the harbor must be increased there can be no doubt. Two ways present themselves to effect this object: One by a breakwater in the lake, thus forming an external harbor; the other that of enlarging the river by excavation."—(Writer in *Chicago American*, December 10, 1836.) "I went to Chicago a few days since and purchased two barrels of mess pork at the highest price and had them shipped to this place. One of them I sold without opening, the other was sold out by the pound. When the latter barrel was about two-thirds gone, the clerk sold out of it *six tails* and declared that there were *nine* left in the barrel. A few days afterwards one of my customers proposed buying the pork for the sake of getting the barrel. I took him into the back store and showed him the barrel. He picked out from one side *fifteen* tails and said it was enough—he was satisfied. There having been considerable talk and excitement made about it, we finally concluded to take an inquest over the tails of the deceased, and the next day the neighbors were called in and upon careful examination there were found to be *thirty-nine tails left*, making in all

forty-five tails in one barrel of mess pork. Among those there were a great variety, some short and some long, some spindling and some stubbed, many that reached clear round the sides of the barrel, some that would make good whistles, and a few that appeared to have been drove in."—(Ichabod in *Milwaukee Advertiser*, December, 1836.) "New subscribers to Chicago papers are increasing so rapidly that the proprietors have been compelled to borrow paper to satisfy the demand."—(*American*, February 25, 1837.)

In January, 1837, the steamboat "Illinois" was being built at Newberry's shipyards, Detroit. On January 21, an urgent call was made upon the citizens for a draft of the proposed city charter, and they made haste to comply so as to accomplish that object before the Legislature adjourned. Late in 1836 the canal commissioners reported that the canal would cost—Summit division, \$5,871,325; Middle division, \$1,510,957; Western division, \$1,272,055; total, \$8,654,337. The Illinois Central Railway was up for consideration in January, 1837. In January, 1837, an almshouse or poorhouse stood on the public square. In 1837 the appropriation for Chicago harbor was \$40,000; for Calumet harbor \$20,000. In February, 1837, the Legislature authorized the formation of a cemetery association here. In March the citizens subscribed \$36,000 toward a steamboat to ply between St. Joseph and Chicago. The organization of Rush Medical College in March, 1837, was an important event. In the spring of 1837, William B. Egan was asked to run for Mayor of the new city, but declined. John Wentworth, for many years afterward the most powerful factor in local politics, became the owner of the *Democrat* in 1837.

"Illinois and Michigan Canal.—Contracts to the amount of about \$1,000,000 were made by the commissioners on Saturday last and at about \$60,000 less than the estimated prices. Laborers to almost any number can now find employment in the different sections of the line and receive high prices. Several thousand are wanted immediately."—(*American*, May 27, 1837.)

The Cook county congressional vote in 1838 was: Democrat, 1,324; Whig, 1,032. By act of July 21, 1837, special provision for the sale of canal lands was made. The canal commissioners were authorized to enlarge the natural basin at the confluence of the North and South branches of the Chicago river, and Block 7 of the canal lots in the city of Chicago was reserved from sale for the purpose of exchanging the same for Block 14, which would be removed in the proposed enlargement. Block 14 was appropriated for the uses of the basin. Both blocks were to be appraised and the exchange was to be made if the owners of Block 14 were willing.

On October 26, 1836, the first steps to obtain a city charter were taken. The town before had been divided into three districts.

The president of the meeting invited people to select the following three representatives of each district to consider the question: First district, Ebenezer Peck, William Stuart, E. W. Casey; Second district, J. D. Caton, Mr. Chadwick, W. Forsythe, Third district, John H. Kinzie, W. L. Newberry, T. W. Smith. These delegates and the board of trustees met November 25, in the trustees' room opposite the Mansion house, and resolved "That it is expedient for the citizens of Chicago to petition the Legislature for a city charter." A commission of five, two members of the board and one from each district, was appointed to prepare a city charter. E. B. Williams, president of the meeting, appointed for District 1, Ebenezer Peck; District 2, J. D. Caton; District 3, T. W. Smith, and also Bolles and Ogden of the board. The committee met December 9, and Ebenezer Peck, Esq., presented the draft for a city charter. It was adopted with some changes and 500 copies were ordered printed. This charter was duly presented to the Legislature and passed by that body on March 4, 1837.

The first election of city officers was held on the first Tuesday of May, 1837, and resulted as follows: Mayor, William B. Ogden; aldermen, First ward, J. C. Goodhue; Second ward, J. S. C. Hogan; Third ward, J. D. Caton; Fourth ward, A. Pierce; Fifth ward, B. Ward; Sixth ward, S. Jackson. John Shrigley was elected high constable at the first meeting of the Council, and Norman B. Judd city attorney. The total vote for Mayor was 703, as follows."—(*Democrat*, November 30, 1851.)

PRECINCTS.	W. B. Ogden.	J. H. Kinzie.
First ward.....	102	65
Second ward.....	182	61
Third ward.....	21	14
Fourth ward.....	34	19
Fifth ward.....	58	2
Sixth ward.....	73	72
Totals.....	470	233

MAYORS OF CHICAGO, 1837—1854.

1837, William B. Ogden.	1846, John P. Chapin.
1838, Buckner S. Morris.	1847, James Curtiss.
1839, Benjamin W. Raymond.	1848, James H. Woodworth.
1840, A. Lloyd.	1849, James H. Woodworth.
1841, Francis C. Sherman.	1850, James Curtiss.
1842, Benjamin W. Raymond.	1851, Walter S. Gurnee.
1843, Augustus Garrett	1852, Walter S. Gurnee.
1844, A. S. Sherman.	1853, C. M. Gray.
1845, Augustus Garrett.	1854, Isaac L. Milliken.

In 1821 fractional Section 10 contained 165.36 acres, and fractional Section 15 contained 159.45 acres, both of Township 39 north, Range 14 east, and they were surveyed and platted. On September 30, 1824, the Secretary of War requested the commissioner of the general land office to reserve the land occupied by Fort Dearborn. On October 1, the general land office notified the

Secretary of War that it had directed that a portion of fractional Section 10, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, containing 57.50 acres and "within which Fort Dearborn is situated be reserved from sale for military purposes." On June 6, 1837, the above reservation was surveyed into streets, blocks and lots by Asa F. Bradley, city and county surveyor, under the directions of Mathew Burchard, agent and attorney for the Secretary of War.

The whole of fractional Section 15, Township 39, Range 14, was selected for the Illinois and Michigan canal under the act of March 2, 1827. On February 4, 1837, the surveyor general designated the sandbar as an addition to fractional Sections 10 and 15. This sandbar contained 37.78 acres and was entered by Mark Noble, Sr., and Mark Noble, Jr., on May 31, 1836, but the entries were cancelled and the money refunded. The land belonged to fractional sections 10 and 15. In front of section 10 were 26.17 acres, and in front of Section 15 were 11.61 acres. The survey of the bar was unwarranted.—(House Reports, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, Vol. III.)

Fort Dearborn reservation was bounded east by the lake and south by Madison street. A small piece of ground between Madison and Randolph, east of Blocks 12 and 15, was called public ground. Michigan avenue, ninety feet wide, was extended through Fort Dearborn addition. In 1839 the public land east of Michigan avenue was nearly eight hundred feet long, fifty feet wide at Randolph and about one hundred feet wide at Madison. In 1852 the land was only 22½ feet wide at Randolph and nil at Madison. The Illinois Central railway was to occupy a strip 300 feet wide built on piles in front of Sections 10 and 15, providing they would build a breakwater. The inner line of the right of way was located four hundred feet east of the west line of Michigan avenue. The government had no title to the bed of the lake nor to the bed of the river.

On May 2, 1838, the following petition was addressed to Congress by the officials of Chicago: "The petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, respectfully showeth, that the military reservation upon which Fort Dearborn is situated at the mouth of Chicago river being the south fraction of Section 10, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, containing about fifty-four acres, has become useless for a military post. Your petitioners further show that the said military reservation adjoins the city of Chicago and its value above the minimum price of government land has been principally occasioned by the enterprise and expenditures of our citizens in building up and improving the city of Chicago. Your petitioners further show that, so far as they are informed, it has been the practice of the general government to grant military sites, which have become useless in the Western states, to the cities or towns within which

they are located. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that an act may be passed granting the said reservation to the corporation of the City of Chicago, or that the said corporation may be allowed to enter the same at the minimum price of public land, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc."

W. B. Ogden, mayor of
Chicago.

J. C. Goodhue,
Asahel Pierce,
Peter Bolles,
John S. C. Hogan,
John Dean Caton,
Samuel Jackson,
F. C. Sherman,
Bernard Ward,
Hirman Pearsons,
Aldermen.

J. M. Coffin,
Joseph Robbins,
H. G. Loomis,
C. L. Harmon,
H. Loomis,
T. G. Wright,
Charles B. Farham,
J. Dixon,
B. F. Knapp,
E. Doolittle,
Bynum King,
B. A. Berry,
Henry Clark,
William B. Dodge,
A. F. Clark,
H. H. Magill,
A. E. Fuller,
J. Gray,
Stephen F. Gales,
George Blair,
James McClennan, Jr.,
George W. Merrill,
E. Reynolds,
J. M. Ford,
E. Higgins,
Edward Simmons,
George T. Hulse,
Benjamin H. Clift,
Thomas C. James,
David Byard,
Reuben Welch,
Thomas Joslin,
Griffith J. Pierce,
Alanson Barnes,
Gorham Bunker,
Andrew Benning,
James Brand,
A. F. Miltimore,
E. A. Miltimore,
Smith Dunlap, Jr.,
Augustus Frisbie,

Ira Corwin,
Jeremiah Briggs,
Samuel Greer,
William Briggs,
William Wade,
Henry C. West,
John Harrison,
Charles Clever,
Thomas Cook,
Lemuel Brown,
Wm. H. Brown,
Jacob Norris,
Joseph L. Hanson,
Thomas Whitlock,
Leonard Kimball,
Guild & Durant,
Oliver Morse,
P. F. W. Peck,
D. S. Dewey,
Thomas Brook,
Eli S. Prescott,
D. Bradley,
David Hunter,
Denison Horton,
Nathaniel Snell,
William Otis Snell,
John M. Smith,
William G. Pettigrew,
Peter Jones,
Edward Fogarty,
John Baxter,
William McCarty,
George Vardon,
H. D. Wing,
J. W. Hooker,
John Blatchford,
F. Moseley,
E. D. Ely,
W. Miffure,
W. N. Larrabee,
Eli A. Rider,
Daniel B. Heartt, Esq.,
Charles L. P. Hogan,
John T. Temple,
Jacob Sauter,
Vinsius Sauter,
John Murphy, 2nd,
Abram Gale,
S. D. Scott,
B. N. Stratton,
Samuel J. Lowe,
O. H. Thompson,
Lewis M. Wood,

George Raymond,
Francis Walker,
Nichols Wheeler,
William H. Stow,
Daniel Breulley,
Silas Ayers,
John Ruddiman,
Otis Barnes,
Alexander Lloyd,
James Curtis,
Peter Cohin,
Julius Wadsworth,
J. R. Botsford,
Erastus Bowen,
John L. Huntington,
John F. Brown,
E. B. Hulbert,
J. E. McClure,
E. Dunning,
W. H. Brown,
Walter Kimball,
Henry B. Clarke,
E. L. Harmon,
Francis Howe,
C. H. Chapman,
P. MacFarlane,
John Shrigley,
Robert Jones,
Thomas Reed,
John Bates, Jr.,
William B. Noble,
Robert Heartt,
John Norton,
Luther Nichols,
James M. Smith,
Frederick Fisher,
George Ott,
Augustus S. Butts,
James Rockwell,
George Low,
Martin Pludingal,
Peter Luze,
Charles Sauter,
A. Logan,
John Fussy,
Major Noble,
D. Lyman,
John Gage,
W. Mitchell,
John Temouth,
Ira Miltimore,
H. Barnes,

Citizens.

FIRST CENSUS OF THE CITY TAKEN JULY 1, 1837.

	Under 5.		5 to 21.		Over 21.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First Ward.....	57	59	109	135	444	218	10	7
Second Ward..	76	77	129	148	630	262	13	18
Third Ward....	11	16	33	19	70	46		
Fourth Ward...	15	15	31	27	101	42	5	2
Fifth Ward.....	32	37	26	20	135	70		
Sixth Ward	53	65	72	101	470	207	13	9
	244	269	381	450	1800	845	41	36
		244		381		1800		41
		513		831		2645		77

There were also here 104 transient sailors. In 1837 there were 4 warehouses, 398 dwellings, 29 dry goods stores, 5 hardware stores, 3 drug stores, 19 grocery and provision stores, 10 taverns, 26 groceries (wet), 17 lawyers' offices and 5 churches, with about 150 children in school. The city was bounded south by Twenty-second street; north by North avenue; west by Wood street, and east by the lake.

In the crash of 1837, the peltry trade ran low; emigrants were not so many and produce in part went elsewhere. There was no money; people lived on the harbor laborers' and canal laborers' wages. There were 450 buildings in 1837. By 1842 there were 1 brick store and 78 brick houses, 1,061 frame houses, 224 other structures of logs, etc., in all 1,364. By 1842 over sixty business houses had become bankrupt. But growth was steady—firms went down, individuals passed on, but others took their places. The growth was like that after the great Chicago fire. During the panic real estate stood still; banking was abolished in the state unless secured. In 1840, George W. Dole built at the junction of the branches, out of timber cut ten miles up the North Branch and hauled in with teams, the first considerable vessel constructed at Chicago, a side-wheel steamer named after himself. Like all Western cities, Chicago has had her reverses. In 1835-36 real estate had a fictitious value. The whole country was mad with the spirit of speculation. When the crash came, in the latter part of 1837, hundreds in this city found themselves bankrupt. Real estate remained stationary.

"What a change! In the month of November, 1831, the first frame house was erected in Chicago. But seven years have passed onward to the tomb of time, and a small United States fort with its little garrison, disputing the ascendancy with the untutored Indian, has been surrounded with a bustling city of 6,000 (?) inhabitants. The frail canoe of the savage that then dimpled in undisturbed supremacy the modest waters of Skunk creek and the shores of Lake Michigan is now succeeded by roaring steamers,

with their 700 tons and high masted vessels with their thousands of freight. The creek has become a *river* and from its mouth the merchandise of the far Eastern ports, transported over our great lakes, is discharged into our capacious warehouses for the traffic and consumption of a city and an extensive country rapidly filling up around it. . . . Hard times, or easy times, blue devils, or what not—say what you will—feel how you will—Chicago is a wonderful city.”—(*American*, April 12, 1839.)

“Business statistics of Chicago: We present the following table of the business establishments in Chicago and challenge any place of its age to beat: Seventy-eight dealers in merchandise, 2 wholesale dealers in merchandise, 1 bank, 2 broker’s offices, 2 flour mills, 1 sash factory, 1 iron foundry, 1 brass foundry, 4 markets, 10 taverns, 5 forwarding houses, 12 tailoring houses, 8 lumber merchants, 2 printing houses, 3 auction rooms. ‘No establishments where liquor is solely or principally retailed or distilleries are included in the above list.’ The business of the city has heretofore employed about twenty draymen.”—(*American*, April 19, 1839.)

“Our streets are becoming quite respectable—no instances of horses and oxen being lost entirely during the past day or two. We hate to expose the infirmities of our streets to our strangers, but it is the duty of a paper to produce as much reform as possible.”—(*American*, April 10, 1839.)

ASSESSED VALUATION.

1839.....	\$1,829,420	1844.....	\$3,166,945	1849.....	\$ 7,617,102
1840.....	1,864,205	1845.....	3,669,124	1850.....	8,101,000
1841.....	1,888,160	1846.....	5,071,402	1851.....	9,431,826
1842.....	2,325,240	1847.....	6,189,385	1852.....	12,035,037
1843.....	2,250,785	1848.....	9,986,000	1853.....	22,929,637

The steamboat “James Allen” was built in Chicago in 1838; James Stuart was captain. In April, 1839, the steam packets running between Chicago and Buffalo were “Thomas Jefferson,” Thomas Wilkins, master; “James Madison,” R. C. Bristol, master; “Buffalo,” Levi Allen, master; “Illinois,” Chelsey Blake, master. The first issue of the *American* appeared on April 9, 1839, with William Stuart, editor and proprietor. It spoke of Chicago as the “Queen City of the State” and said: “This paper will be devoted principally to the commercial and business interests of Chicago.” In April, 1839, the citizens interested put in operation a ferry across the river at State street; a scow was used and the expense was borne by subscription. The *American* of April 20, 1839, spoke thus derisively of the muddy streets: “The ludicrous antics, which have this season been exhibited in the mud by horses, oxen and men would well embellish the frontispiece of a sporting journal and furnish capital subjects for the cutting art of the inimitable Cruickshank.”

“In taking a stroll last week up the beautiful avenue, Clark

street, beyond the school section, we observed that a considerable portion of the rich prairie, which in the eventful days of speculation was staked out and held as thousand dollar city lots without bringing in a cent, is now plowed up for potato patches and purposes of cultivation. This is right. When in the course of a few years these lands which now lie in the suburbs, shall be wanted for the building purposes of the city, they will not be injured by their present uses."—(*American*, April 22, 1839.) "We are glad to see a commendable rivalry in our two ferries for the convenience of our citizens. A footpath of boards has been made on the south side of the State street ferry, on the right hand side, which will be very convenient for passengers when waiting for the scow, preventing them from being crowded by the teams. The street commissioner, under the instructions of the Common Council, has provided a small ferry room and two lamps for the city ferry at Clark street."—(*American*, April 22, 1839.) "When Daniel Webster was in Chicago, Mr. B., a well known citizen, upon being introduced to him, addressed him as follows: 'I have read your spelling-book and dictionary, Mr. Webster, but I never before had the pleasure of your acquaintance.'"—(*American*, April 22, 1839.)

The government, having settled the claim of Colonel Beaubien on the Fort Dearborn reservation adversely to him, offered the lots for sale in 1839. The land, with the exception of the block including the lighthouse and such adjacent lots as the agent should deem proper to retain for the use of the government, was to be sold for cash under sealed proposals—not at public auction. The sale was set for the second Monday in June. The *American* of April 25 said: "We may safely say that the citizens of Chicago will have no money to spare for the purchase of these lots. The consequence is that if sold in June they will be bought by non-resident capitalists on speculation and held for the most part unproductive and useless in the hope of future advances on the investment. Believing that the intended sale will work a serious injury to the general interests of Chicago, we hope that our citizens will respectively remonstrate with the Government against its occurrence. We yet hope that the Government will be induced to review its action in this matter and will grant the land for the proper purposes and uses of the city. But if this expectation shall prove a delusion, we yet finally trust that Colonel Beaubien, the old settler, now deprived by the decree of the highest legal tribunal in the land of the other title of the old preemptioneer, will be permitted by the magnanimity, if not the justice of our great nation, to retain in peace, through the brief remnant of his days, his old homestead which he has occupied for so many years, through scenes of savage wars, massacres and carnage, long ere Chicago was."

"As Judge Burchard, the government agent, has ample power, according to the advertisement of sale, to reserve, if not donate,

portions of the reservation grounds, we hope he will be induced to reserve enough for a city common or square of that portion which extends along the shore of the lake for about half a mile, and which the lake, in defiance of the Government reservations or private claims, is fast appropriating to its own extensive domain. . . . State street and Madison street, which divide the old town from the school section, also require a set off of lands, for the purpose of widening and uniformly straightening them throughout their extent.”—(*American*, May 28, 1839.)

Sealed proposals for construction work on the Illinois Central railroad were called for in April, 1839. In the spring of 1839 the superintendent of construction of Chicago harbor was instructed to spend until July only enough on that work to save what had already been done from damage; it looked as if appropriations were to be cut off. The Lake house was ready for occupancy in June, 1839. It accommodated 200 persons, was located on South Water street and Michigan avenue and commanded a fine view of the lake. In 1839, “the magical days of '35” were referred to. The “Great Western,” built at Huron, Ohio, was 781 tons burden and 186 feet long. The *American* of May 22 said: “What city would not be proud of such arrivals as the “Illinois” and the “Great Western.” During the summer of 1839, outside newspapers admitted that great advancement in growth and morals had been made in Chicago. At this time the state was bankrupt and work on the canal had been stopped. There was a general movement in all parts of the state in opposition to all internal improvements until the state could readjust its financial affairs.

“When the mammoth system was first adopted and commenced, we were heartily in favor of it, and advocated its vigorous and impartial prosecution. Our pride as a citizen of a young giant state was heartily enlisted. What state could show such an advance? All went on finely. Deceptive calculations were made and generally believed to show the practicability and profit of the system. Money appeared to be plenty. The school, literature and other funds of the state, were silently borrowed from, to pay the expenses and sustain the credit of the state, and without a resort to taxation. But this delusion could not long continue. By the new revenue law the people were forcibly and feelingly appealed to through their pockets. The imposition of this tax, though collected, as the act represents, expressly to defray the expenses of administering the government, and not to be applied to the payment of the interest on the internal improvement moneys, has set the people to thinking on the affairs and financial conditions of the state; and in this county the people are in favor of a speedy action of the Legislature in classifying or modifying in some just and equitable manner the internal improvement system.”—(*American*, May 29, 1839.)

About June 1, 1839, Judge Burchard, in spite of the expressed



Paul P. Rhode
auxiliary Bishop of Chicago.

wishes of Chicago for a postponement, began laying out the Fort Dearborn reservation into lots. The County Commissioners asked to have the sale of lots postponed; two petitions of the citizens prayed for the same, but the sale continued for the reason given by the Secretary of War "that after an attentive examination of the subject and a respectful consideration of the reasons assigned for suspending the sale, he is of opinion that it cannot be done without injury to the public service." The *American* was so indignant that it was imprudent enough to say editorially: "We must confess that we think there is now strong ground for the opinion generally entertained in this city, that the President and Cabinet are connected by some direct or indirect partnership with an Eastern speculating land company in the purchase of these lots at a nominal price." The *American* stated the case thus: "What are some of the facts in the history of this whole case? Many years after Colonel Beaubien had paid for and obtained his preëmption from the Government land agents in Chicago, Murray McConnell sued out a writ of ejectment in the Cook Circuit court against Major Wilcox, then commander of the fort, to obtain possession of one of the lots deeded to him by Colonel Beaubien. Judge Ford, on the principles and rights of the case, decided in favor of Colonel Beaubien's title, but on other grounds against the action. On error, the Supreme court in a long and able argument, sustained the action on all points. On writ of error the Supreme court of the United States have recently reversed this decision with costs and decided against the preëmption. But in the meantime the United States, as plaintiffs, have filed a bill in chancery against Colonel Beaubien and his confederates, the Government officers and agents, to vacate the certificate of preëmption on allegations among others of fraud in their own agents—which suit is still undetermined."

In spite of the wish of nearly every citizen that Colonel Beaubien should not be bid against on his home lots, 21 and 22, Block 4, James H. Collins, attorney, outbid him and secured Beaubien's home. A public meeting, of which W. H. Brown was chairman, and John H. Kinzie and Julius Wadsworth, secretaries, was called at the City Saloon and the act of Mr. Collins was roundly denounced. The following resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved*, That we sympathize deeply with Colonel Beaubien in this attempt to rob him in the decline of life of the graves of his children and the home which he has so long occupied. *Resolved*, That the individual, James H. Collins, who bid unconditionally against and over Colonel Beaubien for the premises aforesaid, has outraged public opinion and feeling, no less than the better feelings of human nature. *Resolved*, That the man who would thus render houseless and homeless this old man . . . deserves now the execration of all honest men and should be admonished of the claims which retributive justice may have upon his own old age. *Resolved*, That

the bid of the individual referred to should, under the circumstances, be declared by the Government agent, Judge Burchard, to be insufficient, inasmuch as there was no competition."

A committee consisting of William H. Brown, John H. Kinzie, Walter Kimball and Gurdon S. Hubbard was appointed to wait upon Judge Burchard with the view of having him declare the bid insufficient. This was done, but the judge stated that the bid of Mr. Collins had already been accepted. In the end Colonel Beaubien lost his home.

In May or June, 1839, General Thornton took \$500,000 worth of the canal bonds to Lockport to be sold to retire the canal scrip recently issued. The *American* of June 7 said: "It can be proved that Charles Butler, Esq., of New York, would probably have in this city, by his agents or otherwise, a large amount (say \$75,000) of money for investment in these lands. Charles Butler, it is generally known, is a brother of Benjamin F. Butler, the Attorney General, law pupil, political foster child and bosom friend of Martin Van Buren; and last, but perhaps not least, one of the counsel who argued in the Supreme court of the United States the Beaubien case in behalf of the Government. It can also be proved that Benjamin F. Butler invested or caused to be invested of his funds, \$2,500 in the purchase by the North American Land Company of their lands in Kinzie's addition to the city. It can also be proved that the same Benjamin F. Butler, in the year 1836, in the city of Albany, declared on a certain occasion that the Frenchman (meaning Colonel Beaubien) could not get the reservation. Are these some of the 'important and imperative reasons' which compel the Secretary of War at the instigation of the President and Cabinet to persist in the sale?"

Opinion of Justice Barbour.—"We have reason to believe that the opinion of Justice Barbour in the Beaubien case was made up and written in advance of the legitimate action of the court upon arguments of counsel. That it was an opinion corrupt in its origin and political in its end and aim—sustained at last by only a bare majority of the court—a majority of 5 to 4—the eminent Justice Baldwin being among the number who pronounced it an outrage against law and right—an opinion which, on the principle and right of the case, astonished Webster and the other eminent counsel employed in behalf of Colonel Beaubien."—(*American*, June 8, 1839.)

"Lots 21 and 22, in Block 4, are covered in part by a building belonging to Colonel Beaubien, who, should he become a purchaser, will be allowed a credit under the discretion stated in the advertisement."—(Statement of M. Burchard concerning the sale of Fort Dearborn addition.) "I observe that there is a general and increasing sympathy for Colonel Beaubien, and I think that the people of this city would be pleased to see him obtain a few lots upon reasonable terms. Three lots are mentioned as the number he ought to be

allowed to purchase. . . . The Colonel has lived upon the reserve for the last twenty-two years, feels himself at home upon it, and has once purchased and taken his certificate for the same land. . . . The Colonel is far advanced in the decline of life and has a large family dependent upon him for support.”—(A citizen in the *American*, June 12, 1839.)

During the summer of 1839 a steamboat left Chicago every alternate day. In July the old Dearborn street bridge that had served such good purposes was nearly ready to fall in pieces. Mr. Keenan had excellent vapor baths at Wells and Lake streets. In July, 1839, General Scott, who was here in 1832, again visited the city. The *American* complained that Chicago business men were poor advertisers. The people who first came to Chicago did so primarily to make money, because Chicago was advertised in the East as the coming metropolis of the West, the center of a splendid commercial empire. Even up to August, 1839, the citizens of Chicago obtained their water from wells or bought it of carriers who secured it from wells or the lake and peddled it through the city. It was brought around in barrels two or three times a week and sold at a rate that amounted to a considerable annual tax. The Hydraulic Company, which had been chartered in January, 1836, and to which the people had long looked with high hopes, was still inactive in August, 1839, though the act creating that company required that operations should be commenced within four years. At this time Frink & Bingham, stage operators, carried passengers from Chicago to Galena, 160 miles, in two days, for \$12.50. By August, 1839, cottages and business blocks were going up in many places on the reservation.

In June, 1839, the steamer “Illinois” covered the distance from Detroit to Chicago in fifty-six hours—the quickest trip thus far ever made. The *American* of June 1, said: “We have now a steamboat from the lower lakes almost once a day. The ‘General Wayne’ left us last night and the ‘Constellation’ came in its place.” Steamboat runners became such a nuisance here at this time that they were prohibited from plying their occupation. During the month of May, 1839, the vessel arrivals numbered 101, of which thirty were steamboats. In June, 1839, large numbers of Irishmen arrived here to secure work on the “Canaul.” The Illinois State lottery, Liberty Bigelow, agent, had a drawing here on June 12, 1839; total to be drawn, \$399,432. This lottery was authorized by the Legislature for the purpose of draining the lakes and ponds in the “American Bottoms” on the Mississippi river. In June, 1839, the old wind grist-mill was still standing, or rather leaning, on the reservation tract; the old bake-house still stood near the mill. There never yet had been held in Chicago a general celebration of the Fourth of July; in 1839 about 300 Sunday school children marched through the streets to the City Saloon, where they were addressed

by Rev. Mr. Borien, Rev. Mr. Hinton and William B. Ogden. This was the extent of the celebration. In July business was very brisk, though money was scarce. Two large three-story brick buildings were going up on Lake street and Colonel Reed was erecting a large forwarding house on Fort Dearborn reservation. The funeral of Rev. Mr. Borien, Methodist, in August, 1839, was the largest ever here up to that date.

"Chicago has been appropriately called the Venice of the West. It is not now probably as much deserving that title as in the early days of the settlement, when it was reported that speculators had to examine their lots in boats. But still the bridge at the lower part of the city is nothing but a bridge of sighs; the timbers are all removed and the last (we hope) two hundred dollars paid by the city for removing the old abutments and piles. To strangers and the great portion of business men of the city who have to cross the river, there is nothing but a bridge of sighs, or rather sighs for a bridge. The question of a bridge or no bridge has been variously decided by our Common Council as a bridge or anti-bridge majority happened to be present. It has been the bone of contention for many weeks to the delay of other business. Receiver Prescott seems to be the champion of the anti-bridge party. The present ferry scow is a miserable thing—water-soaked and altogether too small and slow for the business it has to do. How are the citizens to cross the river when the ice is too weak for the foot passengers and too strong for the scow? How much loss of property and loss of life will it require to convince the city that a rope scow will not answer?"—(*American*, August 26, 1839.) "*The Velocipede*.—We omitted yesterday to announce the important intelligence that this well-known craft had been removed from State to Dearborn street where she is now constantly plying across the river, rope and other vessels permitting. The crew appears to be increasing, owing, we presume, to the eligibility of the new location."—(*American*, August 29, 1839.) "Chicago will be an exporting city this year and 'astonish the natives.'" The way the wheat from our fertile prairies is pouring into our forwarding houses and store-rooms is a caution to all speculating monopolists. This will be better ballast for vessels bound East, than sand, gravel, stones, and such like commodities."—(*American*, September 12, 1839.)

"*The Velocipede Outdone*.—Owing to the unseaworthiness of this celebrated vessel, its commanders for the last week or two have been compelled to interdict the passage of carts, teams and beasts of burden and to confine her accommodations to foot passengers. This edict has resulted much to the injury of our draymen, who form a numerous and respectable portion of our laborers and of teams generally, whereby the business of the city on the north side of the river has been considerably embarrassed. Wherefore these evils are no longer tolerable or to be endured; and

therefore an opposition craft, newly rigged and manned, has been this day started at the old moorings at the foot of State street for the passage of teams and the general convenience of the city. We have examined the new craft, and her hull and rigging seem to be sound and seaworthy. Her new and unbroken planks present a clean and comfortable appearance, and we consider the Swiftsure a decided improvement on the Velocipede. The vessel we understand is principally owned and started by G. W. Dole, Esq., who is always in such matters a *forwarding man*."—(*American*, September 16, 1839.)

"*The Modern Venice*.—We have compared Chicago to the old city of Venice. As the latter was to the Adriatic so is Chicago to Lake Michigan. During the embarrassments arising from crossing our river, we have often thought that if we could not have canals ramifying throughout our city (which could be built at a comparatively small expense), we could at least have gondolas beaked with shining steel *a la mode* Venice, so that each one could cross or travel up and down the river at his own convenience. But since we have now two ferries, the necessity for such improvements is not so great."—(*American*, September 22, 1839.)

"*The Chicago and Galena Railroad*.—Every day convinces us more and more of the passing importance of the immediate completion of this work. No one can see the immense number of loaded teams dragging their slow length along through the low wet prairies from the city to Berry's Point without being impressed with the necessity of this railroad. . . . The Chicago and Galena railroad, or at least that portion of it extending as far as Rock river, should be built without delay. We understand that it is to be *again* commenced and finished over our nine mile marsh next summer."—(*American*, October 19, 1839.) "*Wheat*.—Winter wheat of first quality is now selling at Chicago at 75 cents. First rate spring wheat at 50 cents—but little bought. Poor spring wheat not wanted. The quantity of wheat coming in from the country exceeds all expectations."—(*American*, October 24, 1839.)

It was stated ostentatiously that on one day in October, 1839, Gurdon S. Hubbard bought 800 bushels of wheat at 5 shillings 6 pence per bushel. In 1838 a vessel brought from Ohio to Chicago, in part, a cargo of 700 barrels of flour, could not sell the same and took it back; this was the turn of the tide of trade. In the same year (1839) Giles Williams shipped from Chicago the first cargo of wheat. On October 8, 1839, Newberry & Dole shipped 1,678 bushels of wheat by the brig "Osceola," Francis P. Billings, master. Other shipments the same year raised the total to 3,000 bushels. After that the advance was rapid. But the older packing trade did not drop off. William Lill established the Chicago Brewery in 1839. His company was incorporated 1865.

The steamboat "Great Western" was destroyed by fire at Detroit in September, 1839. At this time the leading hotels here were as follows: United States, at the forks; Lake, at the corner of South Water street and Michigan avenue; Shakespeare, on the corner opposite the Lake house; City, at the corner of Clark and Dearborn, near the postoffice, bank and stage office; Sauganash, at the corner of Lake and Wells. The latter charged \$3 per week for day board. Think of it. Immense quantities of buffalo robes were offered for sale by the merchants, and nearly every family had one or more. In September government land in what is now Du Page county was sold here to the amount of \$90,000. The ferry at Dearborn street was giving good service in 1839. On October 9, the *American* enumerated the city nuisances categorically as follows: 1. Swine—streets full of them. 2. Cows with bells—a great bore. 3. Rowdies, blacklegs and other species of loafer—drinking, swearing, fighting and blocking the sidewalk. Both 1838 and 1839 were dry and hot, according to the *American*. There were many protests against the present cemetery in 1839, and demands for a new and better one. On Sunday, October 27, 1839, eighteen buildings, including the Tremont house, were burned down at Lake and Dearborn streets—about half a square, valued at \$60,000. Late in October the Council decided to build a market house on State street between Lake and Randolph, at a cost not to exceed \$850; Joseph Blanchard was the builder. The market was to be leased to one man who was permitted to sub-lease to others. The first steamboat arrival in 1838 was the "Pennsylvania" on April 26; first in 1839, "Columbus," on April 30; first in 1840, "Chesapeake," on April 11. Every spring the cry "A boat is in!" brought everybody to the river. It meant new, fresh goods, the opening of the spring commerce of the lake, and general activity and prosperity.

COOK COUNTY AND CHICAGO
1840-1850

THE City Council and Mayor of Chicago petitioned Congress under date of January 14, 1840, for an appropriation to protect the shore line from the encroachments of Lake Michigan. Land accumulated on the north side of the piers but was washed away on the south side. Help was asked partly on the ground that the city was poor, with small taxable property. But they did not ask for a money donation—only for the donation to the city of that portion of Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago reserved for lighthouse and other purposes, “at the late sale of the reservation made by Judge Burchard for the Secretary of War;” except what was needed by the Government. This petition was signed by B. W. Raymond, mayor, and by the following aldermen: First ward, J. A. Smith, O. H. Thompson; Second ward, Eli S. Prescott, Clement Stone; Third ward, William G. Stowe, Ira Miltimore; Fourth ward, John Murphy; Fifth ward, John E. Wilson; Sixth ward, B. S. Morris. At this time also Eli S. Prescott wrote to Judge M. Burchard at Washington, urging such a donation. He wrote: “We want it (the land donation) to aid us in erecting a barrier against the encroachments of Lake Michigan upon our town. Unless something protective is immediately done a large part of Fort Dearborn addition will soon be known as the bottom of the lake. The fall storms have made the most tremendous and frightful inroads upon us.”

At this time also Walter L. Newberry of Chicago addressed a letter to Hon. R. M. Young of the United States Senate, likewise urging that Congress should take some action to protect the shore line along Lake Michigan. Unless some such action was taken at Chicago, he wrote, “the city of Chicago, with its rapidly increasing commerce, of which the whole state ought to be justly proud, will be destroyed. The piers of our harbor are not yet sufficiently extended into the lake to prevent the formation of bars across its mouth; such a bar was formed last winter and the harbor would have been blocked up had the bar not been removed. When these piers are once extended as far as was originally intended this difficulty will be obviated.”

“Memorial of a Number of Citizens of Chicago, Illinois, Praying to have that Place Constituted a Port of Entry.

“We, the undersigned masters, owners and citizens of Chicago, recommend to the Honorable Messrs. King and Norvall, and

others, committee on commerce of the United States Senate, that this should be made a port of entry, in consequence of the great delay and expense arising to captains and masters of vessels in going from here to Detroit to procure their licenses, as the commerce of this place demands it to be made a port of entry, and further pray not:

Henry Clark.	M. Stocking, Sch'r "Jefferson."
N. H. Bolles.	H. L. Rucker.
Stephen M. Salisbury.	L. C. Kercheval, deputy collector
Jas. M. Smith.	and inspector.
Samuel J. Lowe, marshal of Chi-	Almond Walker.
cago.	E. G. Ryan.
George Davis.	Augustus Todd, Sch'r "J. G.
H. H. Wolcott.	King."
Augustus S. Bates.	L. L. Bristol, Sch'r "Allegany."
Thomas W. Smith, judge Supreme	William Doyle, Sch'r "Rochester."
Court.	R. B. Beattie.
Isaac N. Arnold.	Wm. Kyle, Sch'r "Oliver."
E. N. Churchill,	V. Ballingall.
N. W. Brooks, Sch'r "Cambria."	Thos. Wolfinger.
W. Dickson, Ship "Milwaukee."	

April 6, 1840."

People were very impatient for the opening of the new Clark street bridge. - "*Clark Street Bridge*.—The erection of this bridge has commenced today by the driving of piles. We believe that all opposition of any consequence to this location has been subsided and the citizens are now in a fair way to have a good and convenient bridge across the main river."—(*American*, April 18, 1840.)

The *American* of May 9, 1840, said: "The 'Illinois' made her passage from Buffalo to Chicago during inclement weather in the remarkably quick time of less than five days." William Stuart, editor of the *American*, was fined \$100 for contempt of court by Judge Pearson in May, 1840. John Wentworth was also cited to answer to the charge of contempt. Both editors had commended with too much freedom in regard to the John Stone murder case. Stuart charged that Wentworth, one of the jurors, wrote articles for his paper concerning that case while serving as juror.

It was said of the new ferry running at State street that "it is a decided improvement on the old Swiftsure line." Greatly to the damage of the harbor here and to the regret of all the people, "Congress in 1840 failed to pass an appropriation for continuing the work on the piers. In 1840 a gentleman went from Chicago to New York in six days. He took the steamboat to Buffalo, thence went by railway and steamboat to Lewistown and Syracuse; thence by railway to Albany; and thence by steamboat to New York. "This is indeed rapid traveling, and is a remarkable commentary on the past and on the still greater improvements of the future. Six days from Chicago to New York! Only think of it!"—(*American*, August 14, 1840.)

In 1840 the sand-ridge road (wherever it may have been) was being built. There was a tri-weekly stage line from Chicago to Dixon's ferry—fare \$6. In August the *American* called for butter, eggs, flour, wood and produce on subscription. It said: "Four splendid brick fire-proof stores have been erected on the site of the old Tremont house on Lake street. . . . It is creditable to the enterprise of Chicago to find the whole burnt district built up and occupied by our merchants. We wish them all success." General Thornton negotiated the canal loan in the East at 85 cents on the dollar. On September 29, much to the regret and indignation of all Chicago, the implements for improving the harbor were sold at public auction. The sale resulted as follows: 1 pile driver, \$45; 1 hammer, \$4; 1 nippers, \$8.50; 1 deck scow, \$47.50; 1 deck scow, \$22.50; 1 crane scow, \$15; 1 crane scow, \$18.50. The pile-driver alone had originally cost about \$700.

"Ordered, That the prayer of the petition of J. Y. Scammon and others, a committee appointed by the citizens of Chicago to procure subscriptions for the purpose of raising a fund to protect the public grounds in the Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago, and also to petition the Common Council to issue certificates of stock to the amount subscribed to the persons so subscribing, payable in five years, be granted."

The *Commercial Advertiser*, a Whig journal, had ceased to be issued before the summer of 1840. There was a military band here in 1840; also a military company called the Chicago Guards. A national bankrupt law was demanded by the newspapers. A motion to repeal all laws for the completion of the canal was made in the Legislature in December, 1840. In a big fire about this time at Lake and La Salle streets the stock on hand of "Scammon's Reports" was burned.

"A vast quantity of pork was brought to our market last week by our enterprising Hoosiers and Suckers, and of superior quality. About one hundred tons have been sold here and exchanged for articles of merchandise at prices ranging from 2½ to 3½ cents."—(*American*, December 29, 1840.) Concerning a small fire, the *American* of February 9, 1841, said: "The prompt exertions of engine and hook and ladder company No. 1 were worthy of all praise. They were at the scene of destruction at the first alarm and were unusually efficient. The new institution of the Fire Guards also rendered well-timed and valuable aid and evinced the importance and need of that public spirited corps of young men."

The act of March 1, 1841, repealed portions of the act of March 4, 1837, concerning the incorporation of Chicago. It was provided that every person voting for mayor, aldermen, assessors and other officers should be actual residents of the wards where they voted, but need not necessarily be freeholders. All sales of real estate for taxes or assessment were transferred from the city attorney to the

city collector. A city marshal was to be elected annually. One assessor instead of several was provided for. The City Council were empowered to inflict penalties for non-compliance with ordinances relative to regulating, restraining or licensing the sale of liquors.

In 1841 the warehouses had only a mule lift on the roofs; in 1851 the first steam elevator was built. Under the act of February 27, 1841, all persons who had purchased canal lots in Chicago in 1836 were relieved—were permitted to pay for such portions as they desired and could relinquish the balance.

“*Sport! Sport!*—A company of hunters in pursuance of a proclamation duly made out went out yesterday with pistols, etc., and after a hunt of six hours returned with six deer and four wolves. This noble success cannot be doubted when we state that our active officer, *Hunt-oon* was one of the party. Where is our share of the bounty? We will take a piece of the venison in lieu of a wolf’s scalp.”—(*American*, February 3, 1841.)

“Last year when the Whigs had the power in the Common Council, the actual expenses of the city were \$6,582.80, and at the end of this year the excess of receipts over actual expenses was \$2,076.20. This year under the ‘reform’ administration of the Locofocos, who promised to conduct the affairs of the city so economically, what are their expenses? \$7,494.44—about a thousand more than last year under the extravagant administration of the Whigs. The same old debts remain, and new liabilities have been created until the city is almost hopelessly insolvent.”—(*American*, February 26, 1841.)

“To those who love proportion there must be a great symmetry between our state, county and city governments. All are embarrassed and the paper of all is at a discount. The city and county are constantly talking about retrenchment and reform, but still contrive to keep up, if not increase, all their former embarrassments and flood the community with their orders, which are merely bought up and used at a large discount when any one is compelled to pay a city or a county debt. The system of issuing orders 40 or 50 per cent under par for the expenditures of the city appears to us to be a ruinous policy. Laborers and others will not work at the usual rates for a corporation that will pay them but 50 cents on a dollar, as they will for an individual who pays them promptly in current funds. They cannot afford to do so, neither does justice nor the custom of the trader require it. It is therefore now pretty generally understood that the city and county have to pay the discount on all the expenditures to which they are subjected—for the price will be and should be as the pay. The work which in these times would cost them \$1 in prompt cash funds now costs them \$1.40 or \$1.50. Would it not be better to borrow money at the highest legal rates of interest (if it could not be procured for less)

for the purpose of keeping the orders at par and protecting their credit from dishonor? By the recent act of the Legislature amending our city charter, it will be seen that power is given to the County Commissioners to borrow money for the county at a rate of interest not exceeding 8 per cent. The county may be able "to call spirits from the vasty deep," but the question is whether they will come at its bidding. The attempt to borrow money at that rate should at least be tried—however dark may be the prospect of success."—(*Chicago American*, April 7, 1841.)

In June, 1841, the Chicago Hydraulic Company elected B. S. Morris president, B. W. Raymond, E. S. Prescott, S. L. Sherwood and E. S. Wadsworth, directors for the ensuing year. The *American* of June 8 said: "The works are now in a very forward state, a powerful and excellent engine is ready for operation, and it is supposed that the company will be able to supply the business parts of the city with good pure lake water by September next."

"What are the prominent facts in relation to the present Clark street bridge? After it was found that public opinion was averse to the existence of a bridge as low down as Dearborn street, and that ferries were found both inconvenient and expensive, less than one year since, a bridge was built on Clark street upon a plan which obviates all objections on the score of interrupting navigation. The funds to build the bridge were raised by persons interested in having a bridge on Clark street, by subscribing to a city 7 per cent stock at par. This stock if thrown on the market would not have sold for more than 50 or 60 cents on the dollar, and, of course, more than one-third of such person's subscriptions was a donation. Can it be supposed that those persons would have made this donation to build a bridge that was to be removed in less than a year? And is it not a palpable breach of faith in this city to accept those donations and then to take away the benefits they were made to secure? The question of the location of bridges in our city has always been an embarrassing one and productive of much ill feeling in different sections of the city."—(*American*, May 1, 1841.) This article was written when the City Council was considering relocating the bridge on the main river.

"Our city is becoming justly famous for her excellent beef and pork. The specimens exposed in our stalls and houses stick out with fatness."—(*American*, May 12, 1841.)

There were about a dozen fires in the fall and winter of 1840-41. John Wentworth was commissioned colonel in the militia about this time. The fire officers in 1840 were A. S. Sherman, chief engineer; S. B. Collins, first assistant; S. F. Gale, second assistant. "This magnificent steamer, the 'Great Western,' the largest on our waters, again arrived at our harbor yesterday, and rode smoothly over the bar to her landing at Smith and Webster's. The appearance of such a boat so far up South Water street was cheerful in-

deed, and shows that our noble little river is yet destined to be gummed from point to point and shore to shore with the floating palaces of the immortal Fulton. Captain Walker is commanding."—(*American*, May 12, 1841.) In March, 1841, the Common Council petitioned Governor Carlin to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the canal question. The road to Perry's Point was in progress of construction in April, 1841. Countless millions of wild pigeons darkened the sky in April. At a large temperance meeting held here April, 1841, on hundred and forty new converts signed the pledge under the vivid and brilliant address of Judge Robbins of Springfield. The *New York Tribune*, Horace Greeley, editor, began to come here in the spring of 1841. The first boat of the season, "Great Western," arrived here April 26, 1841. Judge Smith opened court under the new judiciary act in April.

"*Business of Chicago*.—Never have we seen more gratifying spectacles than those which our streets have of late presented from the wheat trade. So much have we to cheer us—the gloom which hung over our city has to so great an extent been removed that we can scarcely pass through its business portions without a thrill of delight. Boxes, barrels, stoves, crates, ploughs and almost every-conceivable species of merchandise, line our sidewalks. All sorts of vehicles, from the lightest buggy driven by the spruce cit in tight pants, to the heavy wagon of the Hoosier, the body of which more nearly resembles a whaleboat than anything else we can liken it to, choke up the streets. Then the stores are thronged with customers, the hotels with travelers, and the walks with persons passing to and fro, while the enlivening 'yo heave ho' of the sailors resounds from the brigs, steamboats and other vessels at our wharves. Some idea may be formed of what we are doing from the fact that we have not vessels enough to take away our wheat. Chicago is itself. The tide of prosperity is again setting in, and every man among us of ordinary prudence and industry, will soon cease to complain. We have seen nothing in our city for years like the animated spectacle of South Water street during Saturday of last week."—(*American*, September 1, 1841.) "*Ship ahoy!—Vessels wanted*.—We are without vessels to carry our wheat and other produce to Buffalo. Team after team has been pouring in—our streets are fairly blocked up—our warehouses are filled to their utmost capacity—we are one immense granary. There has never been so much business doing in Chicago as at the present moment."—(*American*, September 2, 1841.)

"What a source of business and of wealth will the lakes not become when their broad bosoms shall be whitened by myriads of sails and Chicago—proud and flourishing Chicago—shall number a population of some 40,000. That we shall reach this number there can be no possible question."—(*American*, September 7,

1841.) "*Balance of Trade.*—It was scarcely but yesterday that we imported nearly every necessary of life into the northern part of this state. Not only did we get our dry goods and groceries from the East, but also our flour, our beef and our pork. In 1837 flour readily brought \$13 per barrel in Chicago. The consequence was that we were always exposed to a ruinous rate of exchange. . . . Now, however, our tide is about to change. Our own products and our own vessels are daily leaving port for the East. Grain of all kinds is coming into our city in such quantities that we absolutely have not vessels enough to carry it away—the streets are choked with it. Clouds of dust on every avenue by which the city can be approached, and extending as far as the eye can reach, announce the advent of our industrious yeomanry, with trains of wagons overflowing with grain and often fifteen or sixteen in number."—(*American*, September 8, 1841.)

Camps of wheat wagons were to be seen all over the city. Nearly all the wagons had white covers. The men did their own cooking over camp fires and slept in their wagons. It was said that the suburbs was "one great encampment." "This absolutely makes Chicago the market at this very time of about one-half of the state of Illinois, a large portion of Indiana and a very considerable part of Wisconsin," said the *American*. "Our merchants took in more cash during the last four days of the past week than they have done before in the same period. This fact and the number of buildings now being erected show that Chicago is marching onward with giant strides. Our prosperity cannot again be checked."—(*American*, September 13, 1841.)

The stoppage of work on the canal in 1841 and the consequent discharge of hundreds of employes brought hard times upon this community; many were given work on buildings going up in the city. The time between Galena and Chicago was cut down one day by Frink, Walker & Co.'s mail and passenger line in June, 1841—fare \$10. In 1841 the "Great Western" had its own band aboard—probably the first vessel on the lakes to practice this innovation; it carried excursion parties to Michigan City. The "Chesapeake" also took excursion parties across to St. Joseph and had music and dancing—remained away over night. The splendid new Tremont house at Lake and Dearborn streets was opened ready for business on May 27, 1841. On August 1, 1841, William Stuart severed his connection with the *Chicago American* and Harmon and Loomis succeeded to its management. Mr. Stuart had been appointed postmaster.

"*Chicago.*—Notwithstanding the stoppage of the canal and the pressure of times, Chicago is steadily increasing in wealth and in population. Our streets are extending, new ones are being made, and buildings are erecting, all things considered to a surprising extent. The reservation will soon be covered with fine houses and

our blocks will be full and compact. Speculation has received its deathblow, but still never did a city afford better opportunities for judicious investments than does Chicago at this very moment. With or without the canal we are destined to be a large city, but this will be finished comparatively soon. Our stores are thronged with customers and our streets present a busy spectacle. Team after team whips in with the golden wheat and sells to ready and eager customers. We have spirit, enterprise, great natural advantages and resources; we want capital only."—(*American*, August 13, 1841.)

"*Shipments by the Lakes.*—Our citizens generally were struck with Saturday's indications of a comparatively new branch of trade. The steamer 'Missouri' on that day discharged large quantities of merchandise destined for different points at considerable distance from Chicago to the South, West and Northwest. Box after box, bale after bale, crates, barrels, etc., were tumbled on the wharf from this boat, marked Springfield, Potosi, etc. The latter place, we believe, is on the upper Mississippi. The Galena merchants and others in that section of country directed their attention to this matter sometime since with great advantage to themselves, no doubt, for merchandise landed in our city directed to that quarter is exceedingly common. Western men are getting their eyes open to the importance of the Western route. The advantages attending transportation by way of Chicago are so manifest that it is almost unnecessary to enumerate them. It is well known that teams leave our city every few days loaded with goods for Indiana. If the merchants of Western Indiana prefer this route it is obviously the best for those who have stores in the west and south."—(*American*, October, 1841.)

"Notwithstanding the decline in the price of wheat, our business continues to be of the most cheering nature. Our merchants sell almost entirely for cash and at fair profits. Business was never upon so good a footing in this place as it has been for two or three months past. It has been insinuated that much of the trade of Chicago during the past season has been mere speculation. Equally such then has been the business of Buffalo or Boston or any other city of the Union. We venture to say that a thousand dollars would cover all the losses sustained by our citizens during the past season. It is difficult to conceive of any operations-partaking so little of the nature of mere speculation as our own. Substantial bags of wheat are hoisted into our storehouses or placed in the holds of our vessels, and good money is received in return. If this be speculation it is such as the shade of the great economist, Benjamin Franklin, itself would indubitably approve. It is perhaps sufficient to say that merchants from different sections of the country are constantly moving into and establishing themselves in our city."—(*American*, October 23, 1841.)

Perpetual motion was claimed to be invented here in 1841 by Jonathan Bolthead; he showed his machine and it seemed to do what was claimed. On August 16, 2,503 bushels of wheat were received at Chicago storehouses. As a matter of fact the wheat trade of 1841 revived Chicago from the lethargy and despondency suffered at that time. In August the average price paid was about 87½ cents. On August 30, the price jumped to \$1. Teams poured in from 200 miles distance. They came in groups in order to assist one another through mud holes. Sometimes over a score stood in line waiting their turns to unload. On September 3 the price was \$1.03. Herds of cattle began to appear here in September for the slaughter. At this time the roads were excellent. On September 8 wheat fell to 95 cents. Work on the harbor had been suspended so long that a sand bar began to form across the entrance and vessels found it difficult to pass. On September 11 wheat jumped to \$1.10 and 11,000 bushels were bought at an average price of \$1.05. The *American* said: "On the whole it was a week of unusual excitement." The Clark street bridge was a godsend at this time; a constant stream of vehicles and pedestrians poured across it all day and far into the night; 131 vehicles crossed in one hour by count. On September 24, upon the arrival of the "Great Western" from Buffalo with news of a big drop in prices wheat fell from 92 cents to 75 cents, but recovered to 85 cents. "Our harbor is now a forest of masts—we counted yesterday forty vessels lying at our wharves; of this number two were steamboats, four brigs, twenty-nine schooners and five sloops."—(*American*, October 4, 1841.)

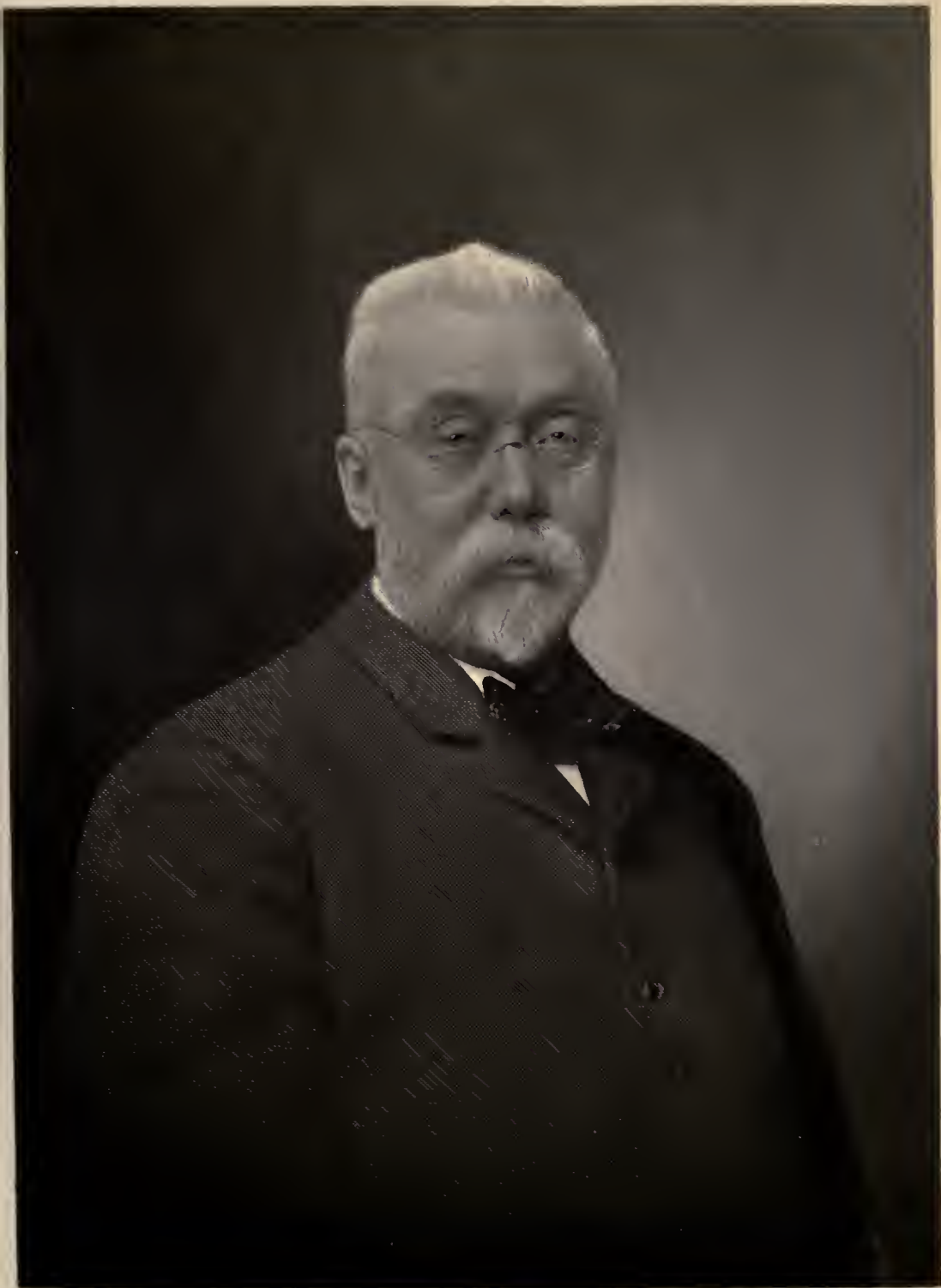
It was learned that Billy Caldwell, the Indian chief who cut an important figure here before 1835, died at Council Bluffs on September 28, 1841. He was called Sauganash, which was the Potawatomie term for whitemen. On October 23, wheat was 62½ to 65 cents. The Hydraulic Company offered to furnish the city with water if the latter would remit their water tax; the offer was considered.

"*Chicago Fire Guard*.—This is a corps which should receive every encouragement from the city authorities and all possible aid from our citizens. It is a most praiseworthy institution. Those gentlemen who were instrumental in its establishment are entitled to the thanks of the community. We fearlessly hazard the assertion that in a place that has but few engines, a body of this character is quite as useful as firemen themselves."—(*American*, November 20, 1841.) "*Our Harbor*.—As the session of Congress approaches it behooves us to take some steps with regard to an appropriation for our harbor. If none be needed at present for the extension of the piers, it is absolutely necessary that some provision be made for dredging the bar, which is already a formidable obstruction and may become by another season a serious impediment to our commerce."—(*American*, November 26, 1841.) "That noble

avenue—Lake street—with South Water street and the cross streets, are thronged continually with sleighs and sleds loaded with pork and thronged to such a degree that a stranger might well suppose we were holding a fair. We do not embellish when we say that some of our streets are so crowded with teams that it is difficult to pass through them. On these streets, as far as the eye can reach, is a dense mass of teams, men and pork. The wheat business did much for us, but the pork will certainly enable us to save our bacon. we are literally going the whole hog.”—(*American*, December 31, 1841.)

In November, 1841, the Council bought the hydrant already in use and ordered the purchase of five more. The city at this time contracted with the Hydraulic Company for water to be supplied through hydrants in case of fire. The temperance question was an important one here in 1841; it was one of the great waves of reform that swept the country in early years. Lecturers thundered from rostrum and pulpit; societies were formed, and hundreds signed the pledge. In January, 1842, the Washingtonians took possession of the city; the Washington Temperance Society, the Chicago Temperance Society and the Juvenile Temperance Society were formed. Alcohol was tried for murder in the Methodist Church and convicted; prosecutors—Goodrich, Manierre, Hamilton, Strode, H. Brown and Ogden; defense—Freer, Huntington, Collins, Butterfield, Phelps and W. H. Brown. Notwithstanding the large numbers of hogs received here in November, buyers advertised for more, and also for corn. Preëmption claimants above the northern Indian boundary line were permitted to come forward in January, 1842, and prove their claims. The newspapers sharply criticised the condition of the city cemetery, saying it was situated on the “sandy and bleak lake shore,” was neither fenced nor improved and had no trees nor shrubbery. The citizens held a meeting to devise measures for the improvement of the cemetery. Gale’s book store was an early landmark.

The fire department at this time had engine No. 1; engine No. 2; hook and ladder squad; bag and basket squad, and the bucket squad No. 1. The city receipts for the year 1841 were \$9,367.63, and actual expenses \$4,842.89. The South branch bridge cost \$362.84; the Clark street bridge, \$667.11; the State street ferry, \$28, and the fire department, \$177.63. The total city liabilities were \$12,233.40, and the resources, \$5,323.39. The Mechanic’s Institute, organized February 17, 1842, made annual exhibits for many years and did much for the arts and trades. Charles M. Gray was president, David M. Bradley, secretary, and S. J. Sherwood, treasurer. The first vessel arrival in 1842 was the schooner “Drift,” from the Calumet, on March 7. The Council in March, 1842, recommended that the school inspectors select four lots to be set aside until school houses could be built upon them. G. A. O.



Henry Bosch

Beaumont was first commissioner for Cook county under the new general bankrupt law. The big wheat trade of 1841 forced buyers here to build large warehouses during the winter of 1841-42. H. Norton erected one on the reservation 100 by 40 feet, and four stories high on the river front and three on the rear; this was regarded as a large structure. The *American* thus spoke of it:

"It is seen to great advantage from its commanding position and is truly a splendid building, being one of the very best upon the lakes, and constructed in the most substantial manner. The work in this warehouse will be performed by horses. The wheat, instead of being shipped from it by the usual slow and tardy process, will, after being raised to the upper story by means of elevators not unlike the revolving buckets of the dredging machines, glide thence into the hold of the vessel in double-quick time."—(*American*, March 18, 1842.)

In his inaugural address B. F. Raymond, mayor, said that "during the past years the receipts had exceeded the expenditures by about \$3,000; that the actual liabilities during the year of the city were \$12,233; that owing to the hard financial times rigid economy must be exercised; that the amount of city orders then in circulation did not exceed the amount of resources in the treasury; that it was not advisable to consider changing the Clark street bridge to Dearborn street; that inquiry should be made as to the wisdom of forming another hook and ladder company, as there was then but one, with two engine companies; that the Hydraulic Company would be ready in May or June to supply water in case of fires; that the desecration of the Sabbath should be discontinued; that upwards of four hundred scholars had received instruction at the free public schools; that while there was on hand \$2,500 of the school fund, yet the interest would probably not be sufficient to meet the expenses of the coming year and a small tax might be necessary; that the greatest want then was "convenient and comfortable schoolhouses;" that the citizens were to be congratulated "upon the decided and marked improvement in the morals and peace of the city within the past two months, and that this improvement you will all recognize and acknowledge at once as produced by the Washingtonian Temperance Society."

The farm known as Cottage Grove situated three and a half miles south of Chicago was advertised for lease in March, 1842. At this time there were about 100,000 bushels of wheat in the warehouses. The city water rates in March, 1842, were as follows: Family of five persons per year, \$10; office, store or shop, \$6; family of six to nine, \$12; family of ten to sixteen, \$18; tavern, hotel or public house, \$50 to \$200; livery stable, \$40 to \$100; public baths, \$50 to \$150. The water was to be conveyed from the main pipes to the residences. The steamer "Chesapeake" arrived from the lower lakes on March 27, 1842—the earliest arrival

thus far. It was advertised that a daily and weekly paper, to be called the *Quid Nunc*, would be started here at this time by William Ellis, Robert Fergus and David D. Griswold. On April 8, 1842, the *American* said: "We counted yesterday twenty-one vessels lying at our wharves. The larger portion of them were of good size. This, for the season of the year, was altogether an unusual spectacle. It will be found difficult, however, to obtain cargoes, and freights in consequence are low."

The winter of 1841-42 was famous for the moral advancement made here. Three or four temperance societies were conducted; lectures before the Young Men's Association and the Lyceum were delivered, and concerts and socials improved the taste and manners of the people. The music in the schools, public baths, improved streets, city water, better health—all added to the advancement. The *American* said: "It is a source of high enjoyment to make the contrast between former winters and the one just past." On April 19, all citizens were requested to turn out with shovels and hoes and inclose the public square with fence and a double row of trees.

"*The Public Square.*—The fence around the public square on Clark street stands like a good many politicians we wot of, but half whitewashed, notwithstanding the ardor with which the work was commenced. We hope that faithful public servant, Henry Brown, Esq., will not remit his exertions until he has fully carried out his original designs with regard to this matter. To that gentleman belongs the credit of a great public improvement by far too long neglected."—(*American*, May 5, 1842.)

In May, 1842, J. Y. Scammon and William H. Davis petitioned the City Council to permit them to cultivate the vacant ground on the public square, and their prayer was granted. At this time the Council viewed and surveyed a road extending up the North branch—presumably Milwaukee avenue. The Council met in Mrs. Chapman's rooms at this date. The act of February 10, 1837, granted a tract of land to Chicago for burial purposes, providing the city should have the right to purchase for such purpose the east half, southeast quarter, Section 33, Township 40 north, Range 14 east. In May, 1842, it was resolved "to pay the state what said tract should be valued at whenever the canal lands in the vicinity of Chicago should be offered for sale." After May 5, 1842, no person could run a ferry on the Chicago river or its branches without a license. At this time there was much excitement here over exhibitions of animal magnetism, since called hypnotism; it is amusing to read the press comments. On May 16, the citizens held a public meeting to raise funds with which to dredge the harbor. At that date the "Great Western" and the "Wisconsin" could not, did not dare, come in, and so were anchored outside. Vessels entering the river adopted the custom of backing in to

avoid having to turn when coming out; they had rudders at the bows. The *American*, May 24, said: "Much to the gratification of our citizens, the works of the Chicago Hydraulic Company are at last in successful operation." "*Our Port.*—The time has arrived, beyond all question, when Chicago should be made a port of entry. We trust that our representative in Congress, the Hon. John T. Stuart, in particular, will give especial attention to this matter. Our commerce is so rapidly increasing, and is even now so great that there is nothing to excuse the slightest delay. The *third* port in rank on the lakes should hardly be overlooked. In addition to the very considerable number of arrivals and clearances at and from this port daily during the season of navigation, it must be borne in mind that vessels of the largest class are owned by our citizens and that our flourishing business renders it certain that the number owned by them must increase every year."—(*American*, May 25, 1842.)

"*Chicago Harbor.*—The channel at the entrance of our harbor has been so plainly marked out by buoys located by Mr. N. Scranton, that mariners who carefully observe them cannot fail to avoid the bar."—(*American*, June 7, 1842.) "The commencement and completion of the Hydraulic works was regarded by many as a hazardous experiment. It is a great public improvement and has already proved to be of decided utility. We notice that the water as drawn from the faucets is decidedly pure and transparent. The whole outlay of the company has been about \$24,000. A large two-story brick building has been erected, with a pier running into the lake. The steam engine is twenty-five horsepower. The working barrel of the pump is fourteen inches in diameter and forty-four inch stroke, double action. The suction pipe—the pipe by which the water is drawn from the lake—is also fourteen inches in diameter and 320 feet in length. The pump raises upwards of twenty-five barrels of water per minute, thirty-five feet above the level of the lake. There are two reservoirs, each of the capacity of 1,250 barrels, only one of which is complete. A space of about fifty minutes is required to fill a reservoir—equivalent, of course, to raising 1,250 barrels in fifty minutes. The reservoir is of sufficient elevation to throw the water into the second story of any building in the city. About two miles in length of pipe are now laid down. The machinist who made the system successful is Ira Miltimore."—(*American*, June, 1842.)

"The dredging machine is now actively in operation between the piers under the direction of Captain Leavenworth, and it cannot be long before we shall have a good and safe channel in that part of our harbor. It is due to our public spirited citizens to say that the expense of this vital improvement is solely defrayed by them. Congress contributed nothing toward it."—(*American*, June 25, 1842.) "*Wool.*—This may be considered the first season

in which wool of Illinois growth has been brought to this market. A trifling quantity was exported from Chicago last year. In this season up to the present time four or five thousand pounds have been received, and we perceive that the quantity brought in by our farmers is gradually increasing. A woolen factory has recently been erected at the village of St. Charles, on Fox river. B. W. Raymond & Co., of this city, pay precisely the same prices for wool that are paid at the East. The prices are as follows: Native quarter blood, 18 to 20 cents; half to three-quarters blood, 23 to 28 cents; full blood, 30 to 32 cents; three-quarters to full blood Saxony, 33 to 38 cents."—(*American*, June 27, 1842.) "Travelers.—Our city is now thronged with travelers both from the East and South, more especially, however, from the latter. Summer has come at last. Chicago itself is a place where the traveler may pleasantly sojourn if he be so inclined. We have good hotels, fine vehicles, fine baths, good churches, well filled stores, amusements, incident, pretty women, intelligence, choice spirits—in a word, all the appurtenances of a great city—in fact, we are New York in miniature."—(*American*, June 28, 1842.)

"All interested in the prosperity of Chicago will not soon forget that while President, Mr. Van Buren ordered the sale of the pile-driver and other machines and utensils employed in the construction of the piers, thus declaring in the most unequivocal terms, that he was opposed to the construction of an artificial harbor at this place. Those machines, as it is well known, were sold for a mere song. Mr. Van Buren gave further evidence of his regard for the interests of the West by ordering other like disgraceful proceedings at other points on the lakes. The people of the West remembered these things in the Tippecanoe campaign."—(*American*, July 19, 1842.)

Sauganash hotel was at East Water and Lake streets; United States hotel at Wolf Point, near the Randolph street bridge; City hotel, corner Clark and Randolph. The steamer "Great Western," Captain Walker's band on board, advertised a two-hour excursion at 50 cents, to raise funds for the improvement of the harbor. Great complaint concerning the condition of the harbor was made in June, 1842; two vessels were lying outside stranded. Flying before heavy winds from the north, vessels had to make Chicago harbor or be dashed on the shore. On June 10, 1842, wheat was 92 to 98 cents. The steamer "Huron" plied regularly between St. Joseph and Chicago in June, 1842—fare, \$3. To go to Detroit—first by boat to St. Joseph, thence by stage to Jackson, thence by rail to Detroit—fare, \$12. The big first-class steamers here in June, 1842, were: "Chesapeake," Captain Howe; "Madison," Captain Fagden; "Wisconsin," Captain Randall; "Great Western," Captain Walker; "Bunker Hill," Captain Nickerson; "Missouri," Captain Wilkins; "Illinois," Captain Allen; "De Witt Clinton,"

Captain Squiers. All were combined freight and passenger boats of from 550 to 800 tons burden, and all made Buffalo. Ex-President Van Buren was fittingly received here in June, 1842. In his welcoming speech Mayor Raymond referred to the fact that Congress had neglected to provide for the completion of the harbor; Mr. Van Buren had nothing to say in answer. The first issue of the *Quid Nunc*, a neutral newspaper edited by D. S. Griswold, appeared July 4, 1842. N. Scranton, August, 1841, after an expense of \$300, began to run his ferry across the Chicago river; he stated in July, 1842, that thus far it had not made expenses and that he would be compelled to cease operating it if his license were not reduced to \$100 per year and he be permitted to charge one cent toll for each person except ladies. He built a pleasure boat called "Commodore Blake." In July, 1842, Alexander Stuart sold the *American* to Buckner S. Morris; W. W. Brackett remained its editor. "*Wheat*.—About 200,000 bushels of wheat have been exported from this city since the opening of navigation of the present season. They have been accompanied by large quantities of oats, corn, hides and flour and a considerable quantity of wool."—(*American*, July 23, 1842.) The Michigan Central was built from Detroit to Ypsilanti in 1842; by 1847 it had reached Kalamazoo and the track was laid with strap iron. In 1847 it was completed to New Buffalo, and in 1852 reached Chicago.

"*Sales of the Chicago Land Office*.—About 115,000 acres of land were sold at our land office in May and June last. Those lands were all within comparatively a few miles of Chicago. Of this large amount not one acre was purchased by a speculator. The whole of it was entered by farmers with the exception of perhaps a few tracts bought by individuals living in the city, but nevertheless to be devoted to farming purposes. Eight or ten years only have passed since these tracts were portions of an absolute wilderness, the abode of the red men and cheerless in all but its luxuriant vegetation to the white. How marked the contrast now." (*American*, August 5, 1842.) "*Wheat*.—Our streets have been pretty well filled with wheat wagons today. Large arrivals are anticipated, notwithstanding the low prices. The receipts this morning were about 4,000 bushels. A large number of vessels are lying in port waiting for cargoes and business generally is somewhat more animated than it has yet been this season."—(*American*, August 15, 1842.) "Our wheat trade is again under way. Prairie schooners from all parts of the country are bringing in their rich freights; clouds of dust herald their approach from afar and in all directions. Many of the Hoosier teams are provided with bells suspended from an arch or otherwise after the manner of Russia. Trains of from thirteen to twenty wagons are now familiar spectacles. We noticed *sixty-two wagons* with their white tops yesterday afternoon in one encampment. We understand that

a train of eighty wagons loaded with wheat and apples is on its way to this city.”—(*American*, August 22, 1842.)

“*Wheat*.—Though the price of wheat is lower than it has been we are doing an excellent business in this line. More wheat is being brought to this market than there ever has been before. Seven thousand and thirty-eight bushels were received into our warehouses on yesterday, and our daily receipts cannot be very far from this amount. This quantity is no doubt the largest ever brought into the city in one day.”—(*American*, September 6, 1842.)

In 1842 nine steamboats of the largest class plied between Buffalo and Chicago. There were eight common schools, six or seven private schools and eight organized churches here. A new wooden hydrant on Clark street, in August, 1842, was considered better than the old brick one. At this date plank sidewalks were being built in all parts of the city; often the authorities put them down and assessed the cost to the owners. Late in August wheat was only 60 to 65 cents. The market was full of apples and peaches. Prof. Morse’s new and wonderful telegraph attracted attention here in August; its vast importance was recognized and commented upon. From August 28 to September 2 the wheat receipts fell off vastly—the price was not attractive—62 cents. A turnpike was to be constructed from Chicago to Berry’s Point and the Sand Ridge toward the Des Plaines river. By September 19 wheat had fallen to 50 cents—receipts, from 5,000 to 7,000 bushels daily. In the *American* of September 29, 1842, is an account of the duel between Abraham Lincoln and James Shields. W. W. Brackett withdrew as editor of the *American* October 8, 1842; B. S. Morris, owner, announced that if he could not sell the paper within two weeks he would discontinue it; not succeeding, it was stopped.

“*Chicago to Detroit*.—Through in thirty-nine hours (running time) by the Central Railroad Mail Line, being thirty-six hours quicker than by the lake route. The steamboat will leave Chicago daily (Sunday excepted) at 8 o’clock A. M., arriving at St. Joseph, sixty miles, at 4 P. M. same day; leave St. Joseph at 5 P. M., in coaches, arrive at Jackson at 7 P. M. next day; leave Jackson on railroad cars at 8 A. M. and arrive at Detroit, eighty miles, at 2 P. M. On arriving at St. Joseph from Detroit passengers go on board a steamboat, which brings them to Chicago, thus avoiding any delay at St. Joseph. This route was established at great expense in 1842 and its success warrants the proprietors in extending the facilities for 1843.” “This sounds strange to those of our readers who are accustomed to step into luxurious coaches in Chicago at night and awake in Detroit in the morning.”—(*Annual Review of Chicago*, January, 1856.)

Under the act of March 4, 1843, it was provided that the act to open a new street in Chicago should not be construed to affect the

rights of the state or of the canal fund to the strip of land lying south of North Water street and the Chicago river, commonly known as the wharfing privileges, nor prevent the state or the city from excavating its banks, nor in any way affect the title of the state or canal fund to the land or lots lying south of said street and between it and the river.

In June, 1843, the *Chicago Express* was conducted by William W. Brackett. In May, 1843, the City Council ordered that there should be no further burials in the old cemetery. At this time the mayor was authorized to borrow \$5,000. Much concern regarding the attitude of Wisconsin and Milwaukee toward Chicago and Illinois was manifested here. Wisconsin saw the growing importance of Chicago and realized that the growth of this city and Illinois would be largely at her expense. Before 1843 she had tried to separate the northern part of Illinois and attach the same to herself, but had failed. She had endeavored to secure a canal from Green Bay to the Mississippi, but had likewise failed. She now, in 1843, saw with jealous eyes the coming railways, and hence the future commerce of the great West surely and rapidly centering in Chicago, greatly to its own growth and prosperity, but again all her efforts to thwart the inevitable were abortive. She endeavored to secure emigrants by tales of Illinois debts and hard lines. The *Express* here said on July 1, 1843: "What is still better, these emigrants perfectly understood the motives and designs of the Wisconsin rumors in their damning fabrications with regard to our state debt, etc. The despicable trick now being fully exposed, emigrants are pouring into the northern part of the state as of yore. We are much gratified ourselves at this, as in addition to other matter, we predicted it before the opening of navigation. According to an accurate calculation we have made, over a thousand emigrants must have arrived at this place during the present week. Nearly every sail vessel brings more or less, in addition to those brought by steamboat and by land."—(*Express*, July 1, 1843.)

The act of January 21, 1843, provided that so much of the act of 1837, incorporating Chicago as included within the city limits the west half of Section 20, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, should be repealed. Under the act of February 8, 1843, the Common Council of Chicago were authorized to lay out and make Madison street eighty feet wide by taking portions off from the south side of the lots on the north side of the street and by paying the owners for the same.

In May, 1843, a committee of the City Council reported that many wharfing privileges had never been leased; steps to secure a revenue therefrom were taken. Mark Skinner was secretary of the school inspectors in June, 1843. At this time John Wentworth continued to be editor and proprietor of the *Chicago Democrat*;

its motto was "Our Country and Its Settlers." The remaining canal lots sold in October, 1843, brought unusually high prices, showing how the public regarded real estate here. Rush Medical College began to be a power here in October, 1843. On November 6 wheat was 58 to 60 cents, and corn 37½ cents. Chicago, like all other cities of this period, was forced to remain more or less inactive during five or six months of each year, owing to the lack of railways to transport products and supplies during the long winters. It was a condition that forced the whole country to hibernate for a considerable portion of the year, until railways came to remove the restriction and nearly double commercial life. The inspector of this port in 1843 was E. Johnson. From February 25, 1843, to February 14, 1844, there was received from licenses, \$1,208; city tax, \$7,651.21; cemetery, \$195; dog tax, \$27; fines, \$118. Among the items of expense were lumber, \$86.34; Clark street bridge, \$932.36; South branch bridge, \$605.13; Elections, \$58.50; Council room rent, \$85; safe clerk, \$80; fire department, \$1,460.03; city officers, \$1,198.74; printing, \$343.17. At this time the liabilities of the city were: Orders not canceled, \$536.50; orders issued from 1837 to 1840, and probably destroyed, \$427.47; thus scrip in circulation, \$109.03; interest on Clark street bonds, \$122.22. The immediate liabilities were: Due Strachan and Scott, \$5,000; bonds for Clark street bridge, \$3,000; bonds for barrier on the lake shore, \$917.62; bonds for city market, \$200; total liabilities, \$9,367.88. The resources were: Cash in treasury, \$1,398.91; due from auctioneers, \$325; due from cemetery, \$431.11; due from late municipal court, \$400; due from A. Clybourn, for market, \$66.66; due from J. Curtiss, late city clerk, \$92.33; personal tax uncollected, \$128.99; from school fund, \$33.55; from judgments, \$114.

"The City Cemetery.—No act passed by the present council reflects so much honor upon each of its members separately, as the respect it has shown in its deliberations in regard to the burial of the dead. How the mayor of our city in 1842 could look on and see the coffins of our citizens lying exposed on the top of the ground and their bones bleaching on the lake shore and make no effort in regard to the matter is a mystery."—(*Democrat*, February 28, 1844.) *"Improvement.*—Our city has never improved faster than during the present season." The *Democrat* of August 21, 1844, noted the following improvements: A block of six brick stores, three stories high, built by Page & Updike, at Lake and State; two brick stores, by Peacock & Thatcher, at Lake and Franklin; two brick stores by F. G. Blanchard near Lake and Franklin; three stores on Lake between State and Wabash; a large warehouse, by Wadsworth, between Clark and LaSalle on Lake; a large warehouse by R. C. Bristol opposite Sauganash hotel; a warehouse at the corner of South Water and State; a Universalist Church on Washington, an Episcopal Church on

Madison; improvements on the Catholic Church at Wabash and Madison. Private houses have been and are still going up almost without number.”—(*Democrat*, August 21, 1844.)

In the fall of 1844, the city was engaged in planking Lake and other streets. The *News* was started here in December, 1844, by Z. Eastman, editor and publisher of the *Western Citizen*, the leading Abolition newspaper of the West. “It commends itself to the patronage of all Liberty party men,” said the *Democrat* of December 1, 1844. Engine company No. 3 was organized by the Council in December, 1844. “*City Orders*.—It is said by one who knows that there is no money in the city treasury, although there have been fourteen thousand dollars collected by the city collector; consequently city orders are hawked about at 10 cents below par. Where is the money?”—(*Democrat*, December 11, 1844.)

The opening of the new building of Rush Medical College in December, 1844, was an important event. Of Doctor Brainard, who delivered the opening address, the *Democrat* said: “He may almost be said to be the founder of the institution.” At this time there were about forty students. On January 6, 1845, a general meeting of the citizens was held to consider the question of postage reform. Col. R. J. Hamilton, Charles H. Larrabee and Dr. C. V. Dyer were appointed committee on resolution, one of which was, “That it is imperatively demanded of the representatives of the people assembled, so to modify and reduce the present rates of postage, as to operate more equally upon all classes and be less burdensome upon the industry of the country.” The meeting recommended the abolishment of the franking privilege and a schedule of postage rates on all mail matter. J. H. Collins was chairman of the meeting and M. D. Ogden, secretary. Owners of city lots were required to build sidewalks adjoining their property. The Masons and Odd Fellows were growing rapidly here and becoming a factor in politics and social life. The Norris directory in 1844 showed the following population: White males, 5,730; white females, 4,378; colored persons, 143; transitory persons, 584; total, 10,835. There were 972 Irish, 531 Norwegians, 1,053 Germans, and other foreigners, 683. There were 43 lawyers, 28 physicians, 17 clergymen, 36 printers, 18 hotels and about 300 dealers in the various sorts of merchandise.

The act of March 1, 1845, incorporated the Lake Michigan Hydraulic Company, the incorporators being Thomas Dyer, William B. Ogden, William E. Ives, Walter L. Newberry, Henry Smith, Mahlon D. Ogden, John H. Kinzie and John B. Turner. The object was to supply only the North Side with the water of Lake Michigan, and the company was authorized to construct the necessary works on the North Side. This act was not to take effect if the other Chicago Hydraulic Company then in Chicago should within six months commence the necessary works to supply the

North Side with water. The act of March 3, 1845, provided that Block 15, in the Original Town of Chicago, should be appropriated for public use, the same as Block 14 has been under the act of July 21, 1837. The commissioner or trustees were directed forthwith to exchange Block 14 for Block 7, as had been provided. The act of March 3, 1845, provided "That a strip of land sixty feet in width from the east side of Section 9, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, commencing at the southeast corner of said section, thence sixty feet west, thence north parallel with the north and south line of said section, to the south bank of the Chicago river, be and the same is hereby declared a public highway and a part of State street in the City of Chicago."

In January, 1845, street names were ordered put on street corners. An outer harbor to be built was strongly talked of in January, 1845. The great Morse telegraph for Chicago was considered at this period. Prior to January, 1845, government appropriations to the amount of over \$222,000 had been made for Chicago harbor.

"Many of our citizens believe that so far as the business and growth of Chicago are concerned, the completion of the canal would be detrimental. They reason in this wise: The vast and rich country around this city is now compelled to bring its produce here in teams and can find no other place of sale, and the transportation of staple articles to the interior is now so expensive that they can always be afforded here cheaper than at any other place in the interior, and therefore the produce thus brought here is exchanged for merchandise and the exchange and trade secured to this city. Whereas, they say, if the canal were finished, at all places on the canal and Illinois river the wheat and other produce would be sold, salt and other staple articles received in exchange, with the difference of canal transportation only, which would be so slight as to prevent a resort to our city for these exchanges. . . . One thing is certain: That amidst all the revulsions and the depressions of business, Chicago, without the canal, has steadily progressed in business, population and wealth, whilst many other places have gained nothing, to say the least."—(*Journal*, July 21, 1845.) "The ice has accumulated in the north pier nearly 'mountain high.' The frail appearing lighthouse (constructed of pine scantling on the principle of the cast iron edifices) on the extreme end, though banked up nearly half its height with the frozen spray, stands perfectly erect and defies old winter's blasts. To those of our citizens who admire magnificent winter scenes, we say wrap yourselves warm and take a walk down the south pier when the tempest rages and witness one."—(*Journal*, February 6, 1845.)

A large meeting of joy and congratulation was held in March, 1845, when the news was received that the Legislature had passed the revenue law, which provided for the completion of the canal.

F. C. Sherman, Norman B. Judd and Isaac N. Arnold were members of the Legislature from this county. The meeting passed this resolution: "That we hail the passage of a revenue bill as a measure by which our state will resume her position among the foremost of the Union for integrity, honor and justice." A canal meeting was held in Lockport in March, 1845—the first in several years; constructive work was about to be renewed. "Although our young and thriving city has increased in wealth and population with great rapidity since we date its birth, it has not been without its reverses. When in the memorable times of '36 speculation and the wild hazard of sudden gain flitted over the land, it swept in its desolating course over us with peculiar force as over a devoted city of the plain. When reverses came upon our business men, it was almost a universal crash and ruin followed—few of the old settlers—those who had borne the heat and burden of the day—were enabled to regain themselves—before a second wave in the tide of emigration succeeded the first and when a third and fourth came it found the thrifty mart of Northern Illinois the great commercial city of a bankrupt state."—(*Journal*, March 27, 1845.)

The Custom House was established here in 1846. Before that Chicago was in the Detroit collection district. Milwaukee was attached to Chicago, but was separated in 1850. "*Our Streets.*—Under the direction of Mr. Dean, our street commissioner, Clark street is assuming a better appearance, and our sidewalks in different parts of the city are being made passable. The uniform grade, where uniformity is possible, is being established, which will render walking, especially after dark, an undertaking less dangerous to life and limb."—(*Journal*, April 11, 1845.)

"In the formation of the bars in Chicago harbor the point at which they commenced has in every instance in which it has been observed, been about 1,500 feet south of the piers, and in a direction at right angles to them; they have then traveled up to the piers. Until the direction of the north pier was changed (1839) the direction of the bars was due south nearly. After 1839 the north pier being changed to the north, the direction of the bar formed (still at right angles to it and its new direction) was southeast, but it commenced as the others had done, to the south, and traveled up to the north pier in 1843. An inspection of the map will show that since the circular form was given to the north pier the course of the deposits was changed entirely. There is no indication of the commencement of a bar to the south, but the new formation appears to have begun on the north side and at the end of the north pier and to follow the curved form of that pier. It has not yet reached a point to affect the entrance and probably will not during the present season."—(Report on the Chicago Harbor, January, 1846.)

The following statement shows the relative amount of sales after

the land office was opened in Chicago on May 28, 1835, down to April, 1846:

1835.....	370,043.38	acres	1841.....	138,583.16	acres
1836.....	202,315.96	acres	1842.....	194,556.11	acres
1837.....	15,697.87	acres	1843.....	229,459.70	acres
1838.....	87,891.43	acres	1844.....	230,769.63	acres
1839.....	160,635.70	acres	1845.....	220,525.08	acres
1840.....	142,158.00	acres			

This land district embraced the counties of McHenry, Lake, Boone, DeKalb, Kane, Du Page, Cook, Will, Kendall, LaSalle and Grundy.

“For the benefit of the Illinois delegation who voted against our harbors and all others interested we would state that the Constitution as they understand it is now safe. All our materials have been sold at about one-fifth of their original cost, no more work will be done, and our harbor will be destroyed as fast as the wind, the sand and other causes can do their work. In a few years the wound which General Jackson inflicted on the American Constitution, by signing a bill for the Chicago harbor, will be healed and things will be as they used to be when the people had no harbors.”—(*Democrat*, September 25, 1846.) “The first store built on Lake street of this city was erected twelve years ago, by Thomas Church, Esq. It was a wooden building and known as the ‘land office store,’ the register’s office being kept in the upper (second) story. The lot on which it stood has a large brick store on it now and is occupied by Messrs. Neef and Church. Let people look up and down Lake street now and count its hundreds of mercantile establishments—let them do this remembering that only twelve years ago the first store was erected, and then make themselves believe that this is not a great city—a great state—a great country—if they can.”—(*Democrat*, September 30, 1846.)

The city tax in 1846 was 2½ mills for city purposes and 1 mill for school purposes; total city, \$11,306.75; school, \$4,519.05; total, \$15,825.80. “The jail is certainly an ornament to the city. Resembling a number of woodsheds and corncribs most crazily clustered in a huge whitewashed pound with a haystack sometimes lifting its majestic dome over all like an oriental mosque, it has an air highly rural and delightful.”—(*Journal*, August 6, 1847.) In May, 1846, city scrip was quoted at 10 per cent discount; canal scrip, 20 per cent discount; county orders, 10 per cent discount.

In the spring of 1846 the undersigned ship owners and masters of vessels navigating the lakes memorialized Congress not to constitute the harbor of Chicago a port of entry and submitted the following facts: That the home carrying trade warranted the request, “being unrivalled in the history of commerce in its annual increase,” as shown by the imports and exports for the past six or seven years; that the opening of this port probably “would have the direct

effect to admit British bottoms to all the benefits of the carrying trade now exclusively enjoyed by our own citizens and foreign shipping to a full competition with American bottoms detrimental to American commerce and interests; that the British, having the exclusive navigation of the St. Lawrence, would likely be able to control effectually the carrying of all the products of this and neighboring states seeking a foreign market"; that "in consideration of the above views entertained by your petitioners they deem it a duty to themselves and to the general interests of the commercial portion of our citizens navigating the inland waters of the United States to request that the bill making Chicago a 'port of entry' may not be allowed to pass the Senate of the United States."

N. C. Walton.
T. L. Parker.
A. Walker.
Charles Harding.
R. C. Bristol.

James Robertson.
Artemas Lamb.
Jeremy Hixon.
David McIntosh.
H. R. Payson.

John M. Turner.
H. L. Winslow.
G. H. Monteath.
J. M. Underwood.
George F. Foster.

"If it be correct that British vessels have an equal advantage with our own by making Chicago a port of entry, I am opposed to the measure.—Charles Walker."

"The Central Michigan Railroad Company are going ahead this fall and winter and are determined to complete the road by the opening of navigation in the spring. If so it will bring about a great revolution in traveling to the East. It is rumored that the company wish to run around the foot of the lake and come directly here."—(*Weekly Democrat*, October 6, 1846.)

Table of the exports of Chicago from the opening to the close of navigation in 1846:

Wheat	1,459,594	bushels
Oats	52,113	bushels
Corn	11,947	bushels
Hemp	4,517	pounds
Tobacco	28,287	pounds
Wool	281,222	pounds
Bacon and ham.....	238,216	pounds
Dried beef	11,000	pounds
Beef and pork.....	31,224	barrels
Lard and tallow.....	1,835	barrels
Butter	3,905	pounds
Candles	810	boxes
Raw furs	37,514	pounds
Brooms	896	dozen
Flour	28,045	barrels
Tongues	100	barrels
Oil	3,600	gallons
Hay	130	tons
Beeswax	3,560	pounds
Ginseng	6,800	pounds
Lead	10,895	pounds
Cranberries	529	barrels
Fish	352	barrels
Hides and leather value.....	\$24,685	
Furniture value	\$ 9,000	

Table prepared by A. W. Magill, Esq., showing the imports of goods and merchandise received at Chicago, October 1, 1845, to October 1, 1846, not including importations landed here and intended for other places. Leading articles:

Dry goods	\$ 767,305
Groceries	424,657
Hardware	320,850
Crockery	22,193
Drugs and medicines.....	75,077
Boots and shoes.....	94,930
Hats, caps, etc.....	31,715
Books and stationery	57,507
Stoves and hollowware	82,862
Furs and furring goods.....	33,200
Grand total.....	\$2,027,150

Independent of the above were the following:

Salt	13,308 bbls.
Salt	3,346 sacks
Whisky	1,065 bbls.
Coal	2,150 tons

Shipping list of Chicago, 1846:

	No. of Vessels.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Tonnage.
Steamboats.....	19	352	358	14,351
Propellers.....	17	111	109	5,170
Brigs.....	36	94	94	8,781
Schooners	120	837	835	16,443
	192	1,394	1,396	44,745

On October 20, 1846, the magnetic telegraph was exhibited at the Mechanics institute. A combination to keep down the price of wheat was formed here in 1845. Those connected with the movement agreed that on a certain day the price should be 6 to 8 cents lower than the fact, and gave as a reason "freights are higher," "money is scarce," etc., and cited the Board of Trade as authority. One merchant proved traitor to his fellow conspirators, paid 2 or 3 cents more than the price agreed upon, and thus bought all there was in the market. At this date wheat was 50 to 56 cents a bushel. In January, 1847, "vapor of sulphuric ether" was administered here by Doctors Kennicot and Brainard. There were splendid snowdrifts and excellent sleighing here in January and February, 1847. In 1847 the City hotel became the Sherman house.

It was in April or May, 1847, that John Wentworth began the construction of "Jackson Hall," which later became well known as headquarters of the *Democrat* and of Democracy. A small paper—the *Porcupine*—sold for \$105, the *Visitor* getting the type.

In May, 1847, a brig and a schooner were forced to remain outside of the harbor, owing to the bar at the entrance. Three new bridges were being built in May, 1847—at Randolph, Madison and Wells streets. At this time the City Council removed their offices from the corner of Dearborn and Randolph to Robbins' exchange building. The old Chicago Temperance house, established here in 1842, was renovated in May, 1847; it stood on LaSalle street. The Mechanics' Institute was five years old in 1847; its first big fair was held this year and was pronounced a success. "Our city has assumed unwonted life and animation. Our streets are full of carriages; our river is full of vessels and our walks are loaded with goods, wares and merchandise of every variety."—(*Democrat*, May 13, 1847.) Chloroform was introduced into Rush Medical College in January, 1847. In June, 1847, Chicago had but one military company, but the fire companies were several and a credit.

The River and Harbor convention assembled here on July 5, 1847. One of its leading objects was to force the government, through public opinion, to the policy of assisting in the construction of certain public improvements such as rivers and harbors. Chicago had thus been assisted under Jackson, but Van Buren had taken a different view and Tyler and Polk had vetoed river and harbor bills, leaving Chicago and other Western cities to improve their own harbors. The convention surpassed in size and influence the wildest dreams of its promoters. A week before the opening day the crowds began to arrive and soon all hotels and nearly all residences were filled to overflowing. The occasion was deemed so important that nearly one hundred editors from all parts of the Union were in attendance, among whom were Horace Greeley and Schuyler Colfax. Chicago made special and herculean efforts to clean up and otherwise to get in presentable condition. An immense tent was erected on the public square and there the proceedings were held. As the delegations arrived they were met by the authorities with an escort of militia and fire companies and conducted to the public square. At Rathbun's hotel, New York, on September 28, 1846, the plan had originated, and on that occasion the following committee had been appointed to carry the movement into effect: James L. Barton, of Buffalo; John W. Allen, of Cleveland; Augustus S. Porter, of Detroit; William Duane Wilson, of Milwaukee; Byron Kilbourn, of Milwaukee; William B. Ogden, of Chicago; S. Lisle Smith, of Chicago, and A. B. Chambers, of St. Louis. James L. Barton was temporary chairman and Edward Bates, of Missouri, permanent chairman. Among the great men present were Thomas Corwin, Thurlow Weed, Abraham Lincoln, Solon Robinson, David Dudley Field, N. B. Judd, H. J. Redfield, Andrew Stewart, J. C. Wright, John C. Spencer, T. Butler King, H. C. Blackburn and William M. Hall. There were read to the convention letters from Silas Wright, Thomas H. Benton, Henry

Clay, Martin Van Buren, Lewis Cass, Thomas H. Curtiss, Joseph Grennell, Bradford R. Wood, Alpheus Felch, George P. Barker, Washington Hunt, Daniel Webster and Morgan Bates. The man who really was the cause of the convention was William M. Hall, of Buffalo, who had traveled through the West and had seen the results of a lack of suitable harbor improvements. He it was who called the meeting at Rathbun's hotel in New York, on which occasion he advocated a national railroad to the Pacific ocean. William B. Ogden, S. Lisle Smith and George W. Dole were the Chicago committee on arrangements. The committee on resolutions at the convention consisted of thirty-three of the most prominent men assembled. It was found that many who favored ocean harbor improvements were opposed to lake harbor improvements, even though the latter needed improvement worse than the former. It thus came to pass in the end that all came to favor lake harbor improvements. Efforts by several to give the convention a political caste were promptly defeated. President Polk had vetoed the River and Harbor bill on August 3, 1846, and had said: "It would seem the dictate of wisdom under such circumstances to husband our means and not waste them on comparatively unimportant objects. . . . Some of the objects of the appropriation contained in this bill are local in their character and within the limits of a single state; and though in the language of the bill they are called harbors, they are not connected with foreign commerce nor are they places of refuge or of shelter for our navy or commercial marine on the ocean or lake shores."

"Thus discourses James K. Polk in his veto message on the harbor bill, and the sentiment is an insult to the country. Husband our means, forsooth! Are not millions being squandered by this same James K. Polk for the invasion of Mexico and the extension of slavery? Are not steamboats being bought and chartered daily at enormous prices to enrich his favorite prodigals? Are not the treasury doors unbarred whenever the 'open sesame' is whispered by the slave driver? And yet Mr. Polk outrages the intelligence of the people, his masters, by claiming, when a pittance is asked for a great Northern interest, that we must 'husband our means'—that the object for which we ask them is comparatively unimportant."—(*Democrat*, August 12, 1846.)

"His real hostility to the bill cannot be concealed by such a shallow subterfuge. The objects of improvement lie north of Mason and Dixon's line and would benefit the North and West, whose growing prosperity is hateful to the slave owners of the South. . . . The lives of an hundred or two of hardy mariners and a few millions of property are of no consequence in the eye of James K. Polk, when weighed against a Virginia abstraction or that idol of the South—negro slavery. Three times already has the whole policy of the Government been changed at the command of the



Harry F. Atwood



South, and its business broken up and deranged, because the slave owner was jealous of the prosperity of the free states. They were rising in prosperity—growing rich in commerce, agriculture, manufactures and great in intelligence, while the South, with the curse of slavery upon her, was standing still or going backwards. . . . All other pretenses of objections to the harbor bill are idle and vain. The North can and will be hoodwinked no longer. If no measures for protection and improvement of anything North and West are to be suffered by our Southern masters, if we are to be downtrodden and all our cherished interests be crushed by them, a signal revolution will inevitably ensue. The same spirit and energy that forced emancipation for the whole country from Great Britain will throw off the Southern yoke. The North and West will look to and take care of their own interests henceforth.”—(*Democrat*, August, 1846.)

The morning of the opening day of the convention was joyous and brilliant; the streets were thronged with citizens and visitors. Flags were seen everywhere—on buildings and vessels. Blasts of martial music, the deep voice of artillery, the roll of drums and the cheers of delegations enlivened the auspicious opening. The procession assembled on Michigan avenue, thence marched on Monroe to Wells, thence to Lake, thence to Michigan avenue. Foreign delegations marched west on Madison to State, thence to Lake, thence to Clark, thence to the public square. Cleveland Light Artillery was present. The ship “Convention,” drawn by eight horses, fully manned and under full sail, passed through the crowded streets. The *Journal* said there were 5,000 men in the procession. Militia and fire companies in uniform paraded, the latter beautifully decorated and graced with the presence of young ladies and commanded by Stephen H. Gale, chief. Dr. Philip Maxwell was marshal of the day. On Monday, July 5, 1847, the *Journal* said: “*Delegate Meetings*.—At 8 o’clock this morning the Illinois delegations meet at the tent on the public square; the New York delegations at the court house; the Missouri delegations at 100 Lake street, in Peck & McDougall’s office, upstairs; the Ohio delegations at the Sherman house. . . . A great, a glorious day—a day which children’s children will remember when the actors that took part and the hands that indited are cold and motionless; as a day when party predilections were obliterated; when sectional interests were forgotten; when from eighteen free and independent sovereignties men came up to the achievement of a noble work, united their voices in one grand harmony for the promotion of an object demanded alike by the most enlightened self-interest, the most liberal view and indeed by common humanity.”—(*Evening Journal*, July 6, 1847.)

Horace Greeley said in the *Tribune* of July 5, 1847: “Chicago has been filling up with delegates to the People’s convention for the

last ten or fifteen days, but it was not until Saturday that the pressure became burdensome. When we arrived on the 'Oregon' at sunrise yesterday morning, there was scarcely a spare inch of room in any public house save in a few bedrooms long since bespoken. But the citizens had already thrown open their dwellings, welcoming strangers in thousands to their cordial and bounteous hospitality; the steamboats as they came in proffered their spacious accommodations and generous fare to their passengers during their stay. . . . The grand parade took place this morning, and though the route traversed was short, in deference to the heat of the weather, the spectacle was truly magnificent. The citizens of Chicago, of course, furnished the most imposing part of it—the music, the military, the ships on wheels, ornamented fire engines, etc. I never witnessed anything so superb as the appearance of some of the fire companies with their engines drawn by horses tastefully caparisoned. Our New York firemen must try again; they have certainly been outdone. I think New York had some 300 delegates on the ground—among them John C. Spencer, J. DePeyster Ogden, Thurlow Weed, James L. Barton, Seth C. Hawley, George W. Patterson, Alvin Bronson, John E. Hinman, etc. From New England the number present is smaller, but still considerable. I notice among them John A. Rockwall, of Connecticut; Elisha H. Allen, now of Boston, etc. From New Jersey there are six or eight. From Pennsylvania I think fifty to 100, among them Andrew Stewart, Senator Johnson, of Erie, etc. From Ohio the number may not be much greater, but among them are Tom Corwin, Governor Bebb, ex-Governor Morrow, R. C. Schenck, John C. Wright, etc. From Georgia there are at least two here, and one is Thos. Butler King. There is one even from South Carolina. Indiana, Missouri and Iowa are well represented. Michigan and Wisconsin have a large regiment each; while Northern Illinois is here, of course, *en masse*. A judicious estimate makes the number present to-day 20,000 men, of whom 10,000 are here as members of the convention. . . . The citizens had provided a spacious and beautiful tent, about 100 feet square, pitched in an open square near the center of the city, radiating from a tall pole in the center and well provided with seats. It holds about 4,000 persons comfortably. The rest of the gathering were constrained to look in over the heads of those seated. . . . A general call was made for Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, which could not be stilled. He was conducted to the stand by John Wentworth. Although coming to the stand reluctantly, Mr. Corwin addressed the convention for nearly an hour in his own inimitable manner on the relations and relative character of the Puritans—on the wants and just demands of the West—the absurd folly of considering harbor improvements on salt water constitutional and on fresh water not so, and the mighty strides of the West to greatness and dominion. The vast

assemblage was electrified by his admirable effort. . . . In his letter General Cass was content to say he could not (i. e., would not) come, and gave not the least expression of sympathy with the objects and desires of the convention. The letter excited much astonishment and was read twice at the urgent call of many delegates. The general expression was not flattering to General Cass. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, made a vigorous and animated speech in favor of internal improvements on comprehensive grounds. It was perhaps a little too plain and thorough-going for the weak stomachs of some present, who had but recently begun to profess friendship for internal improvement. It pleased right well a majority of the convention, but brought up in opposition David Dudley Field, of our city (New York), who favored us with an able and courteous speech in favor of 'strict construction' and of such river and harbor improvements only as are consistent therewith. He was sharply interrogated by different members and in reply to their questions denied the right of the Federal Government to improve the navigation of the Illinois river, since that river runs through a single state only, or of the Hudson river above a port of entry. A portion of the members manifested considerable impatience during the latter portion of this speech, which is to be regretted, for Mr. Field was perfectly courteous, not at all tedious, and fairly called out by the speech of Mr. Stewart. For my part I rejoiced that the wrong side of the question was so clearly set forth. In the afternoon, Abraham Lincoln, a tall specimen of an Illinoisan, just elected to Congress from the only Whig district in the state, was called out and spoke briefly and happily in reply to Mr. Field. . . . The resolutions having been read and accepted, Mr. Field very fairly objected to the last clause of the fifth resolution, affirming substantially that the 'common understanding' of the constitution, through a long series of years, 'has become as much a part of that instrument as any one of its most explicit provisions.' This ought to have prevailed, but it did not. . . . Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, made a most admirable speech in favor of river and harbor improvements and internal improvements generally. It was really a great speech, thoroughly National in its spirit and looking to the good of each section through the good of all. . . . On the last day, the convention came together thoroughly resolved that no topic should be entertained which might mar the harmony and hearty unanimity with which the resolutions of the grand committee had been received and adopted yesterday; so that successive efforts to get before it the project of a railroad to the Pacific, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, etc., were promptly and decidedly thwarted by the undebatable motion to lay on the table. . . . Previous to putting the motion of final adjournment, the president of the convention, Edward Bates, of Missouri, returned thanks for the honor done him, in a

speech which took the convention completely by surprise—so able, so forcible and replete with the soul of eloquence. I will not attempt to give an account of this wonderful speech—no account that can now be given will do it justice. In the course of it he said that when he emigrated in 1812 to the French village of huts called St. Louis, which has now 50,000 inhabitants, he was obliged to hire a guard against hostile savages to accompany him across the unbroken wilderness which is now the state of Illinois, with a civilized population of 600,000 freemen. His speech was greeted at its close by the whole convention rising and cheering long and fervently. . . . The convention upon its adjournment was instantly reorganized as a committee of the whole (with Horace Greeley as chairman), and Gov. William Bebb of Ohio took the stand. He dwelt upon the diffusion of intelligence, purification and morals, and the melioration of the social condition of man. He brought sharply and eloquently out that ‘Vain will be all your canals and railroads, your river and harbor improvements, if the condition of the toiling millions be not thereby or therewith sensibly meliorated—if they shall still be constrained to delve twelve to fourteen hours per day for the bare necessaries of physical life. I hold,’ said he, ‘that this need not and ought not to continue—that society may be so revised that ten or eight hours’ faithful labor daily will secure to every industrious man or family a full supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, so that each may have ample leisure to devote to the cultivation and perfection of his moral, social and intellectual powers.’ A. W. Loomis, of Pittsburg; Gen. Levi Hubbell, of Milwaukee; S. Lisle Smith, of Chicago; Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, late of Michigan; E. H. Allen, of Boston, and Horace Greeley, of New York, were called out in succession and each responded briefly. The speech of Mr. Smith, of Chicago, regarded as an oratorical effort, was the best of the many good speeches made here within these three days. It was beautiful, thrilling, brightly poetic—enchanting and enrapturing the audience. I will not attempt to sketch it. Mr. Allen’s remarks were very happy in a very different vein—these two affording striking illustrations of Western and Eastern popular speaking respectively. William M. Hall, of Buffalo, advocated a series of resolutions offered by him concerning the proposed railroad to the Pacific. His resolutions were adopted as the proceedings of the mass-meeting and not of the River and Harbor convention. Thus has met, deliberated, harmonized, acted and separated one of the most important and interesting conventions ever held in this or any country. It was truly characterized as a congress of freemen, destitute of pay and mileage, but in all else inferior to no deliberative body which has assembled within twenty years. Can we doubt that its results will be most beneficent and enduring?” . . . —(From a series of letters written on the ground by Horace Greeley and published in the *New York Tribune* in July, 1847.)

Mr. Greeley showed that the Democrats generally were non-committal on the object of the convention, while the Whigs were interested. President Polk had just vetoed the River and Harbor bill, so the Democrats had to be cautious. Writing of the letter of General Cass, Mr. Greeley said: "Did mortal man ever before see such a letter from one who is by position and was by profession friendly to the objects of the convention? It was listened to with hardly less astonishment than indignation." William M. Hall said: "The meeting of that convention raised the value of Chicago property at once, and was the starting point of its unheard of prosperity until overtaken by the disastrous fire of 1871." "*A New Wonder in the World.*—The greatest wonder in the world is that the late convention should have terminated harmoniously. Old Babel never witnessed more discordant tongues than there were sentiments (upon everything else than the great one which called them together) among the crowd. We not only had Whig, Abolitionist and Democratic orators and editors, but we had every variety of each kind. We had the Boston differences, the New York differences, the Missouri differences, and the sectional differences everywhere. Then we had our differences here at home. But no person on the ground would have mistrusted that we were not all members of the same great party actuated by one impulse and with the same great end in view."—(*Democrat*, July 9, 1847.)

The convention was a splendid advertisement for the city. It furnished the second great impulse to growth; capital poured in and all public enterprises—railways in particular—were established and stimulated. The convention adopted a series of fifteen resolutions to the effect that the Constitution favored the promotion of commerce by the proper use of Government revenues; that Congress had derived this power, ample in extent, from the states themselves; that this power had been recognized from the foundation of the Government by the erection of harbors, lighthouses, piers, breakwaters, sea walls, etc.; that the principle had been "acknowledged to embrace the Western lakes and rivers by appropriations for numerous lighthouses upon them, which appropriations had never been questioned as wanting in Constitutional authority;" that the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the states clearly included the power to build harbors; that the Government by extending its jurisdiction over lakes and rivers precluded itself from denying that jurisdiction or the legitimate regulation of their commerce; that the appropriations thus far for Western lakes and rivers had not been proportionate; that the proper protection of the lake harbors in case of war, presumably with Great Britain, demanded that the principal harbors be made secure at once; that the argument most commonly urged against such appropriations, that they invited sectional combinations to insure success to many unworthy objections, was unsound and unrepub-

lican; "that we are utterly incapable of perceiving the difference between a harbor for shelter and a harbor for commerce, and suppose that a mole or pier which will afford safe anchorage and protection to a vessel against a storm must necessarily improve such harbor and adapt it to commercial purposes; that we disavow all and every attempt to connect the cause of international trade and commerce among the states with the fortunes of any political party, but that we mean to place that cause upon such immutable principles of truth, justice and constitutional duty' as shall command the respect of all parties and the deference of all candidates for public favor."

In July, 1847, it was declared by the *Democrat* that the fire companies of 1837 were able to make a better public display than those of 1847. In 1847 the schooner "John Lillie," eighty-three feet long, was built at Gross Point. The bridge at Randolph street was in such bad condition in the fall of 1847, owing to the enormous travel across it, that a new bridge was necessary and was built. In July work on the Galena & Chicago railway was in rapid progress. In July the street commissioner was busy turnpiking the streets, repairing side and cross streets, etc. Enormous quantities of lumber were taken by team into the country from Chicago at this time—the roads and weather being very fine. Wheat was 55 to 65 cents.

"*Fuel for Lake Steamers.*—The immense quantities of wood used by our steamboats is truly surprising. The *Empire* on some trips burns 700 cords. It is stated that on an average she uses 600. Calculating that she performs thirteen trips during the season, she will consume 234 acres of timber and employ forty wood choppers at an expense of over \$10,000. This is a small item in the expense of this mammoth steamer; yet she clears from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a season. By this some idea may be gained of the immense profits of vessels engaged in the lake trade. At the present time there are sixteen first-class steamboats engaged in this trade."—(*Democrat*, July 14, 1847.) "*Canal Boats.*—We notice five splendid new canal packets on the South branch, made expressly for the navigation of the Illinois and Michigan canal. They are beautifully finished both inside and out and are to be furnished in excellent style when they start."—(*Democrat*, July 22, 1847.)

"The exhibition of the magnetic telegraph will be continued this evening with novel experiments in magnetism. A dead frog will be made to jump about the room as if alive, by its influence. . . . This is the last evening that Mr. Swift will continue his experiments in electricity and magnetism. All those wishing to witness the operation of the magnetic telegraph, the greatest wonder of the age, should embrace this last opportunity. Wires are connected with the Sherman house, with which he will experiment." . . . "*The Telegraph.*—The steamer *Empire*, which arrived yesterday,

brought workmen with the implements for setting the posts.”—(*Democrat*, August 3, 1847.)

The Erie and Michigan Telegraph Company petitioned the Council for a right of way through the city in July, 1847. In 1847 Chicago built many new vessels—mostly schooners. The steamer “Sultan” gave an excursion August 4, for the benefit of the Universalist church. Phrenologists gave public examinations. H. L. Stewart in 1847 succeeded William Stewart as postmaster at Chicago. The revised city charter of 1847 gave Chicago the following additions: “All that part of Township 39 north, Range 14 east, which lies north of the north line of Sections 27, 28, 29 and 30 of said Township; and the east half of Section 33, Township 40 north, Range 14 east, and fractional section 34 and in said Township 40, shall hereafter be included in, constitute and be known by the name of the City of Chicago.” Nine wards, instead of six, as before, were defined as follows:

First ward—all south of the river and east of State street projected; Second ward—all south of the river and between State and Clark streets; Third ward—all south of river and between Clark and Wells streets; Fourth ward—all south of Chicago river, west of Wells street and east of the South branch; Fifth ward—all west of the South branch and south of Randolph street; Sixth ward—all west of the South branch and North branch and north of Randolph street; Seventh ward—all east of the North branch, north of the Chicago river proper and west of La Salle street; Eighth ward—all north of Chicago river and between LaSalle and Wolcott streets; Ninth ward—all north of Chicago river and east of Wolcott street. It was provided that each ward should be entitled to two aldermen, of whom each should hold office for two years, a successor to be elected annually after the first year for each ward. The mayor was given the powers of a justice of the peace. At each annual election there were to be chosen a city attorney, treasurer, collector and surveyor, besides assessors and street commissioners for each ward or for united wards. The city marshal was given all the powers of a constable under the state laws. Each male over twenty-one years and under sixty years was required to work three days upon the streets and alleys of the city or to pay its equivalent. The Common Council was empowered to lay out, make and assess streets, alleys, lanes and highways and make wharves and slips; could condemn land and order it converted to public use; could make, maintain and repair drains and sewers, had exclusive power over the erection or construction of float or drawbridges, could order built sidewalks, breakwaters, tunnels, etc., and the harbor protected, had power to lease for not over ten years Lot 5, Block 4; Lot 9, Block 50; Lot 6, Block 55; all in the Original Town of Chicago and donated for the use of schools under the act to provide for the dedication of lots in towns situate on canal

lands—passed in 1839; had power to levy and collect taxes and assessments, could regulate sporting and animals running at large, etc. It was provided that convicts could be required to work on the streets. This they did with ball and chain attached.

In August, 1847, the Common Council named the square upon which the courthouse stood Jefferson square; also the ground east of the fence east of Michigan avenue from the north side of Randolph street to the south side of Lot 8, Block 21, in Fractional Section 15, addition to Chicago, Lake Park. The public ground in Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago between Randolph and Washington streets and west of Michigan avenue (now 1847 enclosed) was named Dearborn square. Also the land west of the west side of Dearborn square and east of Block 12, Fort Dearborn addition, was constituted a street. It was decided to number the streets from the river and its branches and from Michigan avenue west. In August, 1847, Chicago claimed 16,000 population. The City Council standing committees were Finance, Claims, Streets and Bridges, Fire and Water, Police, Schools, Judiciary, Printing, Wharves and Public Grounds, Commissioner of Schools, Board of School Inspectors. Fire department was organized as follows:

Engine Company No. 1, Fire King.....	C. P. Bradley, foreman
Engine Company No. 2, Metamora.....	S. Johnson, foreman
Engine Company No. 3.....	G. S. Hubbard, foreman
Engine Company No. 4, Red Jacket.....	F. T. Sherman, foreman
Engine Company No. 5, Excelsior.....	A. S. Sherman, foreman
Hose Company, Hope.....	J. R. Webster, foreman
Bucket Company, Rough and Ready.....	J. W. Atkinson, foreman

The Historical and Antiquarian Society was organized in March, 1846, with Rev. A. M. Stewart president.

	Members.
Washington Temperance society (organized July 1, 1840)....	1,500
Junior Washington Temperance society (March 11, 1843).....	300
Chicago Bethel Temperance society (July 10, 1842).....	150
Catholic Temperance society.....	2,000

Chicago *Democrat* (*Democrat*), daily, John Wentworth; Chicago *Democrat*, weekly; Chicago *Journal* (*Whig*), daily, evening, Geer & Wilson; Chicago *Journal* (*Whig*), weekly; Chicago *Tribune* (*neutral*), daily, morning, Wheeler, Forrest & Stewart; *Gem of the Prairie*; *Commercial Advertiser* (*Whig*), daily, morning, Alfred Dutch; *Commercial Advertiser*, weekly; *Illinois Annual Register and Western Business Directory*, Norris & Gardiner; *Liberty Tree* (*Abolitionist*), monthly, Z. Eastman; *Norris Chicago Directory*, Norris & Gardiner; *People's Friend*, German weekly, Hoffman & Miller; *Prairie Farmer*, monthly, Wright & Wright; *Better Covenant* (*Universalist*), weekly, Rev. S. P. Skinner; *Western Citizen* (*Abolitionist*), weekly, Z. Eastman; *Herald of the Prairies* (*Presbyterian*), weekly, Walker & Morrell; *Watchman of the*

Prairies (Baptist), weekly, Luther Stern; *University of St. Mary of the Lake*, Rev. J. A. Kinsella, president.

Rush Medical College, W. B. Ogden, president; Grant Goodrich, secretary; Mark Skinner, treasurer. The main building was erected in 1844 on Dearborn street in the Ninth ward.

Schools.—Districts Nos. 1 and 2, A. W. Ingalls, principal, 600 pupils; district No. 3, M. Ballard, principal, 300 pupils; district No. 4, A. G. Wilder, principal, 500 pupils.

Hotels.—Sherman, American Temperance, Chicago Temperance, Franklin Coffee, Franklin Home, New York, Mansion, United States, Sauganash.

A circulating library of about 1,600 volumes was conducted in 1847 by A. H. and C. Burley. "*Mr. Speed's Telegraph*.—The posts of this telegraph company were being put up through Clark street on Wednesday and Thursday. They cross Captain O'Reilly's line on Randolph."—(*Democrat*, November 13, 1847.) A plank road from Chicago to Des Plaines was talked of in November, 1847. The New census of Chicago, November, 1847, showed the following result: Males under 10 years, 2,593; males between 10 and 21, 1,203; males of other ages, 5,188; females under 10, 2,430; females between 10 and 21, 1,604; females of other ages, 3,814; total, 16,832.

In November, 1847, the propeller "Phoenix" was burned between Cheboygan and Manitowoc and 250 lives, mostly of Holland emigrants, were lost. The November market showed large numbers of deer and bear. On November 26 a diploma was granted P. L. Updike for having served ten years on the fire department as a member of Engine company No. 1. Rush Medical College had in November 140 students—double the number it had a year before. Many wood stoves were exchanged for coal stoves at this time. "Our city has never been backward in any of the benevolent enterprises of the day. It has given liberally to the poor Scotch and Irish, besides donating large sums yearly to missionary, tract and other enterprises. Tea, donation and dancing parties are also prominent among the many ways and means for raising funds to provide for their several objects. But we have often remarked that in the winter, when such things are generally in full blast, the poor are the last to get a turn at the public crib. They must be satisfied with the skimmed milk, while the more favored are rioting on the delicious cream. Suppose we change this order of proceeding."—(*Democrat*, December 10, 1847.)

The Galena & Chicago Railway company found considerable difficulty in getting the right of way from Chicago to Fox river in the fall of 1847. The new hose cart cost \$450, which was raised by subscription; it was bought second-hand in Philadelphia and originally cost \$1,700. The cheap postage system inaugurated late in 1847 was a great boon and advantage to business men. It

was Jackson Hall against the field. The *Democrat* scooped the *Journal* and all others and published the President's message first in December, 1847. It ran a private express by Gray & Butler's fast nags, and brought the message from Mattville, Michigan (130 miles), in nine hours—thirty-six hours ahead of the mail. This was considered great enterprise. The *Democrat* had done the same act in 1846. The *Democrat* of December 21, 1847, said of the Peace Convention held here at the Tabernacle Baptist church: "It has been called by a few foreigners (not citizens) and Abolitionists, who under the pretext of being the friends of peace have taken this course to give vent to their hostility to the Government. . . . Chicago has done nobly in raising troops for the war, and it is really too bad that she should be disgraced with such a meeting."—(*Democrat*, December, 1847.) There were many poor people in town and they were given much help. Numerous applications for work and other relief were made to the county board and the county commissioners. Very severe cold prevailed. On the street wood sold at \$6 or a trifle less per cord; coal at \$6 per ton. It was decided that coal was cheaper than wood. Many thought that when the canal opened coal would drive out wood and were using coal in open-hearth fire-places.

A new market in State street, not to cost over \$10,000, was projected in December, 1847; A. Peck's bid to build it was accepted. "*Resolved*, That the City of Chicago will undertake to erect buildings sufficient for the accommodation of the city and county upon the public square, provided the county will convey to the city its title to said square."—(Resolution introduced by Alderman Granger, December 22, 1847.) "*Telegraph*.—We understand the telegraph between this city and Milwaukee is up and in working order so far as the wires are concerned. All that is waiting are the batteries and registers."—(*Democrat*, January 4, 1848.)

It was noted in January, 1848, that large numbers of Norwegians were settling in this city and county. About a block on Lake and Water streets was burned at this time; two hotels were destroyed—New York and Columbian houses. On Saturday, January 15, 1848, the first telegraph message between Milwaukee and Chicago was sent. "The telegraph worked well and appears to be perfectly under control of the operator. This is Messrs. Speed and Cornell's line," said the *Democrat* of January 17. The contract for a plank road from Chicago to Des Plaines was let to A. J. Douglass, of Chicago, in January. The first telegraph charges to Milwaukee were 25 cents for ten words; 2 cents for each additional word, and 2 cents for delivery. The first telegraph message between Chicago and Michigan City was sent on January 28. In January, 1848, the Council granted the citizens permission to build a bridge at State street without cost to the city—private subscription. The plank road was described to extend from the Milwau-

kee road between Dickinson's and Robert's on the Sand Ridge to Smith's tavern on Union Ridge, and thence to the Des Plaines river near Brook's tavern, and thence to the house of F. W. Page at Elk Grove. "A gentleman coming into town yesterday morning on the road from Wheeling to this city (the route of the proposed plank road) met within seven miles of the city 120 teams. And this number does not give a correct idea of the amount of travel on that road, as it was too early in the morning to meet the largest number; and the roads not being first rate, other days would show a great increase. Indeed we have seen ten times as many teams in the streets as there were yesterday. There can be no question that stock in the Northwest Plank road will pay large dividends."—(*Democrat*, February 10, 1848.) "*Plank the Streets.*—That little bit of planking on Lake street is a standing monument to the want of public spirit in the property holders of Chicago. It proves the entire sufficiency of planking to obviate the mud, which renders our streets, without exception, worse than those of any other city. A great deal has thus been done to drive trade from this city. The effort may yet be successful."—(*Democrat*, February 22, 1848.)

The pumps of the canal water works were started on February 10, 1848, to fill the summit level of the canal—one engine of 170 horsepower. A percussion match factory was established here by N. Woolsey & Co. Theodotus Doty, on the Naperville road, was postmaster in Lyons township in 1848. In the spring Randolph street from the South branch to State street was planked and a special assessment of \$6,500 was levied to cover costs. At this time Chicago and Cincinnati were connected by telegraph—O'Reilly's line. It was argued in 1848 that St. Louis, in order to countercheck Chicago, must build a railway from Cincinnati to St. Louis. An assessment of \$3,273 on the property benefited was levied for the construction of the aqueduct on Madison street from the South branch to the east side of State street.

About April 1, 1848, water was ready to be let in on the summit level and the Ottawa level of the canal. In 1846-47 Beardstown, Illinois, packed 35,000 hogs, while Chicago packed but 20,000. Pekin packed 15,000; Naples, 15,000; Peoria, 10,000, and Merodosa 15,000. Early in April, 1848, Lockport launched the first boat on the canal—named "General Fry," for a former trustee. It ran from Lockport to Joliet, at both of which places meetings were held and speeches delivered to celebrate the event. The completion of the canal and the early completion of the Galena & Chicago Railway immensely stimulated building and business here. "Yesterday afternoon the city was completely deserted." Everybody had gone to Lockport to see the "General Fry" locked through the canal. The boat was decorated and crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The propeller "A. Rossiter" took her in tow and at 7:30, April 10, 1848, she was afloat on Lake Michigan. The boat

was cheered all along the river as it passed down. The event was observed here with a public meeting and with speeches by John Wentworth and Charles Walker. The completion of the canal was succeeded by great activity in building on the South branch. The first loaded boat through from Peru to Chicago arrived April 24, 1848, with 100 barrels of molasses and 49 hogsheads of sugar; the name of the boat was "General Thornton." Twenty-three teams (sixty-nine horses) were put on the canal on April 22, 1848. About May 1, stone from Joliet began to arrive by canal and a little later coal made its appearance via the same route. The passenger fare by canalboat from Chicago to Peru was \$4; on one trip a boat carried 100 persons, receiving therefor \$400; the fare was deemed too high.

The city had water carts long before 1848, the exact date is unknown. The cabin fare from Buffalo to Chicago in 1847 was \$10; in 1848 it was raised to \$14; there was a combination to put up prices. Capt. R. Hugunin, in April, 1848, was superintendent of construction of the plank road from Chicago to Des Plaines. In 1848 for the first time grocers began to deliver goods to the houses of customers. In May several hundred men were at work grading the Galena railway a short distance west of Chicago. The *Staats Zeitung* (State Gazette) made its first appearance about April 30, with Doctor Helmuth as editor. Col. John C. Fremont and lady were at the Sherman house in April. It came to be the practice here in 1848 to charge emigrants for landing their effects upon the wharves; a body of them formally protested against this exaction. The *Democrat* had had an Adams press, but in May, 1848, received a Taylor cylinder power press, which could run off in one hour the entire edition of any paper in the city. "*The Canal Trade.*—The trade on the canal increases beyond all precedent. We notice the first shipment of lumber to St. Louis—125,000 feet, by Horace Norton & Co.; also a ton of salaratus by the same firm. Several contracts embracing 25,000 and 30,000 bushels of corn, oats, etc., have been made to come forward next month. The want of boats is sensibly felt, as the trade has already exceeded the capacity of those running."—(*Democrat*, May 13, 1848.) The telegraph did not a little to facilitate business operations; the O'Reilly lines connected Chicago with St. Louis via Milwaukee and Galena. A big grant of land by Congress to the Illinois Central railway caused Chicago to rejoice in May, 1848; Senators Breese and Douglas were given due credit for their exertions. "*Nuisances.*—The slaughter houses on the South branch and the distillery and pig sty and slaughter houses on the lake shore are complained of, and justly, as nuisances. They are at times almost intolerable, and the stench from them must tend to breed disease, especially in a crowded city."—(*Democrat*, May 22, 1848.)

In May, 1848, a combination to hold wheat at 80 cents was

broken and the price was forced to 85 cents. O'Reilly's telegraph was extended to Springfield in May or June, 1848; at this time Chicago was connected by wire with New York on the east, Galena on the west, Milwaukee on the north and with St. Louis and New Orleans on the south. "Canal.—Notwithstanding the increase of boats on the canal, there is said to be freight enough at Peru at this moment to keep the whole fleet engaged for a month if not another ton should accumulate. The *Peru Beacon* says there is no probability of the produce there being cleared out as boat after boat from below crowd the landing with produce for Chicago, and a hundred wagons at a time crowd the streets loaded with wheat to be shipped on the canal."—(*Democrat*, July 7, 1848.)

The first brick warehouse on Market street was built in 1848 by R. C. Bristol; it was 70 by 75 and four stories. Canal boats were built in the city away from the river and afterward moved to the water as houses were moved. In June the city borrowed of George Smith, E. D. Taylor, Augustus Garrett, Walter S. Gurnee and Charles V. Dyer \$11,070 for five years at 6 per cent, with which to build the new State street market. In June the steamer "Queen City" ran from Chicago to Buffalo, including stops, in two days and twenty hours—the quickest trip on record to date; the "American" made the trip in two days and twenty-two hours. The Des Plaines (Northwestern) plank road was announced finished on September 7, 1848. At this date the rails on the Galena railway were laid from Chicago to a point a few miles westward. Immense quantities of wheat began to arrive by wagon and canal in September, 1848. Hundreds of farmers' wagons thus loaded came from long distances south and west; the price ran up to \$1 per bushel on September 11.

"There is now a smart chance of a man's making his 'lasting fortune,' by trying his luck on a cargo of Illinois wheat and pocketing a cool thousand with very little trouble if he only watches the telegraph close enough to get half an hour ahead of his contemporaries in the field."—(*Democrat*, September 12, 1848.) "A lucky dog who happened to receive a slip by telegraph last week and who had long been watching his turn of the wheat, started for the docks, like a fresh hound from the leash, seeking among the holders of Illinois wheat whom he might make a meal of. He soon came across his man and immediately struck a bargain for a cargo at 80 cents per bushel, the seller chuckling over his trade. In less than fifteen minutes, however, the market rose to 85 cents, and the fortunate possessor of the news by the last flash pocketed the cool five hundred and like a bloated spider retired again to the citadel of his fortress to weave fresh meshes with which to entangle another unwary fly. And thus are fortunes made in the Garden City of the West."—(*Democrat*, September 12, 1848.)

The *Niles Register*, August 6, 1814, said: "By the Illinois river it is probable that Buffalo, in New York, may be united with New Orleans by inland navigation through Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and down that river to the Mississippi. What a route! How stupendous the idea! How dwindles the importance of the artificial canals of Europe compared to this water communication. If it should ever take place (and it is said the opening may be easily made) the territory (of Illinois) will become the seat of an immense commerce and a market for the commodities of all regions."

"How strange to us appear some of the expressions of this paragraph. Then all west of Ohio was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by savages with here and there a fort or trading post and a few small French settlements along the Mississippi. Little did the writer think that in only thirty-four years 'his stupendous idea' would become a commonplace reality, and that in less than forty years a city of more than sixty thousand people would be reposing in quiet dignity at the northern terminus of that canal. What an 'immense commerce' that city has engaged the past year."—(*Democrat*, 1848.)

In 1848 a railroad had reached New Buffalo in Michigan, sixty miles from Chicago; for six years Chicago was not interested in it; but was interested in all the western roads, because the western roads would bring the produce and the boats would take it East. This was the old view held by Chicagoans. Many merchants really opposed the western roads, thinking they would distribute the trade along the route instead of concentrating it at Chicago as a deposit. They soon learned differently. No attempt to canvass for money was made for roads eastward. Chicago let others build the roads and rested on her position. But the East fought for a monopoly of the way to Chicago—wanted the trade—Buffalo, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia. The Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern were rivals, each trying for Chicago trade and connection. The Northern Indiana route reached Chicago February 20, 1852, and the Michigan Central a few weeks later. The effect was immediate and prodigious. First, in 1847, strap iron was used on the Galena road, and by 1850 forty-two miles to Elgin had been completed. This was the only road that Chicago started partly at her own expense—but it was taken up by the Northwestern railway 1864. From 1848 to 1852 the canal stood alone for Chicago of all the proposed western transits. The city had a population of 20,023 in 1848 and 13½ square miles of territory. An immense business in coal, stone, wheat, pork, corn, lumber, etc., was done. But the railways at once greatly surpassed the canal and swept the growth and commerce of the city on with unprecedented and wonderful strides.

In September, 1848, it was noticed that canal boats carried large

cargoes both ways for almost the first time generally. The Chicago Horticultural society gave a creditable exhibition in the courthouse in September. In 1848 about sixty-five acres north of the cemetery were purchased by the city for \$2,425; this is now a part of Lincoln park. The unsold canal lands and lots in Cook county were estimated to be worth at this time about \$1,041,295. The sale of forfeited canal lots at this time brought high prices. At this time the city relied on the country adjacent for its beef; droves of cattle were driven here from two hundred miles distant; one man in McLean county sold one thousand head in one drove to Wadsworth, Dyer & Co., packers, in September. At this date Marsh & Sherry and Slocum & Clapp were also packers.

In 1846 there were used nineteen steamboats, thirty-six brigs, seventeen propellers, one hundred and twenty schooners—tonnage 44,450. Arrivals and departures, 3,779; corn exported, 1846, 11,947 bushels; corn exported, 1847, 67,315 bushels.

EXPORTS.	Wheat.	Flour.	Beef and Pork.	Wool.
1842.....	587,207	2,920	16,209	1,500
1843.....	628,966	10,876	21,795	22,952
1844.....	891,894	6,329	14,838	96,636
1845.....	956,850	13,752	13,266	216,610
1846.....	1,459,590	23,045	31,269	281,225
1847.....	1,674,304	42,538	48,958	411,488

By September 30, 1848, the rails had been laid on the Galena railway westward two and a half miles, starting from Kinzie street. In 1848 for the first time on an extensive scale there were many hold-ups and numerous cases of stealing on a large scale. Cattle were stolen from the prairie adjacent and driven to the yards and hurriedly slaughtered before the owners could recover them. In October, Abraham Lincoln, Congressman, and family passed through Chicago on their way from Washington to Springfield. The Northwestern plank road extended from Milwaukee avenue at the city line to Sand Ridge at Dickinson's, thence to Shrigley's at Dutchman's Point, thence through Wheeling to the county line. A plank road was planned at this time to extend from the city limits at the end of State street (Twenty-second street) a distance of twelve miles to Rexford's at Blue Island; the estimated cost was \$1,800 per mile. In October every packing firm in the city was working overtime to take care of the cattle arriving in droves of several hundred each. About four hundred were being killed daily. On October 8, the brig "Buffalo" arrived with the first locomotive for the Galena railway and one hundred tons of railway iron; between four and five miles of track were graded at this time and about 1,500 feet of track were being laid daily. "The forwarding merchants in this city have

had more merchandise pass through their hands this past week than they have ever had in the same space of time since the settlement of the place."—(*Democrat*, October 10, 1848.)

Two new fire engines arrived from Boston in October, they cost about \$750 and were bought by Mr. Gale. On October 9, teams and canal brought in 19,500 bushels of wheat. The work of widening the river was begun on North Water street on October 11. The dirt was dumped in hollows, vacant lots, streets, roads, etc. Wheat fell to 50 cents per bushel on that date—a great disappointment to the farmers. During 1848 the West Side improved faster than any portion of the city. The great lumber yards began to arise there. The canal, the Galena railway and the plank road in addition made that division attractive. This was the year when many iron mills were established, because the canal brought coal—flour-mill and saw-mill machinery, founderies, threshing machines, boilers, plows, elevators, freight cars, engines, stoves, castings, wagons, agricultural implements, ship ironwork and paper mills. The iron came largely from Scotland through the St. Lawrence river. The new market on State street had the largest hall in the city—on the second floor; it could be made smaller by double doors. Every road leading to Chicago for a hundred miles was lined with long trains of prairie schooners loaded with produce of every kind. The new fire engine company No. 5, was organized in October, 1848. The canal tolls at Chicago from May 9, 1848, to October 14, 1848, were \$40,527.27. On October 24 the locomotive and two cars were put on the track of the Galena railway—they were the first. The next day they ran out as far as the track had been laid—five miles; this was the first trip of a locomotive and train from Chicago. On October 24, the annual firemen's parade took place; they were escorted by the Hussars, Flying Artillery, Montgomery Guards and Jaegers. At the close the five engines had a trial of skill. In 1848 the canal did not fully meet expectations, because St. Louis proved as good a market as Chicago for the products of the Illinois valley. Grain could go down to St. Louis cheaper than come here, and in St. Louis the cash was at once realized, while by the Chicago route the cash was obtained mainly at Buffalo. Later the winters tied up commerce at Chicago, while at St. Louis the river was open most of the time.

"Owing to the energy and enterprise of Thomas Dyer, Esq., and his partners in the beef packing business, Chicago has become famous for its fine beef, even in the metropolis of the beef-eating English nation. If any one is anxious to know how this desirable celebrity has been acquired he has only to visit the extensive slaughtering, carving and packing establishment on the South branch, where eighty or more stalwart men are employed."—(*Democrat*, October 31, 1848.) "*On a Strike.*—The Jack Tars



Albion G. Wheeler

are all on a strike. They do not admire the weather at this season and have demanded higher wages to remunerate them for the hardships and dangers they are compelled to endure. Whole crews of the poor fellows have been confined in the jail this summer for refusing to return to Buffalo on the same vessel on which they had started from that port, thus putting themselves in the power of the law, which gives the captain right of legal process to compel them to fulfill their engagements."—(*Democrat*, November 2, 1848.) "It is wonderful to see with what rapidity the city is extending itself south and west. Factory after factory, dwelling after dwelling, attest the growth of the Garden City in those quarters, while in the city and in other directions the increase is also great."—(*Democrat*, November 4, 1848.)

The new State street market was ready for use on October 30, and had numerous stalls. It was said: "Now housekeepers will not have to chase around town to get what they want." On September 1 the census showed a population of 20,023 for the city. The Second ward—Monroe to Harrison and Lake to the river—was the largest, having 2,904, and the Fifth (Bridgeport) the smallest, with 299. There were 228 colored residents. The old market on State street was removed to Market street, the center of the canal trade, where there was a dense population. The arrival here in November, 1848, of the steamer "Empire State" was considered an important event. It was much the largest vessel on the lakes—310 feet long, 60 feet wide, 37 feet beam, 15 feet hold and registered 1,800 tons. The engine cylinder was 76 inches in diameter and the piston had a stroke of 12 feet. Captain Hazard was commander. The passenger capacity was 2,000. Crowds inspected the vessel. Whenever a vessel was wrecked the papers would say: "Another result of Polk's veto of the harbor bill." Early in November 800 sheep in one flock were driven here for slaughter. "Chicago beats the world for house moving," said the *Democrat*. On November 13, the City Council met for the first time in their hall in the new State street market. The Mechanics' Fair was held in November. "A week today the election took place, and the rush for office is beyond all precedent. There is scarcely a grocery in town where the barkeeper has not got a petition for some man to have some of the offices in the city. There is one place where a barkeeper has already told that he got a sixpence a name for every name that signed a petition that he had for a certain man to be postmaster. Men have already come to this city from fifty miles distance to make arrangements to get a petty post-office."—(*Democrat*, November 14, 1848.)

Large numbers of vessels wintered here in 1848-49, 90 sail vessels, 4 steamboats, 5 propellers and 57 canalboats. State street around the new market was planked in November, 1848. Many deer were in market—twenty to thirty in one shop. By November

20, 1848, the Galena railway was completed to the Des Plaines river, a distance of ten miles. The locomotive ran out daily conveying men and materials. "Riding on a rail" soon became a trite expression. On November 20, a number of editors and several stockholders of the railway took a ride out to the Des Plaines river and brought back a farmer's load of wheat—the first to reach Chicago by rail. At the same time Millican Hunt and John Worthington shipped in by rail the first cargo of hogs. At this time the Council decided to plank Canal and Randolph streets. On December 3, the funeral of ex-Mayor Garrett was the largest ever held here up to that date. On December 7, the new State street market was first opened. When the roads were bad the trade here fell almost to nothing; then was the time all favored plank roads. The following were talked of—Chicago to Blue Island; Chicago to Des Plaines, near Spencer's; Chicago, north toward Gross Point. "The periodical depression in trade, one of which is now upon us, would by these roads be entirely avoided, and the city would not for four to six months out of the twelve, be completely cut off from the source of all its prosperity and all its wealth."—(*Democrat*, December 9, 1848.)

In 1848, prior to November 10, the canal yielded about \$126,000. Three hundred boats were put on, but the start was slow owing to a lack of water. The first year was considered experimental, but the following results were accomplished—bringing coal from the center of Illinois to the lake cities; transporting lumber and salt from Chicago to St. Louis; transporting the produce of the Illinois river country to Chicago and thence to Eastern markets. In the winter of 1848-49 it was concluded to put on many more boats and to open the Calumet feeder whereby about 5,000 cubic feet of water per minute in addition would be secured. Land sales were rapidly reducing the canal debt. The exportation of ice began in 1848 on an extensive scale. On December 23, snow fell here to the depth of from twelve to eighteen inches—deeper than any fall since 1842, when it was about the same. The fine sleighing brought farmers to market. Think of it—poultry was 3 to 4 cents a pound, venison 3 cents, prairie chickens 15 cents per pair, and quails 12 cents per dozen. "The multiplication of drinking shops in the city is alarming the more temperate portion of the community. There are now, we are informed, nearly one hundred and ninety persons selling on license at \$50 per annum. How many are selling without we cannot say. This is a heavy business for a city of 20,000 inhabitants."—(*Democrat*, December 27, 1848.)

About this time—December, 1848—the California gold excitement began to stir Chicago; soon the "forty-niners" began to get ready to leave in the spring. Even during the winter Chicagoans went to New York and there took vessel for the Eldorado. Ice

was cut from Chicago river below the Clark street bridge and used in 1848-49. California gold began to arrive here in December, 1848. A new plank road from Chicago to Elgin was projected at a large meeting held at the house of L. H. Appleby in Bloomingdale, Du Page county, on January 20, 1849. McCormick's reapers were beginning to make Chicago famous. The weather was intensely cold for several weeks in January, 1849. "*Office Seekers.*—The office seekers among the Whigs have come out of their hiding places in crowds and are now like a swarm of locusts lighting upon the citizens with petitions, recommendations, etc. The post-office is the great bone over which the quarrel is loudest and for which the most desperate exertions are making. There are as many as from ten to twenty applicants for some offices, and for others their name is legion."—(*Democrat.*)

The prospect of the early completion of the Michigan Central railroad to Lake Michigan and afterward its early continuation to Chicago greatly stimulated business and improvement here in the spring of 1849. A paper was circulated in January, 1849, requesting signers "to support no man for election to the City Council, and no present member holding over for re-election, who will not unequivocally pledge himself to a systematic and thorough improvement of our streets. "On February 1, 1849, there were here in store 435,000 bushels of wheat. There were but nine feet of water on the bar at the entrance to the harbor on March 30. "The completion of the Central railroad to New Buffalo, with the fast boats on the lake and the new arrangements of the railroad companies in New York will enable a person, as the New York *Commercial* remarks, to sup one day in New York, the second in Buffalo, the third in Detroit, and breakfast in Chicago the next morning. That's going it with a rush."—(*Democrat*, April 10, 1849.)

By act of February 12, 1849, the Firemen's Benevolent association of Chicago was incorporated under S. F. Gale, C. E. Peck, C. E. Griswold, A. Gilbert, Cyrus Bradley, A. Rossiter and others. It was 14 degrees below zero on February 15, 1849. There were numerous cases of "knockdowns" and "hold-ups" at this time. The old postoffice was established on Clark street opposite the courthouse in 1836, and was still there in 1849. Steam to elevate grain in the warehouses of R. C. Bristol and Mr. Haddock was used at this time. For the fiscal year 1848-49, a satisfactory report was made by the authorities. Many liabilities of former years were discharged. Interest in city bonds to the amount of \$1,439.11 was paid to Strachan & Scott and George Smith & Co. Nearly \$3,000 was paid to S. F. Gale and W. S. Gurnee on account of hose and hose carriage. On roads leading into the city \$454 was spent. Randolph street bridge bonds of \$1,000 were redeemed. There was received from the delinquent resources of former years \$2,291.40. The total receipts of 1848-49 were \$47,711.77, of which

\$6,398.28 came from the wharfing lots, \$5,761.83 from the school tax and \$13,887.88 from the city tax. The total expenses of the city in 1848-49 were \$45,050.54. The fire department cost \$4,205.-62; dredging to widen the river, \$3,509.63; city hospital, \$459.94. The total liabilities of the city were \$36,333.20, and the total resources, \$43,637.17. Among the liabilities were bonds of \$3,000 for the Clark street bridge; bonds of \$10,870 for the State street market; lots for the fire department, \$2,413.10; due for cemetery land, \$1,818.75.

It should be noted that even as late as 1848-49, Beardstown, a small place well down on the Illinois river, packed more hogs than Chicago; that town packed 48,150 hogs in 1848-49. Various building associations were established in 1849. J. R. Bull & Co. began to issue the *Chicago Dollar Newspaper* in March, 1849. A party of Chicagoans left for California on March 17, taking their boat by rail to the Des Plaines and then floating to St. Louis. Many wagon-trains bound for California passed through here in the spring of 1849. It was stated at this time that from December 1, 1848, to March 1, 1849, 162 vessels had left the Atlantic cities for California; they carried many Chicagoans. A large train of Germans and Americans left here on March 29 to cross the plains to the Pacific slope.

The "great flood of '49" occurred on Monday, March 12, 1849. The usual spring thaw, accompanied by several days of heavy rain was sufficient to raise the river suddenly high above its banks. Bridges, lumber and vessels above began to give way, were swept down, carrying others with them until in the main river near State street all were at last jammed into a huge dam. Vessels were thrown in every position on the banks, some stranded wholly and wrecked, others partly so, and still others were crushed where they rested. Every bridge was swept away, so that the Council was forced at once to establish four ferries—two across the main river and two across the South branch. The whole city turned out to rescue the vessels from their perilous positions. The greatest losses were to canal boats—between thirty and forty were destroyed.

Major Woodworth in his inaugural message said that the cholera must be overcome; that proper attention must be given to drainage, sewerage, planking the streets, widening the river, etc.; that the police force should be strengthened to offset the unusual outbreak of crime; that a bridewell should be established; that schools should be sustained; that there should be a hospital physician for the city; that public officials should be paid in accordance with their proficiency; that the city and county should come to some equitable agreement concerning the public square; that the encroachment of the lake on Dearborn park should be checked; that the city treasury should be properly guarded; and that something should be done at once by way of relief in the flood emergency.

In the spring of 1849 the Michigan Central Railway company endeavored to monopolize the traffic of the Great Lakes. It bought sixteen of the best steamboats and propellers for traffic from Buffalo to Detroit and between New Buffalo (its western terminus on Lake Michigan) and all notable points on that lake. Among the vessels bought were the "Atlantic," "Mayflower," "Empire State," "Empire" and "Canada." The "Lady of the Lake" propeller was chartered for the season for \$7,000 to ply principally between New Buffalo and Chicago. Many men were leaving weekly for the gold fields of California. Hundreds passed through here in caravans for that Eldorado. So great was the rush to the Randolph street ferry on April 7 that the boat sank when loaded with people; no lives were lost. At this time the Council ordered a loan with which to rebuild the bridges washed away by the "great flood of 1849." By April, 1849, the Galena railroad had reached the Des Plaines river. Widening the river between Clark and Dearborn streets was in progress in April, 1849. "We have just commenced running one of our steam presses upon stereotype plates for the enterprising firm of Griss Bros. & Company of this city. This is the first printing from stereotype plate that has ever been done in our city."—(*Democrat*, April 17, 1849.) Before this date printing from such plates had been done East. Steam printing at Jackson Hall building, the *Democrat* office at 45 La Salle street was advertised in April, 1849.

About the middle of April lake captains declared it to be hard to bring a vessel drawing seven feet over the bar at the entrance to the harbor in case of a heavy swell. As most vessels then drew from eight to eleven feet there was great danger; in fact, the larger ones remained outside. Dredging was demanded. The extension of the north pier in the form of a semi-circle to the south had made matters worse. The channel at best was very crooked and erratic. It was decided this spring to plank South Water street. The canal traffic in the spring of 1849 was immense; the boats were crowded with freight and passengers. In April the Michigan Central railway was finished to New Buffalo and boats from that point ran regularly. The oak planks for Chicago streets were sawed at Stowell's steam sawmill on the South branch; oak logs were brought by canal to the mill, which ran two saws regularly. There arrived here by steamer from Cleveland 546 tons of coal on April 27, showing that the canal did not yet supply the demand from the mines down the Illinois river. Temporary bridges on scows spanned the river and its branches in April. A market house for the West Side was staked out in May, 1849; the canal trustees appropriated land therefor at Des Plaines street. The North Side from Dearborn street to the lake was growing rapidly with residences and trees. Hard and rapid work was done on the bridges during April. The one at Clark street had a draw eight feet clear

and cost \$2,800, of which \$1,500 was paid by the city and the balance by subscription. The temporary bridges were insufficient; in one case over one hundred teams waited while one vessel passed.

Clark Street Ferry.—There appears to be no order or regularity about it. The boat is more than half the time so filled with water as to render it both unpleasant and dangerous. Yesterday the confusion and disorder at the ferry was disgraceful. The ferry boats for teams at Dearborn street not being running, the rush at Clark street was immense and it was really surprising that some accident did not result. Ladies have but very little chance in the melee that ensues every time the boat lands; it is as much as a full grown man wants to do to elbow his way through the crowds. The boat is not large enough, to say nothing of its being a crazy, leaky concern.”—(*Democrat*, May 4, 1849.)

In May, 1849, the Northwestern plank road was pushed rapidly, starting from the bridge on the North branch and extending up Milwaukee avenue for twelve miles. The first idea of the Council was to raise the lots and lower the streets, so that the gutters of the latter would complete the drainage, but this plan in the end was impracticable owing at all times to the crowded condition of the streets, including even the gutters. “Washington street is known only by the number of churches upon it. Ask where it is and people will show you nearly all the churches in town on a single street. It might as well be called Church street at once.”—(*Democrat*, May 4, 1849.) *City Scavengers.*—There is not a city in the United States of the size of Chicago without its scavengers. Here all the slops of the houses and the filth of every kind whatsoever incident to cities are emptied in the gutters and offend the nostrils of every traveler either on the sidewalks or on the streets.”—(*Democrat*, May 7, 1849.)

About May 7, the new bridge at Madison street was commenced. Large numbers of vessels were in port. There were shipped to Buffalo on May 5, 800 barrels of flour in one cargo—freight 25 cents per barrel. *The Harbor.*—Yesterday the harbor and offing presented a fine appearance. A fleet of sixty or eighty vessels of all classes—steamers, propellers and sail craft were in motion.”—(*Democrat*, May 8, 1849.) “Will not the corporation do something to make the Clark street ferry passable? A lady fell from the boat into the water yesterday. There is danger of such accidents constantly. Such miserable management was never seen as there is at this ferry.”—(*Democrat*, May 8, 1849.) *Water Spouts.*—Several very large water spouts were seen to form and burst on the lake yesterday. They attracted a great deal of notice and made, as they passed over the water, a magnificent appearance.”—(*Democrat*, May 8, 1849.)

On May 9, 1849, it was agreed between the City Council and the County Commissioners that the county should own the public

square, but should build on the north end of the same a building fronting on Randolph and extending from Clark to La Salle, to be used as a court room and to have office for sheriff, clerk and recorder. The city further agreed to build in the suburbs a jail to cost about \$15,000. This was the basis of the famous bride-well. The balance of the public square was to be kept open until needed.

In May, white oak planking from Black river was laid on Randolph street from State westward to the river. Prior to May, 1849, all mail for the Northwest came to Chicago and thence was sent to Milwaukee, Galena, Ottawa, etc.; but at that date it was sent from the East directly to those cities. R. L. Wilson of the *Journal* became postmaster here, vice Stewart. Pervious to this the storage of wheat cost the owner 2 to 3 cents a bushel, but now the price fell to 1 cent. The power press of the *Democrat* printed half a dozen other papers; in fact, it was kept going day and night.

Fearing the cholera, the Board of Health in May began the systematic labor of thoroughly cleaning the city. Every house owner was ordered to clear his premises of filth at once. The slaughter houses were particularly cleansed and purified. Late in April, despite all precautions, that dreaded disease made its appearance here; four died with it on the 12th and four more on the 13th of May. Then it spread rapidly. From a few to ten deaths daily were at first reported, but as many as twenty-one died on August 1. By June 6, 1849, about two thousand persons had been carried on the Galena railway to the Des Plaines river and return. Immense quantities of lumber came here, much of which went west over the canal. In May alone there arrived 2,690,000 feet of lumber, 3,015,000 shingles and 938,000 lath. It was in 1849 that the first planking was laid in the downtown alleys. By June 11 the Galena railway was completed across the "big slough," fourteen or fifteen miles from Chicago; on June 7, the railway brought in 700 bushels of grain and on the 8th 794 bushels more. McCormick, Ogden & Co. sold in 1849 about 1,500 reapers—regarded as a great industry. Lake street was being planked in June. To the joy and relief of the inhabitants, the new Madison street bridge was thrown open on June 17 for the first time. Real turtle soup appeared at the St. Charles hotel on June 24. It was intensely hot from June 21 to June 25; the hydraulic cisterns gave out and no water indoors could be had for three days; peddlers hurried to the rescue. The dust was stifling and the streets were sprinkled. In June, 1849, Lieutenant Webster was ordered to commence work on the lighthouse at Calumet, at the end of the Chicago harbor pier, and on the Marine hospital. "*Wheat by Railroad.*—Persons have no idea of the great quantity of wheat that comes in by railroad at the present time. From 1,700 to 2,000 bushels come in daily. The wheat buyers now divide their attention between Market street and the railroad depot."—(*Democrat*, June 15, 1849.)

"The great mass of the deaths and cholera cases in our own city are clearly attributable to butchering within the city limits. How much longer is this nuisance to be tolerated? There are now two slaughter houses in one of the most public blocks of our city, in the block of the postoffice, the Sherman house and several of the heaviest stores on Lake street. We are for prohibiting butchering within the city limits entirely. What say our citizens? Let them talk with their aldermen."—(*Democrat*, June 28, 1849.)

The Marine hospital was planned to be built on Michigan avenue near the river and facing west, and was to be 90x128 feet. In June, William Gamble, superintendent of public works, completed a survey of Chicago harbor 1,000 feet in all directions from the end of the north pier and sounded every twenty feet. It was found that a bar had formed at the end of the north pier southward to a distance of 300 feet and that only six feet of water could be depended upon over this bar. Vessels were obliged to pursue a tortuous course to reach the harbor. Dredging on an extensive scale was ordered by the Council. By July 1, 1849, the Galena railway was completed to Cottage Hill, sixteen miles from the city—fare to Des Plaines, 25 cents; to Cottage Hill, 37½ cents. From June 1 to July 1, 1849, there were ninety-four deaths from cholera in the city. At this time a canal boat loaded with oats arrived from the Calumet feeder—the first from that source. The new Chicago hospital was first opened June 8, and there the cholera patients were taken and cared for. The city was infested with gamblers, blacklegs, burglars and other desperate criminals.

"The *Western Citizen* as a distinct paper seems to have been discontinued, its heading being put over the *Weekly Tribune*, which again is but a modified edition of the *Weekly Gem*. Several papers in this city have wanted to get out matter to put their head over, but we have looked upon it as a fraud, as it is. If a person should happen to subscribe to the *Gem*, the *Tribune* and the *Citizen*, he pays for all three, when the man who pays but for one gets the same matter."—(*Democrat*, July 11, 1849.)

On July 14 there were twelve deaths from cholera and on the 15th sixteen. Hundreds if not thousands of citizens deserted the city—fled from the cholera. On July 23 nine died; on the 24th, fourteen; on the 27th, twenty; on the 29th, eighteen. The panic almost completely shut off all business. Prior to July 30, 434 deaths from cholera were registered. W. H. Brown, Thomas Church and Samuel Hoard were health commissioners. "The diffusion of gambling shops, the parent of so many other vices, has increased within the last six months beyond the belief of any person who has not investigated the matter."—(*Democrat*, August 7, 1849.)

An asylum, mainly for the care of children made orphans by the cholera, was projected in July. The name selected was "Orphan

Benevolent Association." At the head of the movement were William H. Brown, Orrington Lunt, Samuel Hoard and R. K. Swift. The Northwestern plank road was completed to Oak Ridge, eight miles distant, by August 15. At this date the Galena railway had been completed to Babcock's Grove, twenty-one miles from Chicago. The planking of Water street west from State was begun in August. Canal street south from the Galena depot, on the North branch, was being planked at this time. Late in August the cholera began to decline, deserters began to return and business began to resume its former healthy tone. Printers were paid 25 cents per thousand ems for composition in September. An eastern combination, assisted by several business men of Chicago, was formed to control prices in August. "The immense power of an organized association like the present combination can be partly realized when for a little paltry patronage presses may be hired to sound its praises or cover the evil it entails upon the public. The newspapers of the city, with the exception of the *Democrat*, have come out in favor of the combination." . . . "We learn that, on account of a disagreement between some of the contracting parties after they had given their adhesion to the association, the combination has been postponed until spring, so that during the fall months the lakes will be as free as ever." "As soon as it became known that the combination would not be formed this fall, the *Tribune* had a long article condemning combinations in general and the lake combinations in particular, at the same time giving some very good reasons why it should not be formed. What a pity that this combination, to which the *Tribune* looked to destroy a 'ruinous competition,' has gone to its grave without having fulfilled its mission." . . . "We learn that the combination has failed in consequence of a disappointment as to the division of the contemplated spoils."—(*Democrat*, September 1849.)

"The completion of the Michigan Central railroad already makes a change in the character of the business of this city; and should it be extended round the lake, we have no doubt an immense amount of produce could be shipped by railroad to the East. It now costs 60 cents per barrel for flour by way of the Central road to Buffalo and 20 cents by steam round the lakes. We learn that shipments have been made direct to Detroit and Buffalo by this route, shippers calculating the saving of time, etc., will pay the additional expense."—(*Democrat*, September 8, 1849.)

The La Salle street sewer was built in September, 1849. It was planned that by November the branch railroad to St. Charles would be ready. Winter wheat sold at 70 to 80 cents; spring wheat, 50 to 60 cents; oats, 22 to 23 cents; potatoes, 25 to 31 cents; whisky, 20 to 25 cents a gallon; beef, per cwt., \$2.50 to \$3.25; pork the same; butter, 8 to 10 cents, and eggs 8 to 9 cents. On September 21 thirty buildings at Randolph, Lake and Franklin streets were

burned. Immediately thereafter the cry arose, "No more frame buildings—no more wooden buildings." At this time Chicago had four new flour mills and another in the process of completion. On October 24 there arrived by rail 7,925 bushels of wheat, besides other products. "*Widen the River.*—Scarce a steamer or propeller arrives or departs but is detained in the river on account of the number of vessels obstructing the channel. The only way to remedy this is to carry out the plan of widening the river immediately. The work now progresses, but very slowly."—(*Democrat*, October 25, 1849.)

"The croakers who were always anticipating but never realizing a change in the general prosperity have heretofore been signally disappointed. With them the canal was to destroy the retail trade, turn the few large stores into wholesale depots and annihilate the many small ones. The reverse occurred. The railroad was to destroy the forwarding business. On the contrary, it is now increasing daily. . . . In 1836 the value of the imports of Chicago amounted to but \$325,203 and the exports to the small sum of \$1,000.64. From 1836 to 1840 both imports and exports steadily increased. The last named year they amounted to \$562,106.20 as the value of imports, and \$228,635.74 as the value of exports. From 1840 to 1848 the increase was rapid. The last named year the imports amounted to \$8,338,639.66 and the exports to \$10,706,333.40. The year 1848 was the first in which the value of exports exceeded that of imports. The population increased during this time from 4,853, the number of inhabitants in 1840, to 19,724, the number in 1848. The population this year (November 15, 1849) is 23,047, being an increase of 18¼ per cent in eleven months. This increase, it will be recollected, too, is in the year in which the cholera has taken off between 600 and 700 citizens, driven a large number from the city, depressed trade and paralyzed its energies. But probably in no year of its existence has Chicago increased so materially and substantially as in the present."—(*Democrat*, March 15, 1849.) "*The Tremont House.*—This mammoth hotel has attained its fifth story, and towers above the surrounding buildings at a height never before attained by any building in this city."—(*Democrat*, November 15, 1849.)

Said the *Democrat* of October 25: "The receipts of wheat are now large. Yesterday about 30,000 bushels came forward. On Tuesday there was about the same quantity." By November 1 the new Wells street bridge was completed. Mr. N. Martin was the contractor for most of the planking being done on the streets. This year Canal street received more improvement than any other. At this time Chicago had many livery stables and horses were in great demand. It was this year that plate glass windows first made their appearance in the establishments of J. & T. Speer and Charles Follansbee. "*Slaughter Houses.*—The real estate in the south part of

the city cannot be greatly enhanced in value by slaughter houses on the South branch. A drive out on State street will make this evident. From the time one passes Jackson or Van Buren street a stream of effluvia is encountered which might be cut with a knife, it is so thick and so powerful."—(*Democrat*, November 15, 1849.)

The ordinance of 1849 created the office of harbor master. The survey of the Michigan Central railway from New Buffalo to Michigan City in December, 1849, indicated its early continuation to Chicago. In 1848 there were 4,665,139 pounds of merchandise, principally dry goods, shipped for the Southwest by canal; in 1849 the quantity shipped was 8,322,677 pounds. In 1848, 32,099 barrels of salt were shipped; in 1849, 56,388 barrels. In 1849, 955,491 pounds of iron and steel were shipped; also 949,319 pounds of agricultural implements. During 1849 nearly 6,000 cords of wood came here from points between Chicago and Ottawa.

From March 1, 1849, to January 1, 1850, the total receipts from freight and passengers on the Galena railway amounted to \$28,-554.56. By January 1, 1850, the railway had in operation three double passenger cars, sixty-two freight cars and three locomotives. In January many men were engaged in widening the river. Scores were leaving for California every week or two. The gold excitement spread in all directions.

COOK COUNTY AND CHICAGO 1850—1866

AN important question settled early in 1850 was the comparative right of the city and county in the public square. The act of January 15, 1831, creating Cook county located the public buildings of the county on the public square as laid off by the canal commissioners. James Thompson, acting for the commissioners, laid out the town and platted it under date of August 4, 1830. This map was accepted by the commissioners and used as a basis of all their transactions. On this plat Blocks 39 and 46 are marked "reserved." When the town was thus laid out the commissioners acted under authority of the act of January 4, 1825, and reserved the above two blocks for public purposes, and by general understanding and usage thereafter Block 39 became the public square. It was a donation by the canal commissioners for that purpose. Thus prior to the creation of Cook county, the two blocks "reserved" belonged to the canal commissioners and not to either city or county. If the county had any interest therein it came through the act creating the county and locating the county buildings on the public square. But the canal commissioners had conceded the right of the city to occupy at least a portion of such reservation; therefore both city and county seemed to have a valid right to build on Block 39, known as the public square. The special committee of the city to report on the question was James Curtis, Peter Page, John C. Dodge and A. S. Sherman. The following action by the Council and by the County Board was taken after this committee had reported:

"Resolved, That the mayor, with the concurrence of the special committee heretofore appointed in the premises, be, and he hereby is, authorized to enter into an agreement on behalf of the city with the county authorities, for a union between the city and the county in the erection of a jail and a bridewell."—(Resolution passed, April 8, 1850, after adopting the report of the special committee.)

"Ordered, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to confer with the Common Council of the City of Chicago and take other measure to secure the erection of such public buildings as the necessities of the county require."—(Ordered by the Board of Supervisors; see *Democrat*, May 1, 1850.)

"It is estimated that about 25,000 head of cattle have been slaughtered in this city since the first of September last. Of this number between 16,000 and 18,000 have been put up for European

and Eastern markets. The number of barrels packed is 50,000, against 30,000 last year. It is estimated that about 15,000 or 16,000 hogs have been packed in this city this winter to date. Last season 26,000 hogs were put up. The falling off has been caused by the country having been drained of corn, the high prices forcing it East."—(*Democrat*, January 30, 1850.)

On February 1, many citizens of Chicago ran out to Elgin to participate in celebrating the advent of the Galena railway into that city. On that date eighty teams waited in line at St. Charles to ship their wheat by rail to this city. A half dozen railways were talked of at this date—among them the Rock Island-La Salle railroad. A plank road to extend from State street at the city limits to Momence, on the Kankakee, was projected at this time; it became known as the Southern plank road. "*City Improvements.*—Standing at the corner of State and Jackson streets a few days since, we could count over a dozen buildings in process of erection in that quarter. We doubt not that the number of buildings at present being erected in this city is over one hundred."—(*Democrat*, February 15, 1850.)

"We have but just now entered upon our life as a city. We have but just reached out our arms to the country around us—in the canal, the railroad, and the plank roads extending from us. Formerly it was a serious undertaking to attempt a journey to Chicago from a distance so near as Fox river. Now it is but a pleasant drive of an hour or so. Formerly the roads leading to the city scarcely deserved the name. Now the people are beginning to appreciate the necessity of good roads."—(*Democrat*, February 19, 1850.) Water from the hydrants could not always be depended upon; often the reservoirs were empty or nearly so; there was much complaint in 1849-50. The Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance company had a savings department, of which J. Y. Scammon was president.

The *Democrat* of April 12, 1850, said: "One of our merchants left this city for New York on the 2d inst. to purchase goods. The goods were received on the 10th! They are to be found at Francis Clark's. This is the quickest yet." The pipes to convey hydrant water to the West Side were cast at Morse's foundry and were laid across the South branch at Madison street in the spring of 1850. The officers of the Board of Trade in April, 1850, were Charles Walker, president; John P. Chapin, vice-president; Thomas Hale, treasurer; John C. Dodge, secretary. At a public meeting held in April, 1850, a committee was appointed to take steps to secure a "supply of pure, fresh water." This committee was R. H. Foss, T. M. Moody, A. S. Sherman, Luther Marsh, R. J. Hamilton and William E. Jones. At this date, 1850, the West was experiencing the greatest growth impulses it had ever known. Railroads were projected in every direction, and the money of the East flowed in a golden stream over the fertile prairies. Emigrants by the thou-

sands poured into every quarter of the Upper Mississippi valley. Farmers and factories were multiplied by ten. Chicago and Cook county received their share of settlers and money.

On April 30, 1850, there were thirty-three prisoners in "the hole which bears the name of jail in this city." Rapid work on the mains and buildings of the gas works was in progress in April and May. Work on the Calumet lighthouse was commenced in May, 1850. By the 20th of this month one tier of oak plank had been laid on the Southern plank road from the Southern hotel on State street to the distance of one mile. Said the *Democrat* of June 3: "*Fat Cattle*.—Within the last few days 109 fat cattle have been shipped from this port for Buffalo by the steamers 'Empire State' and 'Empire.' This is the first large exportation of live cattle from this state that we recollect of." The Odd Fellows celebrated on June 5, 1850.

"*Firemen's Review*.—The firemen turned out in force yesterday and looked fine. A number of the companies had entirely new uniforms, which were gotten up with much taste. The mayor and Common Council inspected the engines and apparatus on State street north of the city hall, after which the companies formed in procession and passed through a few of the principal streets, preceded by a band of music. First came the hose company with their splendid carriage. The dress of this company was white jackets with black pants, with the usual fireman's cap. Next came No. 1; uniform, green frocks with white pants, hats edged with green, gilt lettered. The hose company's dress was the same. No. 2 was dressed in fine taste—red jackets with black pants; head dress, a beautiful velvet cap with gold tassel. Hose company's dress was the same. No. 3's uniform was neat—red coats and white belts, white pants, hats with gilt lettering. The hose company had red jackets and black pants. No. 4 mustered strong. The dress was red jackets, white pants, hats edged with red, and gilt lettered. The hose cart was attached to the engine. No. 5 looked remarkably fine. The dress was red coats trimmed with blue velvet, white pants, hats edged with blue, and gilt letters. No. 6—this new company's uniform is not yet completed. It is red jacket and black pants, hats gilt lettered. The whole company was not in uniform. Bucket company—red jackets, black pants. The cart and buckets were ready for duty, as they always are. The hook and ladder company did not turn out."—(*Democrat*, May 30, 1850.)

On June 6, 1850, the Industrial convention which assembled here was represented by delegates from Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, New York, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Michigan. Warren Chase, of Wisconsin, was president of the convention.

The tonnage of vessels built here in 1847 was 3,952; in 1848,

10,489; in 1849, 17,332. "The city hall, although a small portion of the north end has been taken off to enlarge the room for the accommodation of the Council, is still 102 feet long. It is forty wide."—(*Democrat*, July 4, 1850.) "The Harbor.—Mr. Durfee, the harbor master, states that within ten days a channel about 300 feet in width and ten feet deep will be dredged between the piers where the bars have been obstructing the passage of vessels."—(*Democrat*, July 17, 1850.)

On July 9 it was 96 degrees in the shade. A large buoy painted red was placed at the entrance of the harbor to mark the location of the sand bar. Upon the death of President Taylor in July, 1850, Abraham Lincoln, who was then in the city arguing an important patent case, was induced to deliver the eulogy. His speech was delivered in the city hall; other commemorative services were held in the churches. The *Democrat* of July, 1850, said: "Hon. A. Lincoln delivered a very able eulogy on General Taylor yesterday afternoon in the city hall. A large number of our citizens were present to hear it."

The newspapers of 1850 were loud in their praise of the luxuries to be had at the new Tremont house under Mr. Couch, manager. Prior to 1850 the West Side was dependent for its water upon the reservoirs and pipes of the South Side, but after that date the mains for the West Side were extended directly from the hydraulic works on Michigan avenue westward across the river at Madison street. In spite of the efforts of the health board (William H. Brown, Flavel Moseley and Samuel Hoard) the cholera again made its appearance here in June, 1850. By July 17 thirty-three had died.

The first canal steamboat arrived here on July 19, 1850, having come down the Ohio from Pittsburg and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. It looked like an ordinary canal boat except that it had an upper cabin thirty-two feet long and ten feet wide; the boat itself was 102 feet long and seventeen and a half feet wide and was propelled by two locomotive engines. On July 27 the Galena railway put on for the first time a daily freight train between Chicago and the Junction in Du Page county. A fire on July 30 burned over twenty houses, including the Chicago theatre. It started on Dearborn between Randolph and Washington and swept through to State. The theatre building quickly caught fire, but Mr. Rice succeeded in getting his company and his audience out without accident. The extent of the fire was due to a lack of water in the Dearborn aqueduct. The first post for street gas was set up at Lake and Clark streets on July 30. On July 27 there were eleven deaths from cholera; on the 28th seven, and on the 29th sixteen.

For the year ending July 1, 1850, the following postoffice statistics were reported: Expense for clerk hire, \$11,341.61; contingent expense, \$1,408.93; incidental expense, \$644.46; rent, \$650;

receipts from box rent, \$1,469; postmaster's compensation, \$2,000; total expenses, \$17,541. The total receipts were \$20,970.18, leaving the office owing the Government \$3,429.18.

"*Land Suit.*—Since the building of the piers on the north side of the river, some five or six acres of land (sand) have been made. This is claimed by different individuals whose lots come down to the lake shore. Two of the contestants, William Jones of this city and S. Johnson of Cincinnati, have a case in the United States District court (now in session in this city) with regard to their right, which is to be tried today. We also learn that the United States sets up a title to the land. The land is valuable and is growing both in extent and worth."—(*Democrat*, July 27, 1850.)

Again this year, as in 1849, business was largely suspended, hundreds leaving to escape danger from the cholera. However, many remained and continued their affairs as usual. The made land cases at the north pier were argued before Judge Drummond on July 31. The late big fire induced the Council to extend the fire limits late in July from the South branch east to State street and from the main river south to the alley between Randolph and Washington streets. The insurance companies having expressed doubts that the fire engines could throw water to the roof of the Tremont house, an exhibition was given them on August 5, and the five engines all threw a stream from twenty to thirty feet above the parapet of that building; this feat satisfied the insurance officials. George W. Wentworth, one of the city aldermen in 1850, and a brother of Hon. John Wentworth, died of cholera on August 4. A public meeting to devise means to protect the lake front shore was held on September 3. The deaths from cholera from June 23 to September 1 were 441; all but 148 were in August.

Sewers and planking on La Salle and Clark streets were being placed in August; also planking on State street. On September 4, 1850, the city generally for the first time was lighted by gas; George F. Lee had brought this result about. "*Gas in the City Hall.*—Six handsome chandeliers, each with six burners, were on Wednesday suspended in the city hall, by which it was brilliantly lighted last evening. Their numerous pendants seemed all aglow with the clear, steady flame which, in its unvarying splendor, raised a little above the burner, suggests to one a gorgeous oriental flower just opened to full bloom. The Common Council room and other offices in the building are also lighted with gas. . . . Handsome glass lamps or lanterns were yesterday morning placed upon the lamp-posts, and the city was lighted up in finished style last evening."—(*Democrat*, September 6, 1850.)

In September the rails on the Michigan Central were being laid between New Buffalo and Michigan City; this meant the early completion of that road to Chicago. Deaths from cholera in 1849 were as follows: May, fifty-four; June, eighty-nine; July, 320;



George M. Clarke

August, 200; September, eighteen; total, 681. In 1850 the deaths from cholera were: June and July, 168; August, 283; September, seven; total, 458. O'Reilly was called the "Napoleon of the Telegraph in the West." The Chicago & Mobile railway received a big grant of land from Congress at this time; it became the Illions Central. The Tremont house opened with everything new on September 30; it faced on Dearborn street and was declared to be the finest hotel in the West. On October 1, 1850, the steamer "Empire State" arrived with the first wheat from the Calumet; that vessel passed through the Calumet feeder and thence up the Calumet river to Hobart, Indiana, where the cargo was obtained; it brought oats, flour and potatoes also.

The New Hope Hose company, with their cart "Philadelphia," was ready for operations in October. George W. Dole became postmaster at this date. The Chicago Collection district was divided by the Wisconsin line. Sheboygan, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan were made ports of delivery. The bounty bill for the "Black Hawk Boys" and others became a law in 1850. At this time the third telegraph line (Snow's) was being finished from La Porte to Chicago; this meant the connection of Chicago with Detroit, Toledo and all of Canada by wire. Of Engine Company No. 3, with new quarters at the Kinzie house, the *Democrat* said: "We were equally taken by surprise at the sight of Brussels carpets, beautiful tables with marble tops, unique chairs, richly chased lamps, elegant hangings, etc." "*Firemen's Festival*.—Yesterday, the morning being more pleasant and favorable, the review came off at the appointed hour and was one of the most brilliant spectacles ever exhibited in this city. As early as half past seven the different fire companies, attired in their full dress uniforms and preceded by bands of music, might be seen escorting their guests to the different engine houses and thence to the place of rendezvous. At nine o'clock the line was formed on State street north of the Market house, under the direction of C. P. Bradley, chief engineer, U. P. Harris and James J. Langdon, assistant engineers, and moved through the principal streets. The line of procession reached nearly the entire length of Lake street and was composed of 800 men, 400 of whom were firemen from abroad. The procession was led by the City Council, the city marshal and the chief and assistant engineers, preceded by a brass band, and the entire line was headed by a stalwart 'Son of York,' axe in hand. His name is David Langley, and he was selected by the Chicago department to head the procession. Following the City Council was a beautiful brass band from Buffalo."—(*Democrat*, October 12, 1850.) The procession was as follows:

1. Buffalo brass band.
2. Company No. 9 of Buffalo.
3. Brass band.
4. Company No. 4 of Detroit.

5. Brass Band.
6. Members of five or six companies from Milwaukee, at the head of whom was Mayor D. A. Upham of that city.
7. Racine firemen—several companies.
8. Brass band.
9. Kenosha firemen—several companies.
10. Putnam's brass band, Chicago; Hose Company No. 1, Johnson, foreman; Hose Company No. 2, R. Thomas, foreman; Hook and Ladder Company, D. Knight, foreman; Engine Company No. 1, J. M. Donnelly, foreman; Engine Company No. 2, J. T. Edwards, foreman; Engine Company No. 3, A. H. Burley, foreman; Engine Company No. 4, J. L. Marsh, foreman; Engine Company No. 5, S. McBride, foreman; Engine Company No. 6, Chas. Norton, foreman; Engine Company No. 7, Mathew Conley, foreman. The Chicago firemen were preceded by ex-chief engineers S. F. Gale, C. E. Peck and Ashley Gilbert. The day ended with a big dinner at the Tremont house. Samuel O. Eames became foreman of Hope Hose Company.

"The 'Calumet Trader,' blown up two or three weeks since, has been entirely repaired and started yesterday morning on her regular trip to the Calumet and Deep rivers, where large quantities of freight await her arrival. She will run regularly hereafter until checked by winter. Quite a trade has been opened between the Calumet and this city, of which the 'Trader' is the medium. She carries passengers as well as freight. Alderman Granger is now her owner, having purchased her hull, raised and refitted it for service."—(*Democrat*, October 11, 1850.)

Postoffice boxes under Wilson were at first \$1 per year; but he soon increased the charge to \$2; in October, 1850, Dole reduced the price to \$1. The use of stoves instead of fireplaces immensely increased the output of stoves in this city at this date. Very rapid work was being done on the Rock Island railroad in October. In this month the "Calumet Trader" brought from the Calumet river oak planks to be laid on State, Clark and La Salle streets. At this time a second freight train was found necessary on the Galena railway. The journeymen shoemakers formed a protective union on October 28. William Stuart, who had previously edited the *Chicago American*, resided in Binghamton, New York, in October, 1850.

"*Slaughter Houses.*—The Council adopted an order at their last meeting empowering the judiciary committee, if they thought necessary, to prohibit slaughter houses, tallow and lard making establishments, etc., in the city. At present the nuisance caused by these establishments is intolerable. One situated on the West Side has been prosecuted three or four times within the past week or ten days."—(*Democrat*, October 30, 1850.) "*The Calumet.*—Were it not for the opening of the Calumet river to the city by the canal, we would this season have been badly off for our usual supply of

winter fuel. A large portion of that supply has been heretofore received by the way of the lakes; but the late Government seizure of vessels freighted with wood from the public lands has cut off a large portion of the receipts from that quarter, and we are now made dependent upon the canal and the Calumet. From the latter river we are receiving large supplies of fine hickory and oak wood of the best descriptions."—(*Democrat*, October 29, 1850.) "*Lake Shore Protection*.—We are glad to see that this work is being carried forward with energy and dispatch. The main piles have been driven from Washington to Jackson streets and the intermediate for the length of a block. By some the proposed wall of stone at the landside is considered unnecessary."—(*Democrat*, November 1, 1850.)

The sewer main was laid on Wells street in October, after which that street was planked. By the 31st Snow's telegraph line to this city had its poles and wires all set and in place. A small blackmailing sheet called the *Mosquito* was issued here in 1850. A lady who did not relish its reference to her gave one of its editors a public horsewhipping. The Galena railway declared an 8 per cent dividend for the six months ending October 31. The Chicago firemen held a torchlight procession on November 4. Dr. William B. Herrick was government physician in the Marine hospital in November. A market for the North Side was projected late in 1850. The lot at the southwest corner of Randolph and State streets—ninety feet on Randolph and eighty-two on State—was sold by W. S. Gurnee to John Gurley for \$10,000; an adjoining lot on State street was sold for \$3,000.

"Our thanks are due to the operators of Speed's line of telegraph and to the superintendent, Mr. Clarke, who staid up until after midnight on Tuesday in order to forward all the dispatches they might receive from the East and North. We are also under obligations to Messrs. Gamble and Rainy of the Southern and Western O'Reilly lines for similar favors." . . . "*Great Thoroughfare*.—On Thursday last the following persons and teams passed over Wells street bridge in this city: Men and women, 3,605; boys and girls, 565; total, 4,170; teams, 565." . . . "The city attorney and city marshal have been ordered to commence suit against the slaughter houses in the city forthwith. The river is in a most offensive condition, caused by the blood and filth from these houses all escaping into it and then putrefying."—(*Democrat*, November 1850.)

In November, 1850, the city borrowed \$30,000, payable in ten years; of this amount \$8,329 was paid to George Smith & Co. and old outstanding bonds of that amount were retired. This act placed city orders at par; there was a three-fourths of 1 per cent premium on the new loan. On December 5 the *Democrat* effected a "scoop" on all the other papers by securing and publishing the President's message in advance. Here is what the *Democrat* said:

"By this means we are enabled to give the message to our readers in advance of all other sources, not, however, without going to an expense which no other office in this city was willing to shoulder. This is, however, the age of steam and lightning, and to keep up with the times a paper must be deterred by no obstacle or frightened by no expense so that its readers may have the latest information at the earliest possible moment. From our copy of the message reports have been sent to Detroit and Milwaukee, so that the papers at those two points are indebted to the enterprise of the Chicago *Democrat* for an early report of the message. The message was expressed by the Government to Louisville, Kentucky, and thence was telegraphed by O'Reilly's line to St. Louis. It occupied from two o'clock yesterday afternoon till five o'clock this morning in its delivery at this point. The delay was occasioned by the Dubuque and Galena offices not being able to receive it as fast as it was delivered."—(*Democrat*, December 5, 1850.)

The value of real estate in Chicago in 1850 was \$6,114,600; personal property, \$1,993,300. Taxes were as follows: For state purposes, \$47,026; county, \$32,451; town, \$3,526; school, \$7,000; road, \$3,500. Newspapers were as follows: Political twelve, with 14,704 circulation; literary and educational three, circulation 6,400; medical two, circulation 1,700; agricultural one, circulation 5,000; religious three, circulation 6,472. There were the following libraries: German Literary association, 1,200 volumes; Burley's circulating, 2,000 volumes; Young Men's association, 2,000 volumes; Mechanics' Institute, 2,000 volumes. There were five district schools with 2,500 pupils enrolled; there were about thirty other English common schools, with seventy-nine teachers and 3,877 pupils. There were twenty-nine religious societies, with a membership of 17,200. The average daily wages of a carpenter without board was \$1.37. A day laborer received \$1 and board per day. The weekly wages of a female domestic was \$1.25 and board. The price of board per week for a laboring man was \$1.25. Monthly wages of farm hands, \$12. Mark Skinner was president of the Illinois General hospital. At this time Chicago was devising means to capture more of the trade of the Great West—through advertisements, personal solicitation, railways, the canal and arguments.

"*Public Meeting.*—The undersigned supervisors of the three towns of Chicago have been requested to call a public meeting of the citizens of said towns to take into consideration the expediency of applying to the Legislature to be set off from the county of Cook and erected into a new county; or of taking some measure to give them a more just and legal representation on the Board of Supervisors; accordingly the citizens of said towns are hereby requested to assemble in the city hall for that purpose." N. H. Bolles, George W. Dole and Henry Smith, supervisors. In accordance with the above call the meeting was held with Charles Walker as chairman.

"After a discussion of the township organization, division of the county, and sale of the public square, the following committee was appointed to present a plan to secure the city an equality of representation in the Board of Supervisors. T. A. Stewart, F. C. Sherman, E. B. Williams, Alexander Lloyd, John C. Dodge, William Jones, Alexander Fullerton, Elihu Granger, B. S. Morris, N. H. Bolles and Charles Walker." . . . "The meeting last evening adopted a bill with a petition to be sent to the Legislature, making the mayor and aldermen ex-officio members of the Board of Supervisors. Also some amendments to the township law which we will publish tomorrow. A proposition to make a new division of the county into townships of larger size was discussed and the meeting adjourned until Saturday next for its further consideration."—(*Democrat*, January 22, 1851.)

The adjourned meeting met on Saturday and there were introduced resolutions to the above effect. J. Y. Scammon moved their adoption. P. Ballingall moved to amend by declaring it "inexpedient at the present time to amend the city charter." The amendment failed to pass. L. C. Kercheval moved to adjourn; lost. Scammon's motion was then put to vote and carried. The following resolution was also passed: "*Resolved*, That the charter recently revised and amended under the direction of the Common Council of the city of Chicago, as the same has been amended by the committee appointed to examine and report upon the same, meets the cordial approval of the citizens of this city."—(*Democrat*, February 4, 1851.)

On January 1, 1851, the Southwestern plank road, which had been commenced in May, 1848, was finished to Brush Hill, a distance of sixteen miles, with a branch of six miles toward Naperville. The Northwestern plank road, begun in 1849, was finished eighteen miles to Dutchman's Point, and a branch six miles long reached the Des Plaines river. The Western Plank Road company, organized in the winter of 1849-50, connected with the Northwestern branch at Robinson's and was to be extended seventeen miles westward. The Elgin and Geneva plank road was to connect with the Western in Du Page county. The Southern plank road, organized February 12, 1850, reached Kyle's tavern, ten miles south of the city, on January 1, 1851. Thus in all about fifty miles of plank road radiated from Chicago.

On January 1, 1851, the city contained the following enterprises: Six exchange dealers and bankers; thirty-two forwarding and commission merchants and produce dealers; fourteen wholesale grocers; fifty lumber dealers; also a large number of retailers in all branches of business. The Government during 1850 built the Marine hospital, the iron lighthouse, and surveyed the harbor. Important works done by the city were: Planking 6.69 miles of street; 3,967 feet of sewers laid; important lake shore protection with piling; widened the river Wells to La Salle and Wolcott to Clark; North

Water street was vacated and a new street opened to the northward so as to provide wharfing lots; also large accessories to sidewalks and grading. Chartered companies in 1850 supplied: 1. Parts of the South and West Sides with hydraulic water from the lake—nine and a half miles of pipe, with 1,000 hydrants, supplying 800 families and 200 business establishments. 2. The Chicago Gas Light & Coke company, located on Monroe near Market, had down six miles of pipe, and on September 4, 1850, the city was lighted with gas for the first time; number of consumers, 197; number of street and bridge lamps, 112; number of burners, 1,417; the city paid \$2.50 per thousand cubic feet, others \$3.50. The *Democrat* of January 1, 1851, said: "The buildings erected by private enterprise during the year 1850 have been on a scale of greater magnificence and attended by a larger aggregate cost than those of any preceding year." Among the most important of these improvements were the Tremont house, 120x180 feet, five and a half stories, costing \$75,000, J. M. Van Osdel, architect; a brick theatre building eighty feet on Dearborn between Randolph and Washington, cost \$11,000; docks to the extent of 1,830 feet on the North branch, about 2,000 feet on the South branch, and about 2,000 feet on the main river were erected.

On the night of February 7, 1851, upon receipt of the news that the resolution to prevent the Board of Supervisors from selling any part of the public square had passed both houses of the Legislature, a salute was fired, public rejoicing occurred and the salutes and the speaking were continued the next day. Thus this vexed question was so far settled. The city wanted to keep the square, but the county wanted to sell at least a part of it. The county, having by far the majority on the County Board, seemed certain to have its way, until the Legislature was appealed to with the above result. It now remained to divide the public square between county and city. The new law, passed February 4, read as follows: "That Block No. 39 in the original town of Chicago, be and the same is hereby dedicated to public uses as a public common and square. The Board of Supervisors and all other county authorities of the County of Cook, and the Common Council of the City of Chicago are hereby forbidden to sell, mortgage, encumber or convey said Block 39 or any part thereof. Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent the location of county buildings on said Block 39. This act to be in force and take effect from and after its passage."

In December the city paid \$250 to have the river cleansed with water pumped from the canal. A society for the relief of the poor did excellent work during the winter of 1850-1. By January 1, 1851, the Southern plank road was completed to Kyle's tavern, nine miles from Chicago. During 1850 the Galena railway bought for depot purposes Block 1 on the North Side, south of Kinzie and

between Dearborn and State, paying therefor \$60,000. The lake front was fully protected during 1850. The North Side market was located on Block 8, Wolcott's addition to the North Side. By January 1, 1851, there were 9.59 miles of city streets planked, 2.9 miles in 1849 and the balance in 1850. That of 1850 was as follows: Market street, 4,951 feet; State, 12,667 feet; South Clark, 758 feet; North, 4,329 feet; La Salle, 760 feet; Wells, 762 feet; East Madison, 272 feet; West Madison, 7,481 feet; West Randolph, 3,672 feet. During 1850, 1,830 feet of docks near the Galena depot were built on the North branch. S. C. Higginson was president of the Western Plank Road company. When the gas works were first started but 10,000 cubic feet were made, but by January, 1851, the quantity was increased to 24,000 cubic feet to be used in twenty-four hours. In January, 1851, surveyors were at work for the Michigan Central Railway company between Michigan City and Chicago. The Chicago & Milwaukee railway was projected in 1850.

There was sharp rivalry between the Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central railways as to which one should reach Chicago first. The Southern endeavored to prevent the Central from securing the right of way through Indiana and endeavored to obtain for herself authority from the Illinois Legislature to go to Chicago without conditions. It was merely an attempt, made in advance, to monopolize the railway traffic eastward from Chicago. In the spring of 1851 there were but four flouring mills here, as follows: Marine mills, four run of stone, capacity 300 barrels per day; City mills, three run of stone, capacity 225 barrels; Hydraulic mills, three run of stone, capacity 225 barrels; North Branch mill, two run of stone, capacity 150 barrels. But a fire early in 1851 destroyed the latter, leaving a city of about 25,000 inhabitants with only three flouring mills. The alleged spirit manifestations of the Fox sisters of Rochester, New York, attracted the notice of Chicago about this time.

"The lake shore protection seems to answer the purpose finely so far, and we should think would prove a complete barrier for the further progress of Neptune's dominions. What a pity it had not been built years ago. Apropos, would not the lake shore look better if the bank was leveled off in shape?"—(*Democrat*, March 14, 1851.)

On January 30, 1851, the thermometer stood fifteen degrees below zero; the *Democrat* said that it had been as low here as twenty-eight below. It began to be realized now that beyond a doubt Chicago was soon to be the center of railway development in the West. Two roads were soon to be here from the East—Michigan Central and Michigan Southern. Starting from Chicago were the Galena, Rock Island, Milwaukee, Illinois Central and others, with a dozen more in prospect. All this rendered it cer-

tain that the canal, built by the state, was now soon to be paralleled and largely ruined by the railways built by private corporations. The canal had so long been looked to as the greatest commercial medium that Chicago could secure, that the transit of hope and thought within three or four years to an entirely different expectation was to a considerable degree frightening. The industrial revolution was welcomed.

In February, 1851, the liquor license clause was stricken out of the new city charter bill; there had been received revenue to the amount of nearly \$10,000 from this source. The proposed new charter provided that assessors should be appointed by the Council; that in order to vote a citizen must have resided in the state one year, in the county six months, and in the ward ten days; that the city clerk and not the inspectors should give election notices; that citizens qualified to vote could be elected to any city office; that judges of election must make return within three days. Immense preparations were made for building in the spring of 1851. In 1857 "Grandfather" Dutch was called the Nestor of the Chicago press. In February, 1851, the slaughter house bill passed the Senate but was defeated in the House; this was an attempt to drive slaughter houses from the city limits. John Wentworth was at this time regarded by many as the father and preserver of the river and harbor improvement system. An important law of 1851 provided for the drainage of the wet lands around Chicago and embraced Townships 38, 39 and 40, Ranges 12, 13 and 14—in all about 150,000 acres. On March 5 the Sauganash hotel was burned down. Chicago received from Congress \$27,176 for the harbor in March, 1851. On March 6 O'Reilly's telegraph line to Milwaukee was completed and in operation. About the middle of March, 1857, there were in the warehouses waiting for the opening of navigation 386,487 bushels of wheat, 589,246 bushels of corn and 279,549 bushels of oats. At this time the city indebtedness was about \$101,304.19, on a part of which 12 per cent interest was being paid; steps to refund at a lower rate were taken. The Legislature provided for a board of water commissioners in 1851, the object being to enable Chicago in the end to provide its own water. A permanent system of sewerage was recommended and provided for, and finally was carried into effect. The new charter gave the city power to control slaughter-house nuisances. This was a period of great advancement. Schools were multiplied and improved; the river was widened and the harbor deepened; the police force was reorganized and the court laws were amended and simplified.

The new postage law of 1851 made a great difference to business houses—3 cents per half ounce of prepaid, otherwise 5 cents. The Marine hospital was nearly completed in March, 1851. Chicago milk was complained of—was said to be from distillery swill. During the winter of 1850-1 a new and dangerous sand bar formed

across the harbor entrance; it extended over one thousand feet southward from the end of the north pier; vessels had to come in over a crooked course and pass over nine and one-half feet of water, reduced to less than seven feet during heavy swells. Lieutenant Webster recommended the discontinuance of the present system of pier extension and the construction of an outside jetty so located as to concentrate the shore current upon the bar and thus carry it away to the southward. The Board of Trade was particularly active at this time to improve the harbor. United States Circuit and District courts were located here about this date. The first Board of Water Commissioners were John B. Turner, Horatio G. Loomis and Alson S. Sherman.

It was noted in April, 1851, that business houses to an unusual extent were crowding out private residences in the down-town districts. The Common Council now met in rooms fitted up in the north end of the city hall. In May city scrip was 5 per cent discount; county orders the same; Illinois and Michigan canal indebtedness 75 per cent discount; Galena railway stock par; exchange on New York three-quarters of 1 per cent discount. At this date the following preëmption claims against the canal trustees were still unsettled: Scott's claim on the West Side; Sanger's on the south of the North branch; Lynch's in Bridgeport at the hydraulic works. Orders regulating the slaughter houses were passed in May. It was at this time that the planking on the streets began to give way, get out of repair and place, and cause serious vexation and trouble. Iron columns, pillars, sills, capitals, beams, etc., began to make their appearance in buildings. Schuyler Colfax was for a time connected with the old *Tribune* of the forties. In June, 1851, nine acres on the North Side between Clybourn and Sheffield avenues sold for \$300 an acre. At the same time forty-two acres on the South Side near the city limits (Twenty-second street), between Ulrich's and the river, sold for \$150 an acre.

The first Lake street bridge was proposed in June, 1851. On June 13 the Northwest plank road was completed two and a half miles beyond Colonel Anderson's at Niles, which village was fourteen miles from Chicago. The first annual meeting of the trustees of Northwestern University was held in June. A question which had come up often before was discussed at this date, namely, the right of the Galena railway to bridge the North branch to reach their new depot on the North Side. As the river and its branches were navigable streams, a right to bridge at all was denied; but despite this contention bridges from the start had been constructed here and were continued. The railway was enjoined, but later was permitted to resume work on the bridge. It was noted in June that West Chicago had grown faster than either of the other two divisions—North and South. The lighthouse at the mouth of the Calumet was ordered commenced in June, 1851. On June 16,

1851, for the first time so far as known, a tunnel under the Chicago river was considered by the Common Council. This city had become the best horse market in the West; prices from \$40 to \$1,000 were paid.

It was at this date that the "cut-off" question came up to disturb the dreams of Chicago. It was seen that the railway lines bound from the East to the West would have to pass south of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. Why then should such lines be run up a considerable distance north to Chicago, when time and track would be saved by continuing them directly westward from the southern point of the lake? The Michigan Central, Michigan Southern and Illinois Central were particularly concerned in this question. Had Chicago remained a small town, such an eventuality would have occurred; but the enormous growth of the city compelled the railways to center here. The Illinois Central thought to bring pressure to bear on Chicago in the "cut-off" emergency; they acted as if they wished to mulct this city of a large bonus for coming here at all. The Rock Island took this cue and offered to come to Chicago instead of passing eastward south of the southern point of Lake Michigan, if the citizens would raise \$100,000. By July 14 \$30,000 was subscribed. Finally the Council, on June 30, authorized the mayor to subscribe for \$100,000 worth of stock in this road, "subject to the express condition that the connection between said Chicago and Rock Island and any other railroad from the East shall be made at some point within five miles of the present southern boundary of the city of Chicago." The first Tuesday in August was set as the day to vote upon this issue of bonds. In forty-eight hours, about June 24, over 2,000,000 feet of lumber were received here—thus breaking the record. The new postal law of 1851 reduced to one dollar the postage necessary to convey the *Democrat* one year to subscribers; it had required \$3.12 before this year. In August, 1851, it was noted that there was no sickness here and that doctors had little or no practice. During some weeks there was not a single burial. A union of printers in August fixed composition at 16 to 25 cents per thousand ems. Halsted street was the west line of old Chicago and for a long time remained unoccupied, but by 1851 buildings far beyond it had been erected. Carpenter's addition was bounded north by Kinzie street, along which ran the Galena railway; north of Carpenter's addition was Ogden's addition and south was Madison street and Duncan's addition. On the east of Carpenter's addition was Halsted street and the Old Town of Chicago. Off to the westward of Carpenter's addition was old Bull Head tavern, built by Mathew Laflin and used largely by drovers and cattle dealers; it stood near where Madison street and the Southwest plank road met. In that vicinity the well water was declared to be excellent.

"Fourteen large droves of cattle stopped over night at Darrow's hotel on the Southern plank road just out of the city limits last week. Few persons can conjecture the number of cattle that come into our city in a year. Until S. L. Darrow fenced in his large enclosure, there was no such thing as yarding large droves of cattle near the city," said the *Democrat* of July, 10.

At one time the North Side was the most important part of Chicago; the best and largest stores and warehouses were there. Property was high; steamboats landed at the north docks; this was about 1835 to 1841. The construction of the Great Western road and the bridge over the South branch at Randolph street completely changed all this, and threw the trade to the South Side, where it remained. It remained for the Galena & Northwestern railroads to revive business there. The Archer road leading from State street to Bridgeport was now an important thoroughfare. The building of the canal caused the desertion of the old town of Bridgeport and the erection of a new village on a cut of the canal near the old site; in July, 1851, there was hardly a shanty in the old village. One of the early plans proposed to tunnel the river at Washington street with a boiler iron bore twelve feet in diameter. In July, 1851, Wabash avenue was being opened and graded its entire length—to Darrow's hotel on the plank road. Mayor Gurnee's plan of sewerage was to flush and cleanse the sewers with water pumped from the new city water works. The contract for the new courthouse was let on July 16, 1851, as follows: The mason work to Peter Page at \$58,785; the carpenter work and painting to John Sallett at \$29,000. The city was to pay five-eighteenths of the whole cost and the county thirteen-eighteenths. Thus of the above amount the city was to pay \$24,385 and the county \$63,400. Messrs. Burling, Van Osdell and Butler were the arbiters to determine what each (county and city) should pay. The county agents who let the contract were C. V. Dyer, W. H. Davis, F. C. Sherman, Joseph Filkins, S. Anderson and R. W. Everett. The main building was designed to be 100 feet square and in Grecian Ionic style. During one week in July, 1851, 8,000 buffalo robes, the property of the American Fur company, were forwarded by Neely, Lawrence & Co. to New York. In July there were five daily papers issued.

In July, 1851, there were a total of 1,506 buildings on the West Side, 2,742 on the South and 1,550 on the North; total, 5,798. From March 1 to July 23, of that year, 127 buildings were erected on the West Side, 110 on the South and 83 on the North. West of Carpenter's addition to the city limits there were but forty-two buildings; west of Duncan's addition, but fifteen. On July 23 order was given to clear the public square of liberty poles preparatory to commencing work on the county buildings. A

large raft of cedar logs was brought here from the Calumet, worth \$6 per 100. In August Dearborn park for the first time was lighted by gas.

It had been thought that the improvements to the lake front shore line would be permanent, but by August, 1851, the waves were again rapidly encroaching on the shore. A second barrier was built. In August, 1851, cholera again made its dreaded appearance here. In this year for the first time a chapel stood in the cemetery. On August 25 Hadduck's big warehouse burned down, also that of H. Norton & Co. The lighthouse at Calumet was nearly completed by September 1. In August 120 died of cholera. McCormick's reapers met with great success in Europe this year. The corner stone of the new courthouse was laid in September. A new building for Engine company No. 1 was erected. Special permission to widen the river at the old garrison grounds was obtained from Congress. A big storm on the 26th and 27th of September washed away a part of Michigan avenue opposite Mayor Gurnee's residence. At night he rallied a gang of men and repaired the break and checked the damage. In 1831 there were no railways of consequence in the United States; twenty years later there were 11,000 miles of track laid and 10,000 more being laid. The Clybourn & Ellis slaughterhouse burned September 30. Germain's warehouse on the North Side was burned.

In October a map representing the Illinois Central railway running to the southern point of Lake Michigan instead of to Chicago was shown here. This so angered Chicagoans that pursuant to the request of a public meeting, the Council appropriated \$10,000 to be used to defeat the attempt of the Illinois Central to get a large loan from England. Isaac N. Arnold drew the resolutions adopted by the Council. They were promptly sent to England and Holland in order to cripple the Illinois Central by cutting off its money supply. It was declared to be a plan of certain persons to secure a big haul from the city treasury. Robert J. Walker and Mr. Neal, of the Illinois Central, were at this time abroad endeavoring to negotiate the loan. The general view here was that as Congress, in making the immense land grant to the Illinois Central, expected Chicago would be the northern terminus of that road, the city should do nothing unless such expectation was likely to be defeated; accordingly, on September 30, the Council rescinded the \$10,000 appropriation which had been made in response to a numerously signed petition of the citizens. What the people demanded was that the Illinois Central should come to Chicago before joining any of the trunk lines from the East. The resolutions were as follows:

"WHEREAS, A memorial has been presented to the Common Council of the city of Chicago, signed by a large number of citizens of this city, expressing fears that the Illinois Central Railroad

company, in violation of the terms and spirit of the grant of land by Congress to this state to aid in construction of said road and in violation of the act of the Illinois Legislature incorporating said company, intend to divert the Chicago branch of said road from a direct line to this city to the East, so as to connect with Eastern roads before coming to Chicago.

"WHEREAS, The city of Chicago (and it is believed the state of Illinois) will resist by every means in their power such perversion of the grant and such violation of the contract on the part of said company; therefore, for the purpose of making such resistance effectual, it is

"Ordered, That the sum of \$10,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated and placed subject to the order of the mayor for the purpose of defraying the expenses of making such resistance. And the mayor is hereby authorized and empowered to retain counsel and take all such steps as he may deem necessary to secure the rights of the city and state in the premises."

"The great objection to the former resolutions was that they were being used to defeat the Central railroad in procuring a loan; we are satisfied no member of the Council so intended, its design being merely to carry out the wishes of all our citizens in compelling the company to run its road directly to Chicago. . . . There is a mystery about the earlier resolution that requires explanation. They were drawn at a very early day and subsequently petitions were presented and circulated to call out just such resolutions. Not an alderman on the board knows the origin of the resolutions nor of the petitions sent out upon which to base them. No sooner were they passed than copies were sent to Holland, England, etc., to operate against a loan. Where things are done so private, there is always a suspicion. . . . If Chicago ever received a fatal blow from any quarter it has been from railroad quarrels."—(*Democrat*, July, 1851.)

It came to pass that about January, 1851, it was feared that the Michigan Southern railway would run directly west from the most southerly point of Lake Michigan to Joliet, thus cutting off Chicago to the north. At this date the Michigan Southern was trying to prevent the Michigan Central from coming west at all. During this quarrel between these two roads the Illinois Legislature adopted the "cut-off policy," much to the injury of Chicago. "The whole cut-off policy originated in the useless quarrels of last winter, when our citizens pined off between the two Michigan companies, and by defeating both, compelled them to resort to indirect means to get here. It is greatly to be regretted that both of those companies could not have found an equal right to come here under the plain legislation of our country. Our foolish fights prevented it and we now have to suffer the consequences. Who is to blame for compelling these companies to resort to these calamitous 'cut-

offs' is not for us to say, but we esteem it our duty to say that the evils of those quarrels should keep us out of precipitate action for the future. Our idea has always been that instead of warring upon any railroad company and endeavoring to prevent it from coming here, we should labor to get as many here as possible and to have all come without any 'cut-offs.'"—(*Democrat*, October 17, 1851.) "*False Alarm*.—It seems that the cut-off humbug has exploded, and what the great mass of our citizens hoped and predicted will prove true. Upon what subject the agitators and busybodies in our city will go off half-cocked next remains to be seen. Hereafter let our people be careful what petitions they sign, and let our aldermen look at the origin and design of any resolution upon which their hasty action is invoked. Will Peck now pay back the fifty dollars."—(*Democrat*, October 20, 1851.)

This article was written in view of a dispatch from Washington that the Illinois Central had abandoned the plan of a cut-off and had concluded to run to Chicago west of Calumet lake and not approach the Indiana line nearer than four and a half miles. The *Democrat* laid all the trouble over the Illinois Central cut-off to Ebenezer Peck and declared that he had already been paid \$50 from the \$10,000 appropriation. "All the legislation at Springfield, and all the action here last winter respecting the railroads was just such as the worst enemies of Chicago could have desired. The Michigan Central railroad wanted to come directly here. We would not let it. The Michigan Southern railroad wanted to come directly here. We would not let it. We, the citizens and legislators of Chicago, drove both these roads to adopt the cut-off policy. In this matter who were our enemies? The Illinois Central company sent on a charter to bring a branch direct to Chicago. The words 'direct route' were struck out and 'most eligible route' inserted at the instigation of a citizen of Chicago. . . . The company proposes to establish the depot upon the lake. Our private interest is to have it upon the river and we so avow it. The company, after suitable examinations, have declared that the capacity of the river is not sufficient for their business. Under no circumstances then can we have it upon the river."—(*Democrat*, December 10, 1851.) "*The policy of Chicago*.—Make a fuss all summer because the Illinois Central railroad will not run as our own citizens want it. Finally the company agrees to a line located by the mayor for the city. Then a quarrel arises where the depot shall be, and in the quarrel the railroad is kept out of the city entirely. Some of our citizens are determined to have a complete cut-off this time."—(*Democrat*, December 10, 1851.)

In October, 1851, the debt of Chicago was announced as \$101,000, with a weekly city expense of about \$3,100. In 1851 the city valuation was \$8,562,717, and the tax \$63,385.87. The journeymen house painters demanded an increase of wages to 12 shil-

lings per day. William Wayman built the first iron building in the city; it was made of sheet iron and stood on the North Side. In 1851 the Galena railway depot was removed from the West Side to the North Side.

"We have heretofore spoken of the additions made to our wholesaling firms within the past year or two. We still notice that the increase of wholesale houses continues, and this year in a more marked degree than for any year previous. In fact, Water street is being built up along its entire length, both on the river and on the south side, with large buildings, fitted up in the best manner for wholesale warehouses. The completion of the canal and, still more, the extension of the railroad, have operated rather to the injury of our retail establishments, which in many instances were transferred to the country villages; those that remained were compelled in a great measure to confine their business to a merely city demand, which in the meantime has been springing up in a most unprecedented manner, and which has now more than made up for the loss caused by the transfer of the country trade. The completion of the canal, the railroad, etc., has, however, created another trade—a wholesale one. Our wholesale establishments are now the pride of our city and are fully able to meet all the demands of the trade scattered in the flourishing towns and villages around us."—(*Democrat*, October 7, 1851.)

The Kankakee country was filled with deer, and Chicago sportsmen in large numbers went there to hunt. By November 11 cars on the Michigan Southern ran twenty-five miles west of Michigan City and cars on the Michigan Central ran twenty-one miles west of the same city. Edward Silver slaughtered fifty-three head of cattle here in eight hours and forty minutes—averaging 600 pounds per head. He had previously slaughtered an ox and made it ready for packing in about five minutes. At this time the city tax "outside of the lamp district" was 75 cents on the \$100; and "inside of the lamp district" was 55 cents on the \$100; the latter included the "lake shore protective tax." The beautiful steamer "Lady Elgin" arrived here first on November 15, 1851. Under the law of 1850-51 the new hydraulic works were planned in November. "Our city has grown faster than ever before within the last year and our suburbs ten times as fast," said the *Democrat* of November 25. At this time the doctors said that the city was so healthy that were it not for the "baby business" they would have no practice. "The year 1852 will be the greatest Chicago ever knew. The wildest dreams of our citizens will be surpassed. The expenditures of the Illinois Central railroad alone within our city will exceed \$500,000. We are going all the time right straight ahead for Chicago—for Chicago against 'all the world and the rest of mankind'—Chicago forever."—(*Democrat*, December 6, 1851.)

There was much feeling and excitement manifested in December, 1851, over the location of the Illinois Central depot; private interests were warring for advantages. "The depot question is the fashionable topic of conversation now. It is vulgar to talk of anything else. The fashion requires also that in your discussions you should blockade the sidewalk," said the *Democrat* of December 6. By December 8 the public building on the square had reached a height of about twelve feet. In November and December, 1851, the Rock Island railroad was being rapidly constructed. The quarrel over the location of the Illinois Central depot continued; finally late in December it was established on the lake front. The *Democrat* of December 13 said: "The suicidal course is still predominant and there is no probability, if there is a design, of agreeing to anything that the company can accept. And, strange to say, the quarrel is all about the number of feet the company shall go out into the lake. Now, who cares, when the track is 350 feet out, whether it goes any farther or not? Is the depot to be lost to our city on this trivial issue?"

By December 17 the Merchants' Telegraph line was completed to this city. During the cold weather in January, 1852, the water works were put out of service by Jack Frost, causing much inconvenience and suffering. About this time Illinois state bonds threatened to rise to par. All Chicago was proud of the showing made with McCormick reapers in Europe. In December, 1851, the city ordinances provided for the right of way of the Illinois Central railroad to Chicago. The entrance of that road into the city along the lake front meant the cessation of the tax levy for lake shore protection. The canal tolls for 1851 were as follows: At Chicago, \$109,862.29; at Lockport, \$7,849.51; at Ottawa, \$8,298.69; at La Salle, \$47,379.85. The sixth annual ball of the Firemen's Benevolent association was held on December 31. The Rock Island Railroad company pursued a wiser course than the Illinois Central in this respect: It first bought its depot grounds and then easily secured permission to run to them; while the Illinois Central first obtained permission to enter the city along the lake front and then encountered a combine, or rather combines, that demanded exorbitant rates for a site. This was a vital period to Chicago's future prosperity. A failure to secure the railroads in contemplation meant that this city would be cut off as Milwaukee was—meant the establishment of a distributing point at the mouth of the Calumet or in Indiana on the lake shore. Yet to secure the prize, Chicago was not forced to subscribe for the railway stock, or make large contributions, or exert itself beyond good management and persistent effort. The Illinois Central depot ordinance was finally passed in January, 1852. The *Democrat* of January 3 said: "The following is the ordinance which has gone into force without the signature of the mayor, and which rival companies are using the



Mr H Bayford

most powerful exertions to repeal. Their object is to keep the Central Railroad company out of our city entirely."

In 1851 among the leading improvements were the following: The basement and the walls of the first story of the new county building on the public square were erected; two brick schoolhouses, one on the North Side and one on the West, were built; a market was erected on the North Side at a cost of \$12,000; a brick house for Engine company No. 1 was built on the South Side at a cost of \$2,500; the Marine hospital on Michigan avenue near the site of the old fort was completed at a cost of about \$50,000—the plans were drawn by Lieutenant Webster and the construction was superintended by E. Burling, architect. In January, 1852, the city bride-well was nearly ready for occupancy. "*Scheme.*—With the Illinois Central depot on the lake shore and the Rock Island depot on the river to the west, why not unite them by a canal?" This canal would have passed from lake to river about along the line of Twelfth street.

"The improvements completed in the city the past year (1851) have been more extensive than those of any one year since the first settlement of the city; and this notwithstanding the epidemics and other causes partially retarded the progress of development. We feel certain that 1852 will see a much greater degree of activity in the projection and completion of practical improvements than was witnessed in 1851. The question now is, not as to the fact of anticipated improvements, but as to the best point for their commencement and completion. The property owners are, many of them, awaiting the location of the various railroad depots, anxious to know where to begin, and very much chagrined at any delay which will prevent the maturing of their plans. . . . We notice another great aid to improvement, and that is the planking of the streets of the city. There the greatest appreciation in the value of property, other things being equal, is visible. We may instance in illustration of this—Lake, Randolph, Water, State, Market, La Salle, Wells and Dearborn streets in the South division; Canal, Madison and Randolph streets in the west division; and Clark and Kinzie in the north division. . . . It is to be remarked that the improvements made the past year eclipse in cost and quality of material those of any former season. A large proportion of the buildings are of brick. In finish and design, especially of stores, a greater degree of attention has been paid to taste and style. Iron has become an article almost indispensable to the builder. A larger quantity of stone has been used in building during the past than former seasons. The architects are: J. W. Van Osdel, E. Burling, Ashur Carter, John F. Rague, William S. Denton and D. Harper. The improvements upon South Water street have been more extensive than those upon any other in the city."—(*Democrat*, January 5, 6, 1852.)

In January, 1852, when it was proposed still further to increase the city debt on account of the water works, the *Democrat* of the 7th said: "Now we go for improvements of all kinds to be assessed upon the property benefited. But we are for no increase of our debt. It is large enough for a city of 100,000 inhabitants. While the real estate benefited pays for all planking, grading, sewers and sidewalks, why should not our annual taxes pay all our annual expenses and our interest and create a sinking fund for our principal? This inquiry is being made upon all sides." The total liabilities (real debt) of Chicago on November 10, 1851, were \$132,268.71; and the total resources and assets were \$279,525.14; excess of assets, \$147,256.43. The liabilities were mainly in the form of bonds drawing from 6 to 12 per cent interest and falling due from 1851 to 1866. Among the assets were the following items: 1. The three markets on Market and State streets and in the north division. 2. Wharfing privilege mortgages, \$137,025.20. 3. Wharfing privilege lots not under mortgage, \$13,317.80. 4. City taxes for 1851, \$63,385.87. 5. Fire apparatus, including engines, \$12,548.75. On No. 2 above, the city received annually interest to the amount of \$8,221.51. Late in 1850 the city liabilities were \$101,304.19. The city tax in 1850 was: General tax, 30 cents; school tax, 5 cents; total, 35 cents on each \$100.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN 1851.

1. Schoolhouse, West Division.....	\$ 5,097.14
2. Schoolhouse, North Division	5,176.90
3. Market, North Division, two-thirds done.....	9,295.00
4. City bridewell, fifty cells.....	2,851.21
5. Lake shore protection, one mile, twenty rods.....	9,691.10
6. Dearborn park protection, 600 feet.....	2,432.94
7. Dock, West Division, eighty feet.....	299.21
8. Street planking, two miles, 3,688 feet.....	9,213.64
9. Sewerage, two miles, 2,987 feet.....	8,907.53
Total.....	\$52,964.67

On January 12 it was 16 degrees below zero. The Chicago old settlers held a subscription ball and supper on January 21. Of the eighty-four steam and sail craft plying here in 1851, thirty-five were owned by Chicagoans. The sub-treasury at this time had on hand \$23,763.04. On January 22 at sunrise the mercury stood at 22 degrees below zero, 18 below at 8 A. M., and 15 below at 8 P. M.

Under the old revenue law people could let their taxes go unpaid until after the return of the books and the advertisement of their real estate. Under the Township Organization law it was different. The collector's warrant required him to levy upon and sell personal property as under an execution by the sheriff. In 1851-52 Mr. Joy owned nine ice houses and put up approximately 10,000 tons of ice—the greatest quantity stored here thus far. Coal

sold at from \$5.50 to \$7.50 per ton, and wood at \$4.00 to \$5.50 per cord in January. There was much complaint about the irregularity of the mails. In 1852 travelers going East from Chicago took the following route: Left Chicago at 10 o'clock A. M. by stage, passing around Lake Michigan over dreadful roads for twenty-five miles until the railroad was reached; thence by rail to Michigan City, fifty-five miles from Chicago; thence eastward over the Michigan Central or Michigan Southern. The work of widening the river was continued nearly all winter 1851-52, though sometimes it was necessary to use powder to blow up the frozen earth.

In February, 1852, the city widened Madison street for several blocks next to the river. Allan Pinkerton began to figure here as a thief taker; he shot one of them who was trying to escape. It was stated that about February 9 a Mr. Wait, clerk in the post-office, mailed one evening the following letters: Unpaid, 3,642; paid and distributed, 6,283; paid by stamps, 280; paid in money, 209; free, 471; total, 10,885. On February 9 mail from Michigan City was only four hours distant; the railway brought it to the Calumet and Butler & Lewis' stage line the balance of the way. On February 11, 1852, the *Democrat* said: "The cars upon the Southern Michigan are to be here on Saturday next." The Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Rock Island, Milwaukee and other roads were soon to be in operation. The outlook at this date was never brighter and better. It led to the greatest growth in 1852 that Chicago, with all its marvelous development, had ever known. Dr. Mead's insane asylum, three miles north of the city, burned down in February. On February 18, 1852, the Michigan Southern's trains had reached "Ainsworth's," twelve and a half miles from Chicago. On that date Butler & Lewis' team brought the mail to the city from "Ainsworth's" in forty minutes. Money was bet that the team could not do it in that time; nearly 3,000 people turned out to witness the arrival. The *Democrat* of February 20 said: "This was the nags' last run; the iron horse now succeeds them," and also "*Clear the Track.*—The train on the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan railroad will reach this city today at 10:30 o'clock A. M." The *Democrat* fought persistently the proposition to borrow \$350,000 for the new city water works; argued that it was too great a debt. In the early history of Chicago convicts to whom was attached ball and chain could be seen working on the streets, but not after 1852. Ebenezer Peck led the forces that fought against the entrance of the Illinois Central into the city; his course was declared to be an attempt to hold up that company. His opponents insisted that the laboring element as well as all other interests would be benefited by the presence of the railroad, because of the many men to be employed. Down with the "ball and chain" and "up with the cause of the laboring man," was the

purport of their cry. In the spring of 1852 there were 394 liquor shops in the city—249 in the south division, 94 in the north, and 51 in the west. The new engine for Engine company No. 1 was built in this city and tried out in March—Nugent & Owens, builders. Fifteen hundred feet of C. E. Peck's hose was used—a Chicago product.

In the early spring of 1852 city bonds drawing 7 per cent interest were worth only 80 to 85 cents on the dollar, but those drawing 10 per cent were at par. The greatest public improvements in 1851-52 were two large schoolhouses; North Side market, containing the city hall; the bridewell, several fire engine houses; the courthouse; Chicago river widened; a big bridge at private expense on Lake street; development of the sewerage system. It was declared in March, 1852, that the harbor must be enlarged and that a greater revenue must be obtained from the wharfing privilege which had been neglected. The police department needed more men. The city was proud of its fire department, three new engines having been bought in 1851, of which two were built in this city. At all times as the city bounded forward in population new departments were differentiated and new standing committees appointed. Even as late as 1852 many here continued to give undue importance to Chicago of the navigation of the St. Lawrence river.

In 1852 the planking on the streets was so bad that several horses were crippled and one or more killed. Chicago at this time again tried to secure the iron trade of the Lake Superior country, but failed as it continued to go to Pittsburg. Lake Superior trade was generally struggled for. It was now concluded that steam fire engines should be exclusively used. The four leading newspapers here were *Democrat*, *Tribune*, *Journal* and *Advertiser*. It had been predicted that the railroads would injure the retail business of Chicago, but the reverse was early found to be the result. The country trade cut off was more than balanced by the increase in city population. At this time the press admonished the city authorities not to surrender too freely the city streets to the railroad companies. The real objection of the city to the Township Organization law was that of unequal representation; the city in proportion to population was not fairly represented on the county board. It was also argued that the municipal government was sufficient for the city and that not more than three men were needed on the county board. At this time the piers of the harbor were rapidly going to pieces—the wood would not last, it was found, more than ten years.

One of the objections of Chicago to township organizations was due to the fact that the road officers of South Chicago Town assessed and collected in the fall of 1851 a road tax of \$440 and disposed of it as follows: Expense assessing and collecting, \$190; services of road officers, \$60; total paid to officers, \$250; expended

on roads and bridges, \$190; total tax, \$440. "This new engine company—Eagle No. 7—have made their appearance in uniform and number sixty men. Their machine is that formerly worked by No. 1," said the *Democrat* of April 6. Cook County Medical society was organized on April 5, 1852, with E. McArthur president, and H. A. Johnson, secretary. The late opening of the Strait of Mackinaw in the spring of 1852 was regarded as a worse "cut-off" than that proposed by the Illinois Central. In April, 1852, the Galena and Michigan Southern railways were the only two here, but several others were nearly ready.

"The Michigan Central Railroad company has been kept out of our city entirely by the worst management on the part of men here professing to be its friends. Upon reviewing the whole ground we see nothing that the Michigan Central Railroad company has to thank anyone for here. Had they been saved from their friends here, they would have been in Chicago long since. . . The Southern Michigan Railroad company are astounding even their most sanguine friends by the way they are pushing their road along in these times considered unusually hard. They will do in about four weeks what we never believed until recently that they would have done in two years."—(*Democrat*, February 9, 1852.)

"The first ordinance relating to that road (Illinois Central) did not meet my approval, as I was advised by eminent counsel it might be construed to give the unconditional right to run the road to Lake Park in front of Canal Section 15, leaving its continuation at the option of the company; because it seemed to make the city, for a valuable consideration, guarantee to the company the perpetual right to occupy a strip of land of immense value which did not belong to the city, when the intention of the people was that they should only have the right of way there; and because the proposition intended to require the construction of branch tracks was very loose and imperfect."—(Mayor Gurnee in *Democrat*, March 2, 1852.)

A public sale of canal lands took place in May, 1852; the prices paid surprised even old Chicagoans. "Today comes off the sale of the most valuable part of the city property, which has been reserved from sale only until this day by a long and tedious lawsuit. It extends as far down as the toll gate and from the plank road (State street) to the river. But the best property offered will be those five fancy lots below the city line and east of the plank road in Section 21," said the *Democrat* of May 18. The little steamer "Calumet Trader" was running in May, 1852; it ran up the Calumet river. A cabinetmakers' and joiners' strike occurred here in May, 1852; they were mostly Germans and demanded \$2 instead of \$1.25 and \$1.50. The master mechanics held out against any advance. In May it was proposed to plank Archer road from State street to the city limits, and macadamize it the rest of the distance to Bridgeport. Swamp lands was an important question

in 1852-53. In order to have the position of Chicago clearly defined a mass meeting of the citizens was held about the middle of March and resolutions were adopted, to the effect that this city was not hostile to any railway, but did resent and intended to fight the junction of the Michigan Central and the Illinois Central at a point south of Chicago. It was declared that a scheme of these roads was on foot, to unite Detroit and Cairo and leave Chicago far to the north.

In May, 1852, sealed proposals for the construction of the city water works were called for. On May 24 the *Democrat* announced that the Michigan Central was now complete to Chicago. Short-lived papers here before 1852 were the *Porcupine*, *Random Shot* and *Mosquito*. There were burglaries almost every day in May. The *Democrat* waged a relentless, persistent and savage war upon the character and performances of Ebenezer Peck. A large concern, the Chicago Dry Dock company, was organized in the summer of 1852—their dock to be built on Block 67, South branch. The *Democrat* of May 26 noted that the *St. Louis Republican*, which left that city on Sunday evening, arrived in Chicago the following Tuesday morning—the quickest yet. It was carried by the steamer "Hibernia" from St. Louis to La Salle in twenty-two hours and forty-five minutes; thence by packet boat "Louisiana" to Chicago in seventeen hours and thirty-five minutes—a total of forty hours and twenty minutes. This was almost the last of the old order of things here; the railroads changed all. Forty acres in Section 28, South Chicago Town, sold in May, 1852, for \$8,000 cash—this was regarded as a high price. The tract lay between Twenty-second and Thirty-first streets near State.

"All the hotels in our city are now crowded to overflowing. The like was never seen before. The "cut-off" has completely ruined the ease of landlords and their employes, to say nothing of the great demand for beef, vegetables, etc. Where are the "cut-off" croakers now? Where are the manufacturers of indignation meetings? The "cut-off" is made and nobody but landlords is groaning, and they under the weight of coppers. Our private houses will have to entertain while more hotels can be built. Chicago is now more than realizing the predictions of its most sanguine friends. We are going to set Chicago down at 100,000 population at the close of 1855. Its growth both in population and wealth for the last two months has exceeded anything that the maddest enthusiast ever dreamed of. The rush of money here for investment from foreign capitalists is truly astonishing." . . . "Thus one after another the railroads are centering in our thriving city, contributing to make it the focus of the commerce and business of the great Northwest." . . . "The present prosperity in our city can be checked but in one way and that is by its unhealthiness in August. We must all turn our attention to doing away with the prejudice to our city in

consequence of rumored unhealthiness in this month. We should with all possible dispatch open and grade all our streets." "*Time to Sell.*—There is now a large amount of money in this city seeking real estate investments in blocks or large tracts of real estate. Foreign capitalists prefer to invest in large and contiguous blocks or tracts. Small lots are getting as unfashionable as uncomfortable. Nobody seems to want them." "The Town of Chicago will eventually be in the city of Chicago and many persons are now doing business in the city and are, to all intents and purposes, its citizens, who reside outside of the city limits. It is safe to say that the town outside has doubled its population within the past year and will add materially to swelling the population of the city."—(*Democrat*, May and June 17, 1852.)

The canal land sales, by May 27, 1852, amounted to \$220,000; much was waste land that had been reclaimed by the general drainage law. In May, 1852, the sewerage system of Mr. Garrett attracted the attention of local officials. On May 31 the Michigan Southern put on an express train. Although as early as 1848 the people wanted Wabash and Michigan avenues opened to the city limits, it had not been done by June 1, 1852. Steps to open Prairie and Indiana avenues were taken at this time; they were thronged with teams on their way to the railroad depots on the lake front. The widening of Madison street was continued to Wells. At this time the water commissioners bought of P. F. W. Peck for a reservoir site a tract at Adams and Quincy streets, 217½ feet on the former, for \$8,750; this is now the north part of the postoffice site. The city hall in the new market house on the North Side was the finest in the city. In June a new fire engine for company No. 4 was brought from Utica, New York. In June, 1852, the new postoffice was opened by George W. Dole, postmaster. Mail from New York to Chicago came in forty-six hours, but was delayed in transit for four and one-half hours. The Rock Island and the Michigan Southern companies in June began to lay out their depot grounds on Van Buren street. The Common Council appropriated \$500 with which to celebrate the Fourth of July. This city continued better and better to be a horse market; \$250 was paid by buyers for a good team. The United States steamer "Michigan" was here in June, 1852. On June 30 the hod carriers struck for a raise from 7 shillings to \$1. On July 5 the mercury reached 100 degrees. A lot 27 by 80 feet at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, opposite New Grace church and west of the public school building sold for \$1,400. Twenty feet frontage on Randolph street and eighty feet deep next west of the Sherman house sold in July for \$3,030. Beginning, the mail between New York and Chicago was sent over the New York Central lines and the Michigan Central. It was noted at this time that the railways drove away the wolves; the animals would not cross the iron tracks; the farmers at

twenty-mile prairie had been much troubled by them. On July 14 the Lake street bridge was put in operation. A market house to cost \$11,173 and to be built on the West Side was contracted for in July. Large numbers of Swedes were arriving here weekly. A memorial meeting in honor of Henry Clay was held by the bar and others. The city hospital, 18 by 40 feet, stood on the North Side two or three blocks from the river. Very fine illuminated daguerreotypes were taken by C. C. Kelsey at 96 Lake street. A. B. Dolton was first light keeper of the Calumet lighthouse in August. Perry's expedition to Japan was noticed here. In 1852 Chicago obtained \$20,000 for harbor improvements.

The Lake street bridge cost \$7,200; it was 414 feet long, including approaches, each approach being 115½ feet. The swing was 183 feet; width, 30 feet; weight, 90 tons; it required one minute and forty-five seconds to open. The eleven-acre estate of Giles Spring, from State street to the lake shore, was settled at this time. The O'Reilly & Bain telegraph line between Buffalo and New York was sold at auction May 17 for \$39,500; it was said to have cost \$300,000. The firemen's parade of June, 1852, with seven fire engines and their hose carts, three hose companies and one hook and ladder company, was the finest ever seen here up to that date. The census of June 1, 1852, gave Chicago a population of 38,733, of whom 345 were colored, 19,314 American born, 19,419 foreign born; owning the dwellings in which they reside, 3,156. The Calumet lighthouse was finally lighted for the first time August 14. By this time the system of running omnibuses had become very successful. Block 97, Section 27, South Chicago Town, sold at the rate of \$500 per acre. The lot at the corner of Jackson and State, 40 by 180 feet, sold for \$3,500 cash. The canal was supplied with lake water as far as Lockport; the pumps at Bridgeport took from the river every five minutes a body of water 40 by 120 by 5 feet. Speed's telegraph line absorbed Snow's line in Illinois in 1852. Section 3, Township 38, Range 14, sold for \$130 to \$150 per acre. A twenty-acre tract on the West Side, Section 3, Township 39, Range 13, sold for \$40 per acre. The United States Marine hospital was opened April 1, 1852. On September 29 there were over seventy vessels in Chicago harbor. The roof on the new courthouse was now being finished. The West Side market was nearly done. Ferrell & Ballou were constructing the hydraulic works for the city. The *Democrat* of September 29 said:

"The foundation of the edifice is laid twenty-five feet below the surface and is supported below this by 200 piles and a solid body of masonry two feet thick. The walls of the foundation which are now in progress are laid in water lime and are eight feet thick."

By October 1 the Chicago dry dock, 235 feet long, was nearly completed. At this time the artesian well being sunk by the Galena Railway company near their depot on the West Side, between Hal-

sted and Union streets, had reached a depth of 185 feet; clay and hardpan extended down 104 feet and marble and other rock the balance of the depth. Engine company No. 6 was on Lake street between Clinton and Jefferson. This year for the first time several of the stores here began to employ female clerks—as in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. About this time the *Tribune* passed to William Duane Wilson and Henry Fowler. The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* said in October, "Chicago is and must necessarily be the centering point of the most extensive system of railroads the world has ever seen." Already the following roads were in progress: 1, Chicago & Milwaukee; 2, Chicago & Fond du Lac; 3, Chicago & Galena; 4, Chicago & Quincy; 5, Chicago & Rock Island; 6, Chicago & Alton; 7, Illinois Central; 8, New Albany & Salem; 9, Cincinnati & Chicago; 10, Fort Wayne & Chicago; 11, Southern Michigan; 12, Central Michigan.

The *Prairie Farmer* began to be a power all over the West. It was simply impossible for Chicago to house all the people who came here to live in 1852; temporary houses were erected in all quarters. A lot 40 by 180 feet at Lake and Clark streets sold for \$16,000 in October, 1852. At first a single plank in depth was laid upon the streets, but later the planks were doubled. "*Bull's Head*.—The enterprising proprietor of this extensive stock depot has planked twelve yards of convenient size and furnished them with bunks to feed and tie up cattle. He has also two sets of scales and has every accommodation necessary for a large amount of stock."—(*Democrat*, November 25, 1852.)

Ten acres (outlot 26), Section 5, Township 39, Range 14, near the toll gate on the Northwest Plank Road, sold for \$10,000 in December, 1852; it had been bought at canal sale on May 10, 1849, for \$950. The great influx of California gold greatly stimulated all business enterprises here in 1852. On September 16 appeared the first number of the *Democrat Press* by J. L. Scripps and William Bross, with office in Swift's bank building. Mr. Dutch, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, said of Mr. Scripps, "He has been the great luminary in expounding all the absurd, wild and ridiculous theories on morals, religion, science and politics; the champion of Fourierism, socialism, communism, free-soilism, free trade and anti-bankism." An important omnibus line ran regularly between State street market and Bull's head tavern, Mathew Laffin, proprietor. Peck & Co. ran a line from Lake street bridge to State street, thence to Twelfth street. J. Frink & Co.'s line ran from Lake house on the North side to Clark street and along the latter to the Rock Island depot. These three lines ran regularly for customers who later patronized the street car lines. Then omnibus lines were the only satisfactory way to get around the city.

In the fall of 1852 Mayor Gurnee, who lived on the lake front at the foot of Adams street, was again compelled to build

shore protection at his own expense to prevent the waves from cutting through Michigan avenue. "Look at the history of Chicago for the last two years. How rapid has been her progress—how she has grown in wealth and population, and how changed the character of her business. What has done it? The canal, the Galena railroad and the certain knowledge that other great channels of travel and commerce would shortly be opened," said *Democratic Press* of October 9, 1852. On October 18 the Rock Island Co. ran regular trains to Joliet. A public meeting deploring the death of Daniel Webster was held in November. Irving hall was opened by its owner, Mr. Stearns, on November 20. At this time the steam pile driver of the Illinois Central was at work on the lake front track of that road. The American Car company began to build cars, axles, wheels, etc. Abraham Lincoln was here in December taking testimony for canal claimants. The packing of beef and pork at this time was immense. Coach and wagon making was large here—capital employed \$127,000; aggregate value of annual products \$210,445; number of vehicles 2,625; men employed 323. About the middle of December there were eighty-six vessels in port here. "We know one gentleman who purchased one hundred and twenty feet on Michigan avenue south of Van Buren street about a year ago. He has recently sold sixty-four feet for what the whole purchase cost him. The balance is worth at least \$100 per foot, making a clear advance of at least \$5,600," said the *Democratic Press* of December 20. Fire Engine No. 3 was called "Niagara." The growth of the city at this time was the wonder and delight of the inhabitants; even during the winter of 1852-3 new residents continued to pour in. The *Democratic Press* of January 1, 1853, said, "Within the last two years our hotel accommodations have been doubled and we are worse off now than then. The different public houses frequently have to turn away strangers for want of room. A few nights ago the Sherman House had to turn away over sixty on that account." On January 4, 1853, cars ran as far out as Morris, and ran regularly on the Rock Island to Joliet.

The old buildings on the public square were removed in January, 1853; the old watch-house being the first to go. About the middle of January it was proposed to extend the city limits, as the city population proper began to overflow the boundaries. At this time all of the Tremont house above the first story was rented to G. W. and D. A. Gage for \$12,000. The planking of the streets was not carried forward in 1852 as the wants of the city required; this was due to the dissatisfaction with the system. Ogden's bridge on the South branch was useful at this time. The new bridewell was located at the corner of Wells and Polk streets in January, 1853. Local writers yet could not dismiss the fixed notion that Chicago was bound to receive great benefit from trade through the St. Lawrence river. "The postage on letters handled at the Chicago post-

office during the quarter ending December 31, 1852, amounts to \$46,201.86. About seventy-five per cent. of this amount is for letters distributed. The above figures show an increase in the business of the office of thirty and a quarter per cent. over the corresponding quarter of the previous year," said the *Democratic Press* of February 3. By February 3 the walls of the old courthouse had been torn down. At this time the city clerk's office was removed from over the South side market to the new city hall in the courthouse. "Some of the good people of Milwaukee are greatly horrified at the idea of having a railroad built to their city by Chicago contractors. They call Mayor Crocker's recommendation of the proposition of Messrs. Wadsworth & Steele 'an attempt to sell Milwaukee to Chicago,' " said the *Democratic Press* of February 7. At this time the Board of Trade met in their rooms at the corner of Clark and South Water streets. Again the project of tunneling the river was considered by Council and people in February, 1853. By February 14 the Rock Island railroad was open to Ottawa. At this time the famous Bull's Head tavern on West Madison street—barns, sheds, fences and about two acres—was sold for about \$15,000. Said the *Democratic Press* February 21, "Never before at this season of the year have we met so many strange faces in Chicago. We have heard this remark again and again within a few weeks. The thing is very easily accounted for. Charge it to our railroads." The Western Plank Road company was organized in February to build westward on Lake street six and a half miles from the river; stock at the start sold for \$100 per share—par.

CITY MORTALITY.

	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852
January	33	26	52	60	30	48
February.....	23	31	62	57	29	45
March	32	41	36	53	35	44
April.....	29	31	49	50	35	64
May	36	48	127	43	45	71
June	27	41	172	27	36	91
July.....	53	46	411	240	70	179
August.....	65	65	242	466	247	384
September	87	60	164	174	161	368
October.....	55	63	97	70	53	202
November	50	65	64	46	45	85
December	30	43	42	49	58	75
	520	560	1518	1335	844	1656

The Oakwoods Cemetery association of Cook county was incorporated by Act of February 12, 1853, the incorporators being Joseph B. Wells, W. B. Herrick, John Evans, Norman B. Judd, W. B. Egan, Ebenezer Peck, J. Young Scammon, R. K. Swift and C. N. McKubbin; it was authorized to conduct a cemetery "near the City of Chicago in the County of Cook."

The Mayor-elect, Charles M. Gray, said in his inaugural that the financial affairs of the city were in a flattering and healthy condition; that little scrip had been issued for several years and provision for its redemption had been made; that money to meet all city obligations must be provided; that the debt of \$13,000 owed by the city to the county for the public buildings must be met; that the new Recorder's Court—a city affair—must be provided for; that the police department should be expanded at once to meet the growing city; that the important office of surveyor, about which there was some complaint, should be rendered effective and satisfactory; that the school fund should be rigidly maintained and secured; and that better rules concerning the payment of court expenses should be adopted.

The act of February 12, 1853, extended the limits of the city of Chicago to embrace the following tracts: North Division: All those parts of Sections 31 and 32, Township 40 north, Range 14 east, lying east of the center of the North branch of Chicago river and west half of Section 33, same township and range. South Division: All of fractional Section 27, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, and so much of the shore and bed of the lake as lie within one mile east of said section; and all that part of Section 28, same township and range, lying south and east of the South branch of the Chicago river. West Division: All those parts of Sections 28, 29 and 30, Township 39 north, Range 14 east, lying north of the South branch of the Chicago river and the branch thereof running west through said Section 30.

This act was an amendment to the act of February 14, 1851, to reduce the law incorporating Chicago and its several amendments into one act. The land above mentioned added to the North division was made a part of the Seventh ward; that of the West division was added to the Fifth ward; and that of the South division was added to the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards on their southern extremities, the east and west lines of each ward being extended south to embrace the new tracts. The city clerk was authorized to couple together two or more taxes levied by the Common Council and general over the whole city, or over one of the three divisions, provided he should designate each tax rate under proper names and columns. This act also repealed so much of the act of February 23, 1847, as created South Chicago school district and included therein any of the lands above provided for by this act.

On April 4, 1853, a beautiful mirage of the eastern shore of Lake Michigan opposite Chicago was seen here; the shore line, forests, streams and buildings could be seen. In 1852-53, for the first time, merchants in the West learned that they could buy goods in Chicago as cheap as in New York, thus saving freight, delay, etc. In April, 1853, under the advices of the Board of Trade, the wharfage and storage charges were regulated and improved. The Buffalo Com-

mercial Advertiser at this time predicted that the lines of travel and commerce would run south of Lake Michigan, thus leaving Chicago, like Milwaukee, a town of local importance only. Many others in the East made the same prediction. While their predictions were not fulfilled, it cannot be denied that there was such a possibility in view of the cut-off policy of the railroads. The facts that Chicago fought against the cut-off policy and that no important town movement was made at the mouth of the Calumet river or in Indiana at the southern extremity of the lake, were sufficient to force all the railways to center in this city. In July, when the news was received here that the railways had united to form east and west connections south of the city, there was much excitement. The *Democratic Press*, on June 22, thus explained matters and the excitement subsided: "We have known for a long while that both of the rival roads from the East had, or believed they had, ample authority for forming a connection with a Southwestern road and designed doing so whenever it best answered their purpose. The Michigan Southern intends connecting with the Rock Island road; the Michigan Central with the Illinois Central, the Chicago & Alton, and probably the Central Military Tract roads. We have never been frightened in view of these connections. Chicago will for all time to come command the trade of the country traversed by these roads. But the "cut-off" still has terrors for some of our people."

A terrible railroad accident occurred April 26 about ten miles south of Chicago at the junction of the Michigan Southern and Michigan Central railways, through which about sixteen were killed and nearly fifty wounded. At that date trains were not required to slow up or stop at crossings. But the coroner's jury found the train crews of both roads guilty of gross carelessness and neglect. The journeymen shoemakers struck in April. In May Warren Parker bought all the city omnibuses and thereafter operated them; before this date they had been run by the hotels—Sherman, Tremont, Matteson, City, American, New York, Doty, Commercial and others. "We counted over one hundred persons at Clark street bridge the other day, who stood in the rain fully thirty minutes waiting for the bridge to close. The \$20,000 now annually lost by the bridge nuisance would go a long way toward building a tunnel," said the *Democratic Press* of May 5. At this date the piles for the Illinois Central track along the lake front were being rapidly driven. Canal sales of about \$1,000,000 again took place in May. The tunnel question was again agitated in June. It was announced that the total cost of the new courthouse, including fence and furniture, was \$114,055.55. Despite the great number of arrivals here, there was actually a dearth of laborers for buildings, railways, etc. "The city of Chicago has built herself up, doubled her trade, doubled her manufactures, trebled the value of her real estate and rendered it saleable by a single act of policy—that of making herself a railroad center."

—(*Detroit Advertiser*, June, 1853.) During a fire on the West Side in June, 1853, the private wells and cisterns there were soon exhausted, whereupon a line of men half a mile long to the river was formed and an abundance of water was thus secured. In June, 1853, the city clerk was authorized to advertize for plans for a tunnel under the river; this is believed to have been the first official action in the matter.

“The pipe of the new waterworks has all been laid in the North division of the city; in about a week more it will all be down on the West Side and by the first of August all down on the South division—thirty miles in all. The crib work to be put down in the lake is all prepared. . . . The engineer hopes to be able to have the entire work completed by the middle of October. That will be the proudest day Chicago has ever seen.”—(*Democratic Press*, July 2, 1853.)

Although the arrival of lumber was very great, yet in June, 1853, so enormous was the shipment of the same westward and its use here, that building lumber was actually scarce in this city. The Blue Island Plank Road company called for subscriptions in July; the line was to be a continuation of Hoosier (Blue Island) avenue through Canalport to Blue Island. The *Democratic Press* of July 12 said: “It is inside of the mark to say that the commerce of Chicago has been more than quadrupled since the opening of the canal and the first section of the Galena railway.” It was proposed that the following parking should be built:

“On the South Side, in addition to Dearborn Park, Lake Park and the Courthouse Square, two parks of ten acres each between State street and the river, north of Twelfth street, and one of ten and one of fifty acres between Twelfth street and a line drawn west of Myrick’s. On the West Side, two of ten and two of fifty acres at proper distances from the river and from each other. On the North Side, two of ten and one of fifty acres, properly located. This, perhaps, to the minds of some seems to be a large amount of precious land to devote—perhaps waste is the word they would use—for such a purpose. The necessity for them does not appear, as it will be fifty years hence when Chicago shall contain half a million people. Five years ago \$3,000 would have purchased more land suitable for such purposes than \$500,000 will now. For the time being the wide streets and open spaces answer all the purposes of parks, but the latter will soon be covered with dwellings and stores.”—(*Democratic Press*, July 11, 1853.)

“We well remember the fears which were expressed by many of our citizens upon the completion of the canal lest that important work should merely prove an elongation of the lake on the one hand and of the Illinois river on the other, bearing northward or southward the trade of a region of country which had hitherto come to Chicago. The same class of persons foreboded results equally

as disastrous to our city by the completion of the various lines of railroad which are to center in Chicago, and for the same reason. But how different the result!" . . . "Tuesday afternoon (July 12, 1853) we passed down the ninth division of the Illinois Central railroad to Kankakee, returning on yesterday. It was opened on Monday (the 11th), as our readers are aware."—(*Democratic Press*, July 14, 1853.)

At the mass meeting to consider the tunnel question on July 22, 1853, Mayor Gray presided. The following citizens were appointed a committee on resolutions: B. S. Morris, E. C. Larned, G. S. Hubbard, G. F. Foster, Alderman Dwyer, Peter Page, W. H. Stickney and D. S. Cameron. It was "*Resolved*, That this meeting do hereby call upon the Common Council of this city to take measures to have a tunnel built as soon as practicable."

"There is hardly a branch of mechanical business that is not prospering in our city. One cannot turn a corner or walk the length of a block without observing some class of mechanics busily employed at their avocation. Especially is this true in regard to all those connected with house building." . . . "The present force of the night police is twenty men. Owen McCarthy is captain, James Donahue lieutenant, which leaves eighteen men to be employed on the watch. They start out on their beats at eight o'clock in the evening and come in at four o'clock in the morning. There are two men on each beat and they always go in company. There are five beats in the South Division, two in the North, and two in the West."—(*Democratic Press*, March, 1853.)

"Last Saturday afternoon the officers of the Rock Island Railroad company treated a portion of our citizens to a most delightful ride. The company assembled at the depot at four o'clock and then, all things being ready and all aboard, the hosts gave the signal and the train was off for Blue Island." . . . —(*Democratic Press*, April 11, 1853.) "The amount of travel now pouring over the great thoroughfares which lead into this city is truly astounding. Every train that comes in or goes out is full to overflowing. As an indication of the amount of travel daily passing through our city, we publish the following statement of the number of meals served during the last five days at the Sherman house: Monday, 569; Tuesday, 628; Wednesday, 674; Thursday, 684; Friday, 731. This, be it remembered, is but one of the ten or twelve hotels of the city—all of which are taxed to their utmost capacity."—(*Press*, April 23, 1853.)

"During the rains of the last fortnight the streets have been silently teaching the existence of a great want in our young city—prompt and vigorous measures for a thorough and effective system of sewerage. Situated as our city is upon a substratum of clay totally impervious to water and with but slight natural grades, it follows that most of the water which falls remains either upon

the surface or passes off by the slow process of evaporation. . . . No city upon the continent requires a thorough drainage more than Chicago. None would be more benefited by it—none can be drained so cheaply and effectually. . . . The system of sewerage heretofore adopted in this city has served its day. . . . Although it is but two or three years since sewers were sunk in our principal streets, we nevertheless believe that, could a section of them be casually disclosed to public view, it would be regarded as one of the most remarkable curiosities of the day, and the minds of the public would be filled with wonder at the short-sighted policy which dictated such inefficient and ephemeral structures for so important a purpose. *We want no more wooden sewers in Chicago.* . . . We are arriving at a point in the history of our city when we must enter upon some general plan of sewerage. Let not another dollar be expended in works of this character until a definite and judicious system has been determined upon. Enough money has been wasted upon public improvements in Chicago.”—(*Democratic Press*, May 5, 1853.) The following plans of city drainage were proposed at this date: 1. On the principle of declination; 2. Drainage vats and pumps to clear them; 3. Main and branch drains in each division; 4. Deep canals at definite intervals.

Early in July the Rock Island railroad began to take shipments for points westward of the western terminus of the canal. The tunnel committee was making elaborate and searching investigations. The Palmer omnibus line soon had rivals—S. B. & M. O. Walker established one in July, 1853. New wheat in August brought 98 cents to \$1.03 per bushel. There was a united movement of the owners of buildings against the carpenters about this date. Eastern “drummers” for the first time in considerable numbers began to drum for trade not only here but farther westward; this was a step by Eastern wholesalers to retain the trade that was fast going to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, etc. When the Illinois Central tracks were first laid along the lake front, they were out a considerable distance from the shore line, leaving a body of water between. It was proposed in July to fill in the space between the tracks and the shore line and convert the same into a park. In March, 1853, a Chicago-built locomotive was turned out from the shops of the Galena & Chicago railway and was named “J. B. Turner,” for the president of the company. A large octagonal reservoir was built about this time at Clark and Adams streets; it was made of boiler iron, was supplied with a twelve-inch pipe, contained 500,000 gallons, and was twenty feet in diameter, twenty-eight feet deep and elevated sixty feet. Yellow fever in New Orleans caused much consternation here in August; the previous visits of the cholera were not forgotten. By September 6, \$3,294 was raised for the sufferers at New Orleans; by September 12 it was \$4,394. Large numbers of foreigners not able to speak



John A. Gauger

English passed through here daily for the West. In June, 1852, the Legislature incorporated the "Cook County Drainage Commissioners" and empowered them to drain the lands around Chicago. This they did in 1852-53—built many drains through the city, at a cost of about \$30,000, by July, 1853, and in the main advanced this sum from their own pockets or borrowed it on their own responsibility. They put assessments on the lands benefited, but did not get what was due them and so asked judgment against the delinquents. Before Judge Rucker there were filed two objections that the law was unconstitutional and void and that Jefferson was exempted by the last Legislature from the operation of the law. The court overruled the constitutional objection, but sustained the Jefferson objection. I. N. Arnold, George Manierre and G. W. Thompson were the attorneys for the commissioners, and Grant Goodrich, C. B. Hosmer, E. Martin and A. N. Fullerton were the attorneys for the objectors. This judgment resulted as follows: All land outside of Jefferson, delinquent, was to be sold, and in the end Jefferson would have to pay for the ditches already built there.

"Drainage by the commissioners met with pretty severe opposition in some quarters in the outset; but the evident benefit resulting from the work has changed the minds of all, save the citizens of the only territory in Cook county in which the valuation list shows a decrease in the valuation of real estate during the past year. Jefferson township stands alone in that unenviable position. It was she who protested against the assessment; it was she alone who desired to be relieved (?) from the tax; and she alone now has her sloughs and her mire. . . . Several individuals of Jefferson township are now forming a board of their own for the purpose of draining their own lands. These gentlemen protested against the petition of certain citizens of Jefferson township presented last winter to the Legislature, for the exemption of this township from the operations of the drainage law. They knew that the general weal would be sacrificed to the pecuniary saving of vast profits of the few. The law passed, however, but applied so far only as to free her from tax after the date of the passage of the act. W. B. Ogden said: 'If you want high lands, dig deep ditches.'"—("Jefferson" in the *Democratic Press*, September 15, 1853.)

The city directory of December, 1853, gave Chicago a population of 55,500. There were 156 lawyers, 106 doctors, forty-two churches, six public schools with thirty-one teachers, ten colleges and high schools, four military companies (one mounted), twenty-four periodicals, of which seven were dailies, sixteen weeklies, four monthlies and eight religious. The fire department consisted of twelve companies with a total of about 600 men, eight good engines and three hose carriages. In November, 1853, the Council changed the name of Hoosier avenue to Blue Island avenue. It crossed the

canal and the South branch, formed a junction with Archer road, and then passed south to Brighton, where the Union Stock Yards now are. On December 6 there was an excursion over the Illinois & Wisconsin railway to Elk Grove. There was great dearth of water in November and December; the hydrants were inadequate and peddlers' carts again made their appearance. The newspapers of 1853 are filled with railway extension notices and with predictions of Chicago's railway growth and supremacy. Fierce attacks upon the water commissioners for failure to have the works ready in October as agreed were made late in 1853. At this time the drainage committee was busy laying its assessments. In October the hotels were so crowded that the newspapers called for the construction of others. Vessels grounded on the sand bar at the harbor entrance at this time. The tax of Chicago in 1853 was as follows: City tax, \$58,946.40; school, \$25,262.74; state, \$8,420.91; building, \$16,841.83; water, \$16,841.83; market, \$7,243.92; lamp, \$2,105.02; whole tax, \$135,662.65. The valuation of real estate was \$13,130,677; personal property, \$3,711,154; total valuation, \$16,841,831. About this time New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other Eastern cities, which had begun an elaborate system of selling goods by sample throughout the West, were seen to be aiming at the life of Western wholesalers; a great outcry against them was therefore raised. In the end Western wholesalers were compelled to adopt the same custom—to sell by sample and drummers.

On December 31 the city had eight railroads in operation, with thirty-seven trains arriving and leaving daily; 7,627 dwellings; 9,435 families; population, 60,652—native white 29,134, foreign white 29,404, colored 583; stores and other business places, 1,184; schools of all kinds, 54; churches, 61; manufactories, 196. In 1847 Chicago had imports valued at \$2,641,852 and exports at \$2,296,299. In 1852 there were, imports \$8,338,639, exports \$10,709,333. The total value of real and personal property of Chicago in 1840 was \$1,829,420; in 1847 it was \$6,071,402; in 1853 it was \$16,841,831.

The daily papers were the *Democratic Press, Journal, Tribune, Democrat, Courant, Commercial Advertiser* and *Staats Zeitung*; tri-weeklies, *Northwestern Christian Advocate, Budget, Democratic Press, Democrat, Evangelist, Free West, Garden City, Herald, Journal, New Courant, Olive Branch of the West, Staats Zeitung, Tribune, Times and Tablet*; semi-monthly, *Sheldon's Bank Note Reporter*; monthlies, *Prairie Farmer, Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal, Youths' Temperance Banner*; bi-monthly, *Homeopath.*

The market houses were leased for the following sums: State street market, 1852 \$1,808, 1853 \$1,900; Market street market, 1852 \$320, 1853 \$320; Randolph street market, 1852 \$911, 1853 \$720; North Side market, 1852 \$905, 1853 \$845. In January, 1854, wheat

was worth \$1.15. On the 23d the mercury stood at 17 degrees below zero. On January 26, 1854, hydrant water was forced to all parts of the city where pipes had been laid. It flowed from the North to the West Side through a pipe at Kinzie street bridge; thence it came to the South Side from the West Side through a pipe laid across the river at South Adams street; but later a pipe across the main river at Dearborn street brought water directly from the North to the South Side.

By act of the Legislature Cook county came into possession of 18,000 to 20,000 acres of swamp land—mostly on the Calumet and easy of drainage. In January, 1854, the county authorities requested the further right to sell these lands to a company that would drain the same and construct a harbor at the mouth of the Calumet. At this time there were nearly 600 places in the city where liquor was sold, and it was estimated that two-fifths of such places conducted gambling games of some sort and many of them were bad resorts. In 1853 the number of arrests was 2,449, of which 2,237 were caused by liquor. There were 220 licensed groceries (saloons) and nearly 400 without license. Capital invested in the liquor business amounted to about \$1,000,000.—(From statistics collected by Rev. Mr. Archibald Kenyon under the direction of the Cook County Maine Law League.)

A quantity of Wisconsin wheat to be delivered in Buffalo in the spring of 1854 sold here in January, 1854, at \$1.35 per bushel; good winter wheat was worth here in January \$1.28. Corn deliverable in Buffalo was worth 60 cents per bushel and oats 30 cents; choice hogs, \$4.95. Prices were thus sent soaring by the European demand. The whole Legislature visited Chicago in February, 1858, upon invitation of the Common Council. It began to be noted at this time that Chicago, with its numerous railways, was the central point from which to go everywhere—"it was in everybody's way." On February 20, 1854, the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway company offered to plank Canal or Clinton street, providing they were permitted to run their proposed "horse railway" (street railway) into the city. This was the first public project to run street cars in Chicago. Land on the West Side for a park to be called "Union" was bought of S. S. Hayes, W. S. Johnson, Jr., and an adjoining tract of W. S. Davidson, Isaac Shelly, Jr., and S. L. Baker. The first tract comprised 10,948 acres and the addition Lot 5. The sum of \$57,024.66 was paid for all. The tract was bounded by Lake, Reuben, Warren and two diagonal streets on the east. In February, 1854, William B. Ogden, while in Europe, obtained a valuable collection of books which he designed as a nucleus for a public library for the city. He managed to secure the books as a contribution on the proposition of an interchange by the state of Illinois with the governments of France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. There were books, pamphlets, maps,

drawings, engravings, etc., selected by him. He proposed the establishment of a public library and agreed to give \$1,000 if \$50,000 were raised, or \$3,000 if \$100,000 were raised. This was the real start of Chicago's present splendid public library.

In nearly all reform movements of the forties and fifties Grant Goodrich, Dr. N. S. Davis and Thomas B. Bryan were active and enthusiastic participants and leaders. On February 28, 1854, wheat was \$1.08. A survey of Chicago harbor in March showed but eight feet of water over the sandbar; a subscription of \$600 was promptly raised to clear it; by March 10 the amount had grown to \$1,000 to be expended under the direction of the Board of Trade. "Our harbor, after all, is the life of Chicago. Shut it up and Chicago would be a railroad center, it is true; but her lake commerce is, after all, the mainspring of her prosperity. This fact is well understood by our business men, and hence their prompt attention to everything that affects so vitally the best interests of the city."—(*Democratic Press*, March 9, 1854.)

Again in the spring of 1854, as for several seasons past, there were too few buildings to accommodate the people; rents were very high and business men declared "We must have more room." All old residents noted the enormous proportion of foreigners here. The new city charter forbade the use of more than \$100,000 credit by the city authorities in one year. In 1853-54 Union Park was bought on the credit of the city, of which one-third was assessed to the property benefited. A new city hospital was projected. The new water works were not wholly satisfactory, had taken too long and had cost too much. The Legislature accordingly granted the city the right to raise an additional sum to complete the works. The bridewell was used principally for petty offenders from the Recorder's court. Congress granted the request of the city to widen the river at old Fort Dearborn. New bridges were built and the tunnel was considered. A uniform grade of sidewalks was very important in the estimation of all persons and began to take form late in 1853. All things considered the most notable circumstance of 1853 was the large number of wholesale houses established. The Board of Trade duly considered the pending question of opening a channel across the St. Clair flats. The plan embraced the opening of a ship canal from Lake Erie to Lake Michigan. Mr. Ogden in the spring of 1854 wrote urgently from Paris about it. The artesian well at the Galena station on the West Side encountered 104 feet of blue clay; 30 feet of marble; 9 feet of soapstone, and 342 feet of solid limestone. At 180 feet good water was found, but it would not rise to the surface. E. Sherman, E. I. Tinkham and L. W. Clark were the original proprietors of Holstein, the suburb on the West Side along the North branch. In 1854 goods began to be imported directly from Europe. "Why pay New York jobbers?" it was asked.

Ten or fifteen years ago, or until the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, the principal trade of Chicago was from Lafayette, Terre Haute and other Wabash towns. The streets of Chicago were thronged continually with wagons and prairie schooners from the Wabash valley. One of the principal streets of that city was named Wabash avenue in commemoration of the vast amount of trade and the immense number of teams that daily poured into the Garden City from the Wabash."—(Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier*, March 30, 1854.)

The writer of the Annual Reviews of Chicago in January, 1854, stated that the postoffice was receiving fourteen daily mails and several weekly and semi-weekly mails; that the receipts for the quarter ending January 1, 1854, were over \$130,000; that an average of 30,000 letters and seventy-five bags containing 45,000 newspapers, passed through daily. About 5,000 letters were received and sent out daily by Chicagoans.

The act of February 28, 1854, amendatory to the act to reduce the law incorporating the city of Chicago, provided that the corporate limits and jurisdiction of the city of Chicago should be extended to Lake Michigan and should include so much of the waters and bed of said Lake as lie within one mile of the shore thereof and east of the present boundaries of the city. It was provided in this act that in case of more than one vacancy in the office of alderman in any ward, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes should have the longest term, etc.; that the vacancy in 1854 in the Chicago water commissioners should be filled from the West division, that of 1855 from the North division and that of 1856 from the South division; that the city marshal should be elected for two years; that the Common Council should have power to borrow \$100,000 for the use of the water works, provided two-thirds of the Council should concur; that the Recorder's court should sentence criminals to the bridewell; that when expedient the Council could elect a superintendent of special assessments; that they could purchase and improve suitable grounds for a house of refuge and correction and to erect buildings thereon; that they could authorize the construction of tunnels under the Chicago river and its branches; that private persons should have the protection of their property; that the Council could regulate the keeping of lumber yards within the fire limits of the city; that they could annually thereafter levy not to exceed a mill on the dollar to meet the interest accruing on the funded debt of the city; that if the expenses of either of the three divisions should exceed its proportion of the revenue, the Common Council could collect such excess by special pro rata assessment on that division.

In 1852-53 (winter) only one railway entered Chicago—the Galena & Chicago—and was finished only a few miles out. Now (January, 1854) there were 1,621 finished miles and 7,779 pro-

jected miles radiating from Chicago. By May, 1854, there were forty-six trains daily, making ninety-two arrivals and departures daily. The population had doubled; the same of real estate and of all property. Already it was "a great railroad center." And Chicago in her corporate capacity had not invested a dollar in them. All were projected and built by private enterprise. The railroad bonds of other cities were hawked about Wall street, but Chicago's were not. Galena railway stock was high above par—so far as to surprise eastern capitalists.

Lots on Michigan avenue between Adams and Jackson were held at \$200 a front foot; this was regarded as an extraordinary figure, but the land was worth it. During the spring of 1854 there was wonderful activity in real estate of all kinds. In March coal sold at \$9 per ton, due to the large increase in population for which suitable calculation had not been made. Without asking permission from the government—wholly disregarding all red tape—the city authorities took possession of the government dredging boat and began using it to clear out the bar at the harbor entrance. The subject of sewerage was thoroughly discussed at this time. All government buildings here were much too small and inadequate to meet the wants of the public. The appropriations for the Chicago lighthouse were as follows: In 1849, \$15,000; in 1851, \$4,498.39; in 1852, \$6,300; total, \$25,798.39, of which amount only \$13,500 had been spent by April, 1854. Another sale of canal lands occurred in May; there were about 200 lots in Chicago remaining unsold and about 90,000 acres between this city and La Salle. Measures to secure a lifeboat for the city were taken at this time. The stone cutters struck for higher wages in June; at Athens the non-union and union men clashed in a serious riot.

On June 7, 1854, choice winter wheat was \$1.50 per bushel; good winter wheat, \$1.40; spring wheat, \$1.30; corn, 43 to 49 cents; oats, 30 to 35 cents. The big bell for the new courthouse, six feet in diameter, six feet high and weighing about 10,000 pounds, was cast in the foundry of H. W. Rincker, of this city; it was ready in June. Notices similar to the following appeared in almost every local newspaper at this date:

"What Crowds!—Twelve hundred passengers arrived in the four trains of the Michigan Southern railroad and 800 emigrants—making 2,000 passengers by a single line. The same number of emigrants arrived by the same road last Saturday evening. Is it any wonder that the West grows?" . . . "A change is coming over South Clark street. It is being transformed from a street of private residences to a business thoroughfare."—(*Democratic Press*, June 29, 1854.)

The firemen held a splendid review in June, 1854. Great efforts to secure an appropriation from the city treasury with which to celebrate the Fourth of July were made at this time, but resulted in

failure, although such an appropriation had been made in 1853. It was regarded as a dangerous precedent which should be broken. Public meetings were held and much bitterness was manifested. Many country people came to town to see the eclipse in June. It is related that a citizen of Chicago planted a quantity of beans, but when they grew up, noticing that the beans were on top of the stalks and thinking that he had made a mistake and planted them wrong side up, he pulled them up and reversed them; his neighbors said he did not know beans.

VOTE OF APRIL, 1854.	For Tunnel.	Against Tunnel.
First ward.....	85	127
Second ward.....	96	146
Third ward.....	106	142
Fourth ward.....	50	143
Fifth ward.....	48	288
Sixth ward.....	66	155
Seventh ward.....	242	10
Eighth ward.....	594	8
Ninth ward.....	no vote	
	1,287	1,019

The tunnel question continued to be investigated and discussed at intervals during 1854. The new Lake View hotel was opened July 4. In spite of every precaution cholera again made its appearance here in June and was deadlier than ever before. The deaths in June, 1851, were 36; in 1852, 91; in 1853, 82; and in 1854, 331. Those who could possibly get away scattered in every direction and the hush of death fell upon all ranks and ages. The Board of Health made heroic efforts without avail. A cholera hospital was opened one and three-fourths miles south of Madison street, nearly midway between Clark street and the river. It was one and a half stories high, enclosed by a tall fence and completely isolated. Many emigrants were overtaken here by the cholera and required care. S. Lisle Smith, Chicago's most brilliant orator, died at this time, but not of cholera it was said. The ire of Chicago was again kindled in August upon receipt of the news that President Pierce had vetoed the river and harbor bill on the ground of unconstitutionality.

The summer of 1854 was probably the hottest and driest ever known in this section of the country. The hot weather began on July 3, and by August 5 there had been twenty days when the mercury registered over 80 degrees; fourteen days over 85 degrees, and ten days 90 degrees and over. Then there was a long period with the mercury over 70 and 80 degrees, with a short stretch of over 90 from August 21 to August 24, inclusive, but on September 1 the mercury shot up to 94 degrees and was 92 on the 2d, 92 on the 3d, 94 on the 4th, 94 on the 5th and 82 on the 6th.

Heating houses by steam began to be considered in 1854. Stockmen complained that there was in vogue here no system to bring

all sellers and buyers of cattle, hogs, etc., together. There were two principal centers for stockmen—one at Bull's Head, on West Madison street, and one at Myrick's yards, south on the lake shore. Sometimes prices varied at these two centers, so that both buyers and sellers were obliged to visit each yard several times a day to learn what market changes had taken place. The new water works were no sooner ready than they were put in operation to their utmost capacity. By September 18 the following buildings were supplied: 1,164 on the South Side, 465 on the North Side and 459 on the West Side. By June 30 there had been spent for the water works \$351,788, on construction account; \$46,050, on interest, and \$29,761 on miscellaneous items; total, \$427,599.

"Thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine passengers arrived and departed from the depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad last week. Our ten railroads are pouring their crowds into our city and through it and our hotels are overflowing." . . . "Never in the history of Chicago have the streets of our city given so clear evidence of intense activity as for the past few weeks. Carriages, drays and vehicles of all descriptions fill the streets, and the sidewalks are literally crowded with people *in a hurry*, rushing in all directions. The hotels are crowded to overflowing and those who arrive by the evening trains are fortunate if they find a place to lie down on the parlor floor till morning." . . . Yesterday at 12 o'clock we counted twenty-eight sails outside beating up to get near the harbor so as to come in with a change of the wind, which was then blowing a gale off shore. It died away before night and by the assistance of tugs nearly everything had got inside the harbor by dark. As yet we have no tug here which can bring in a large vessel in a gale or hardly in a stiff breeze." . . . "Yesterday we examined the first building we have seen heated by steam in Chicago—Lake View house."—(*Democratic Press*, October and November, 1854.)

In September, 1854, the new Metropolitan hall was ready for occupancy; it was owned by Messrs. Gurley, was 61 by 99 feet and seated from 1,800 to 2,000 persons. It was noted by the newspapers about October 1 that grocery and provision stores began to be opened much farther south on Clark and State streets than ever before, and that residences on the downtown streets were being rapidly supplanted by business establishments. On October 4 winter wheat was \$1.30 to \$1.40; spring wheat, \$1; corn, 54 cents; oats, 35 cents. 'Change began to be a power here by this time; they did a large business at the Board of Trade rooms. The travel over the Clark street bridge was enormous; a close estimate early in October fixed the number of persons crossing at 24,000 and the number of teams at 6,000, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. During this time the bridge was open about three hours to permit the passage of nearly one hundred boats, causing great annoyance and incon-

venience. The citizens "demanded" the construction of a tunnel under the main river. It was observed that more out of town merchants were here to buy goods than were ever seen before; in fact, the wholesalers began to run short by November 1. Competition forced the merchants to adopt the credit system; sales on from three to six months' time began to be made.

The semi-annual parade of the fire department took place on October 25. At this date J. A. Donnelly was chief engineer, and Delos Chapell first assistant engineer. The parade was as follows: John Miel's band, mayor and Common Council, hook and ladder No. 1, Philadelphia hose No. 1, Hope hose No. 2, Illinois hose No. 3, Fire King hose No. 1, Fire King engine No. 1, band, Kenosha hose No. 1, Kenosha engine No. 1, Metamora hose No. 2, Metamora engine No. 2, Third Assistant Engineer Silas McBride, Niagara hose No. 3, theater band, Niagara engine No. 3, Excelsior engine No. 5, Excelsior hose No. 5, Adrian band, Adrian Protection engine No. 2, Adrian hose No. 2, Light Guard band, Garden City engine No. 6, Garden City hose No. 6, Naperville band, Eagle engine No. 7, Eagle hose No. 7, Wabansia hose No. 8, Wabansia engine No. 8. The ceremonies closed with an excellent exhibit of water throwing on the lake front with water drawn from the lake and from hydrants.

It was now heralded abroad that Chicago was the greatest *primary* grain market in the world; Buffalo and Odessa handled more grain, but not from primary sources. A mass meeting to consider the question of sewerage was held on December 20, 1854; Mayor Milliken presided. Resolutions to the following effect were passed: 1. The condition of the city demanded at once a complete and comprehensive system of sewerage. 2. Great danger to property and injury to health would otherwise result. 3. The site of the city, if properly drained, would render the location healthful. 4. There was nothing impracticable in such a system. 5. The City Council did not have sufficient continuity and fixity to accomplish such a task. 6. The work demanded a separate and distinct board of sewerage commissioners to carry the system to a finality.

About thirty feet of the river bank where old Fort Dearborn had stood was removed to widen the harbor and the dirt thus taken away was deposited on South Water street between Dearborn and Wabash. The financial crisis of October and November caused business men much annoyance and loss. On November 18 the newspapers boasted that Chicago had direct railway connection with the Mississippi river at Rock Island and Galena. A lot 25 by 80 feet on the east side of Clark street near Washington, which had been bought in 1852 for \$2,300, was sold in 1854 for \$8,000. In October trees were planted in the courthouse square. The Council ordered Dearborn street extended southward from Monroe to Jackson and there to be connected with Edina place. At this time Dear-

born street between Madison and Monroe was only thirty-three feet wide. It was at this time that Doctor Dyer, for \$26,000, sold a lot at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets to the government to be used as a site for a postoffice and customhouse. Bids had been called for and it was claimed that his tract was too far south and away from the business center and that he had been shown special favors in the award. There were recriminations and considerable ill feeling over the matter. It was claimed that Doctor Dyer's lot was sold for \$15,000 more than it was worth. The propositions submitted were as follows, the last being that of Doctor Dyer:

Corner Adams and Clark, 120x140 feet.....	\$ 47,000
Corner La Salle and Randolph, 140x140 feet.....	121,500
Corner La Salle and Randolph, 130x140 feet.....	102,800
Corner Randolph and Wells, 120x140 feet.....	74,000
Washington, between Presbyterian and Baptist churches, 133x180 feet.....	80,000
Corner La Salle and Washington, 120x140 feet.....	60,000
Corner Lake and Market (old Sauganash), 120x140 feet....	85,000
Corner Dearborn and Washington, 120x140 feet.....	59,000
Corner Dearborn and Monroe, 120x140 feet.....	26,000

The dissatisfaction continued to grow until at last a public meeting to voice the view of the people was held, with Mayor Milliken as chairman, and W. L. Newberry, head of the committee on resolutions. The resolutions embraced the following points: 1. That the lot selected was unsuitable and unsatisfactory. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury would probably be willing to sell the Dyer lot and buy another better suited for the purpose. 3. That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Secretary of the Treasury to learn what could be done. 4. That the State Legislature be asked not to grant the government a site until the same should be satisfactory to the citizens.

There were large sales of lots in Holstein in December, 1854—particularly in Pierce's addition—on the West Side near the North branch. Winter wheat was \$1.35 to \$1.40 in November, but by December 1 had dropped to \$1.12 to \$1.25. On December 11 it was \$1.35 to \$1.40. The committee of nine appointed by the citizens to prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature in favor of a board of sewerage commissioners reported in January, 1845, and the proposed law was duly considered by all Chicago in mass meeting. The bill as first prepared provided for three commissioners from each of the three city divisions and for a sewerage fund of \$500,000. The people voted acceptance of the bill and it was forwarded to the Legislature, and, with some changes, became a law. The immediate necessity for a sufficient sewerage system was conceded by all residents, but the Common Council feared to take action in so important a measure and the citizens dreaded the expense. An appeal to the Legislature was the final resort. The *Democrat*, edited by John Wentworth, had opposed the new water-

works and now disfavored the proposed sewerage system on the ground of the enormous expense.

YEAR.	Chicago Mortality.	Population.
1847	520	16,859
1848	560	19,724
1849	1,519	23,047
1850	1,332	28,620
1851	836	32,000
1852	1,649	38,733
1853	1,206	60,652
1854	3,827	70,000

In 1854 over 1,400 died of cholera.

Choice winter wheat sold here on January 17 at \$1.50 per bushel. The years 1853 and 1854 were noted for the number of industrial unions organized. Almost every trade effected such action. Lots on Clark street between Washington and Madison sold in January, 1855, for \$300 per front foot; the same lots two years before sold for \$60 per front foot. Again in January another mass meeting to protest against the location of the new postoffice at Dearborn and Monroe streets was held. One of the severest snow storms that ever visited Chicago swept this locality in 1855. For a week all business was suspended. The railways were completely tied up. It was observed that this was an entirely new experience for the railroads and the city. On February 23 Isaac Cook, postmaster, opened the postoffice on the west side of Dearborn street, in the first brick block south of Randolph.

The city's receipts for 1854 were as follows: General fund, \$298,413.08; local tax, South division, \$60,969.82; local tax, West division, \$30,868.54; local tax, North division, \$33,087.27; total receipts, \$423,338.71. The expenses were as follows: General fund, \$247,591.57; local expense, South division, \$82,146.87; local expense, West division, \$39,309.19; local expense, North division, \$39,854.76; total expenses, \$408,902.39. There was on hand in the city treasury on February 1, 1855, \$14,436.32.

"And yet, for all these railroads, Chicago in her corporate capacity has never expended a single dollar. Eastern and foreign capital, proverbially cautious, and even skeptical though it be, has done the mighty work. There has been no spasmodic effort to accomplish it. . . . Compared with other cities, Chicago owes but a mere nominal sum. Her principal debt is for her waterworks, and her revenue derived from water rents will ere long pay the interest and in the end liquidate the debt. She has now adopted a general and it is believed efficient plan of sewerage for which an additional loan has been made. Most of the streets yet remain to be paved, from the necessities of the case plank having been heretofore used." It was argued that if Chicago had thus grown in twenty-five years while only 50,000 square miles of country between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains had become settled, what

would she become when the whole 700,000 square miles of that territory had become settled. It was not to the credit of Chicago that she had done nothing to aid the railways; but there was no occasion for her to do so.

In an act of February 14, 1855, supplemental to the act to incorporate the Chicago City Hydraulic company, it was provided that the persons to be elected Water Commissioners of the city should be chosen successively from the North, West and South Sides, one to be thus chosen annually and to hold the office for three years; that the first one to be elected under this act should be chosen in May, 1855, from the South division; that the board should assess such water rents upon owners or occupants of buildings as should seem equitable; that such assessments should be a lien upon such property; that the board should have power to borrow as the Common Council should deem expedient not to exceed \$300,000 and should issue bonds therefor bearing not over 7 per cent interest; that such bonds should be sold for not less than the equivalent of 7 per cent at par; that such bonds should not be issued until approved by a majority of all aldermen; that the board should print and issue rules and restrictions of the water service; that a sinking fund should be provided; that said board members could be removed for cause; that the chief engineer should reside in the city; and that proper accounts of all acts and proceedings should be kept.

The act of February 15, 1855, incorporated the Chicago Tunnel company with W. B. Ogden, George Steel, Henry Farnam, John H. Kinzie, Peter Page, Edward Benling, Edward H. Haddock, Walter L. Newberry, John S. Reed, Isaac N. Arnold, Henry Smith, George F. Ramsey, Sylvester Lind, Ezra B. McCagg, A. C. Stuart, William Lill, Philo Carpenter, George W. Snow and James H. Rees as the incorporators, and with \$1,000,000 capital. The Common Council was authorized to contract with the company for the construction and maintenance of one or more tunnels through or across Chicago river or either of its branches. The company was authorized to borrow money at not over 12 per cent and to mortgage its property to secure the debt, and issue bonds if desired, and to use the streets and alleys with the consent of the mayor and Common Council. Chicago was empowered to buy such tunnels if deemed desirable.

During the fiscal year ending February 1, 1855, Union Park was bought at an outlay of nearly \$60,000 in short time bonds, which were promptly met as they matured. Business men at this date considered city lands a good investment. The apparent debt of the city increased by \$87,000, but when the \$60,000 was deducted and \$16,000 more that had been paid for the Clark street bridge, real estate and fire apparatus, the actual debt was inconsiderable. Owing to the cholera, the health department had spent about \$5,000

more than in 1853. There was an increase of \$3,000 in school expenses, due to an increase in the salaries of teachers and of the city superintendent, and office which did not exist before 1854. The police and judiciary departments had cost about \$49,000, which amount was reduced to about \$18,000 by fines and licenses. About one-half of the latter sum was for the recorder's court and legal expenses. On February 1, 1855, the city funded debt amounted to \$328,000, and the total liabilities to \$374,316.44. The general resources were valued at \$498,025.59. The net available assets were estimated to be worth \$32,707.63. This report was made by L. D. Boone, Eli B. Williams and M. L. Keith, finance committee of the Common Council.

In February, 1855, it was proposed that the Young Men's association, Board of Trade and Mechanics' institute should raise capital and erect a large suitable hall for lectures, public concerts, etc. At the municipal election in March, 1855, twenty-four German saloonkeepers voluntarily closed their places of business on election day, announcing beforehand that they would do so. This act was almost the first of its kind and was warmly commended by the press, clergy, etc. Choice winter wheat was worth \$1.55 on March 6. Levi D. Boone became mayor in March, 1854. The City Council decided in March to increase the extent of paved streets. A lot on Lake street, near Clark, 20 by 100 feet, sold for \$18,000. The spring of 1855 was very cold, late and backward, but the wholesale trade here was simply gigantic. Western merchants poured in to buy goods. In April white winter wheat sold as high as \$1.60. A determined and desperate fight of the combined liquor dealers against prohibition and all stringent liquor laws was made here in April, 1855. J. N. Brundage began to issue the *Chicago Wide Awake* at this time. The emigration westward through this city was even larger than in 1854; trains of a dozen coaches, loaded to their utmost capacity, were a common sight at the depots. On April 6 twenty-five cars in one train, drawn by two locomotives, arrived near midnight with about 1,300 passengers. A lot 20 by 90 feet on Market street, near Madison, sold for \$3,300 in April. The *Democratic Press* of April 11 said: "Cutting off the docks on the south side of the river between Clark and Wells street bridges is a great improvement to the harbor, and it now seems a wonder that the encroachment was so long permitted." On April 10 white winter wheat sold at \$1.70. The Michigan Central brought 3,000 emigrants here on April 13. Lots on State street, at Eldridge court, were quoted at \$100 per front foot, and on Michigan avenue, near Taylor, at \$170. Pinkerton & Company, of the Northwestern Police Agency, were active in catching criminals of all sorts at this time. In April, 1855, Washington Square, on the North Side, began to figure as a point of recreation. It had been donated to the city by the owners of Bushnell's addition upon

condition that it should be fenced and forever used as a park. At this period the Council fixed all liquor licenses at \$300 and made all terminate on July 1, when prohibition should go into effect if sanctioned by the vote of the people. Seventy or eighty took out licenses, a number quit the business, and many refused either to quit or take out a license. About a score were fined by Judge Rucker and serious riots occurred in several places. The militia was called out and cannons were planted around the court house square at Clark and Randolph. The city marshal, sheriff and several policemen were badly bruised. Nine rioters, cut, bruised and bleeding, were arrested. An immense crowd gathered and rioting continued nearly all day. One rioter, Peter Martin, died from the result of a pistol shot. A big law and order mass meeting finally ended the violence, but not the contention. Upon the question of liquor license the county polled 6,075 votes for and 4,603 against license. Upon the question of prohibition the following vote was cast (see *Press*, June 8, 1855):

PRECINCTS.	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.
First ward.....	405	394
Second ward.....	523	370
Third ward.....	290	310
Fourth ward.....	223	334
Fifth ward.....	586	410
Sixth ward.....	333	411
Seventh ward.....	84	483
Eighth ward.....	201	425
Ninth ward.....	140	467
Tenth ward, so called.....	2	129
South Chicago precinct.....	62	51
Jefferson.....	20	20
Thornton.....	37	45
Lemont.....	63	74
Northfield.....	36	11
Orland.....	89	39
Palatine.....	20	54
Bremen.....	14	6
Lake.....	63	71
Leyden.....	8	66
New Trier.....	22	77
Niles.....	72	45
Ridgeville.....	48	44
Maine.....	5	71
Rich.....	33	29
Lyons.....	12	56
Proviso.....	4	49
Palos.....	56	49
Schaumburg.....	20	91
Bloom.....	40	60
Elk Grove.....	65	26
Wheeling.....	84	79
Hanover.....	58	41
Barrington.....	89	35
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,807	1,182

By act of February 12, 1855, the People's Gas Light and Coke company was incorporated with capital not over \$500,000 and with location in Chicago. The object was to manufacture gas and coke and sell the same after February 12, 1859, and to lay pipes in the streets with the consent of the Council. It was an express provision of this act that gas should be furnished the inhabitants at not to exceed \$2.50 per thousand feet, and furnished the city of Chicago for public uses, at the election of the proper authorities, at not to exceed \$2 per thousand feet. The incorporators were Matthew Laffin, L. C. Paine Freer, A. G. Throop, D. A. Gage, John S. Wallace, George W. Snow, H. B. Bay and R. H. Foss.

The plan for the improvement of Union park, which comprised about eighteen acres, was prepared by Carter & Bauer; the first sum assessed for improvement of the same was \$6,333.33. In May, 1855, the Board of Sewerage Commissioners offered \$1,000 for the best plan of a systematic drainage system for Chicago and vicinity. Another sale of canal lands occurred in May. For the summer of 1855 a special health officer was appointed from each of the nine wards. Quarantine was established in May, and all arrivals by vessel, canal and railways were rigidly scrutinized for cases of cholera, smallpox, ship fever, etc. The Council appropriated \$25,000 for quarantine purposes, of which amount the mayor and Board of Health were authorized to expend on buildings and grounds, for quarantine service, not to exceed \$8,000. W. H. Stickney was chairman of the committee on quarantine.

The cities of Chicago and Milwaukee were united by railway on May 19, 1855. Already the bridewell was found to be too small. The space along the lake front between the Illinois Central tracks and the shore was a stagnant pond at this time; the newspapers demanded that it be filled. In the spring of 1855 the police department was reorganized, the ordinance allowing eighty men under C. P. Bradley, chief. At first under the new system seventy-three men were set at work.

As stated before, the first proposition for a street railway (called horse railway then) was made in 1854, and thereafter until May 26, 1855, the subject was duly considered by both people and Council. All proceedings culminated on the latter date upon the passage of the first street car ordinance by a vote of nine for and four against. Permission to cover the following streets was given: State street south to the city limits; Ridgely place to Colbourn avenue; Ringgold place and Cottage Grove avenue; Washington from State to Market; on the North Side, Dearborn to North, Division, Clybourn, Racine and Sedgwick. These streets pierced the most densely populated parts of the city at that date.

On May 26, 1855, at the Clark Street Methodist church 1,800 children participated in a memorable temperance celebration. The owner of the Sauganash hotel site raised a petition to the Council

in May, praying that such tract be used for the proposed new post-office and customhouse. At the vote on prohibition throughout the county in May, vigilance committees of the prohibitionists and liquor interests stood guard at the polls in Chicago and other saloon localities. In June the Council appropriated \$500 to be used in opening an entrance through the bar into the harbor; the same amount was raised by subscription from the citizens. Light iron fronts began to supplant massive stone fronts on many stores and other buildings. In June, 1855, the Council approved the Sauganash site for the location of the proposed postoffice and customhouse. On July 14 the mercury reached eighty-one degrees above zero; the 15th, ninety-two; the 16th, ninety-four; the 17th, ninety-six; the 18th, ninety-four; and the 19th, ninety-one. On the 17th it dropped suddenly from ninety-six to sixty degrees, but rose again during the night. The newspapers noted that at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 17th the heat at ninety-six degrees was almost suffocating, but by 6 o'clock P. M., with the mercury at sixty degrees, a fire was comfortable. In July vessels of large draft could not cross the bar into the harbor. On July 13 red winter wheat sold at \$1.80, and white winter wheat at \$2 per bushel. July 21 new winter wheat was worth \$1.60 to \$1.70.

"It is hardly possible to pass through a street in the city without coming upon buildings in process of erection." . . . "The planks on our streets have been placed on the even surface of the ground—not elevated in the center or turnpiked. The result is a constant splashing or squirting as you ride on them." . . . "Our railroads are the work of capitalists all over the country, who had the sagacity to see that the resources of the Northwest were boundless, and that Chicago was the natural seat of empire of this vast region. . . . Our citizens deserve credit chiefly for making the best use of the facilities for trade and commerce which they find created, as it were, over night, to their hands. We have grown in population and wealth because we could not help it."—(*Press*, July and August, 1855.)

Electric fire alarms and signals for the city were first considered in July, 1855. New winter wheat was worth \$1.75 on July 24, but soon fell to \$1.40. It was so cold on July 30 that woolen clothing was comfortable, and on July 20 the mercury fell from ninety-six degrees to fifty-eight degrees. Observers declared that tide variations in Chicago reached a height of about two feet. A contest of the firemen to see which company had the best engine and the most efficient force was held on August 10. Two of the greatest improvements in 1855 were the new depots for the Illinois Central and the Michigan Central railways. Both of these railways laid double tracks in and near the city in 1855. In August, De Golyer's pavement was laid on the section of Lake street down town—probably the first used in the city. The deaths from cholera in 1855



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prior to August 1 were 448; all efforts and precautions failed to prevent its ravages; many fled, but busy Chicago as a whole was about as strenuous as ever. In September the city leased of the county the old poorhouse property on the lake, about five miles south of the city, and converted it into a reform school. It embraced ten acres and was leased for five years without rent. About \$500 in repairs was spent upon the property by the city.

The first wheat ever to come from Iowa to Chicago wholly by rail arrived on September 20. It was grown twelve miles west of Davenport, was shipped from that city, and comprised 600 bushels, which brought \$1.20 per bushel. The State Fair was held here in 1855 on the South Side, just beyond the city limits, on the bank of the South branch. Much difficulty in reaching the grounds was experienced. Tugs, omnibuses and private conveyances were brought into requisition. White winter wheat was worth \$1.60 to \$1.70 in October. The famous tract called "Egan's Garden," at Jefferson and Lake streets, on the West Side, sold in October, 1855, for \$59 to \$75 per front foot. Big sales of lots in Elston's and Sheffield's divisions on the North branch were recorded at this date. The De Golyer pavement was referred to as the "wooden streets of Chicago." The fire engine companies held a trial of efficiency on October 21. A vigorous but abortive attempt to organize a stock company to build a tunnel under the main river was made at this time. Rev. D. B. Nichols became first superintendent of the Reform School, with a salary of \$1,000; he had previously been a city missionary.

The *Times* of October 24, 1855, declared that Chicago, "the great metropolis of the Northwest—the city of Abolitionists and Know-nothings—the greatest grain emporium in the world—is without a dollar to pay its honest debts! Its bank funds are gone—its orders are refused by the banks and depreciated with individuals—its credit is comparatively worthless." The *Press* replied as follows: "It is sufficient to say that the paragraph is utterly and basely false. Last Monday evening the city treasurer reported \$7,798.34 cash on hand, and there has not been a time within our recollection for the past seven years when 'its credit was comparatively worthless.' The credit and resources of Chicago are undoubted."

On November 5, 1855, red winter wheat was worth \$1.60 to \$1.65 and white winter wheat \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bushel. Lots in Archer's addition to the South Side were offered for sale in November. The fierce struggle in Kansas began to attract attention and to kindle the wrath of Chicagoans. The large Stables of Frank Parmelee & Company at State and Randolph streets were completed in December. The building operations in 1855 were enormous—were declared at the time to be greater than for any year. At the session of Congress 1854-55 the harbor bill was supported by General Cass, but Douglas worked against it and Pierce vetoed

it. This moved the *Press* of December 22 to observe: "The piers of Chicago harbor are going to wreck and ruin; the bar at the mouth of the harbor has seriously obstructed navigation and sundry vessels have been wrecked, and yet Mr. Douglas and Mr. Pierce can grant us no appropriations. True, the receipts of our custom-house for the past year will probably reach three-quarters of a million dollars, but Chicago cannot have appropriations for the improvement of her harbors."

About the close of 1855 an elaborate sewerage system for Chicago was decided upon. The district to be covered was bounded as follows: Division street on the north, Reuben on the west, North on the south, and Lake Michigan on the east. The important question was, Into what should the sewerage be drained? The following routes of drainage were proposed: 1. Into the river and its branches; 2. Directly into the lake; 3. Into artificial reservoirs, thence to be pumped up and used as fertilizing material; 4. Into the Chicago river, thence by the proposed steamboat canal into the Illinois river. After mature deliberation plan 1 above was adopted. Approximately State and Washington streets were the high lines or the ridges of the South Side, from which the drainage should radiate. On the North Side three main lines of drainage were necessary—into the Chicago river, into its North branch and into the lake. On the West Side all drainage was toward the North and South branches. The river was to be flushed from the canal and the lake. It was decided that the mains should be from five to six feet in diameter. The estimated cost of the existing (1855) sewer lines was as follows: South Side, \$157,893; North Side, \$156,522; West Side, \$188,831. The drainage of the above described tract under the new system proposed in 1855 was estimated to cost \$2,300,000.

In October, 1855, at a meeting of the old settlers of Chicago called to review early times, it was concluded to organize an old settlers' society, to be composed of all persons who settled in the country prior to January 1, 1835. At a subsequent meeting the following was one of the articles of the constitution adopted: "Article 3. None shall be eligible to membership in this society but the persons who resided in Chicago prior to January 1, 1837; and the male children of those who are now eligible to membership and who were born prior to that date, who shall become so eligible at the age of 21 years, and who desire to become members, must first sign the constitution and by-laws." Among those eligible to membership were the following:

Berwyn Jones, S. B. Cobb, O. J. Heacock, A. J. Pierce, John C. Rue, J. K. Botsford, Ashley Gilbert, James Clark, Dr. Harmon, J. A. Marshall, James Sinclair, R. L. Wilson, John Calhoun, John S. Wright, George W. Snow, Thomas Cook, P. Ballingall, David Foote, John Foote, A. Lloyd, Frank Gilbertson, Ralph Gilbertson, Francis L. Sherman, Edwin Sherman, Henry Whitehead, Sergeant Adams, James Bickerdike, Timothy Wright, C. Harmon, Walter Kimball, Luther

Nichols, P. F. W. Peck, George Bickerdike, Morgan Shapley, John W. Kinzie, George W. Dole, G. S. Hubbard, Aaron H. Taylor, Dervat Taylor, Captain Johnson, C. P. Albee, Sanford Johnson, John Davis, V. A. Boyer, John E. Kimberly, Henry Graves, Alex Robinson, Lewis A. Kimberly, Richard J. Hamilton, James Boyer, Philo Carpenter, Jacob Miller, Dr. Maxwell, William Jones, George Davis, John Noble, Edward Simons, Mark Noble, John L. Wilson, Starr Foote, Hibbard Porter, Orsemus Morrison, J. B. Beaubien, James Morrison, Ezekiel Morrison, Mark Beaubien, Dr. Kimberly, Dr. Egan, Frank Sherman, Thomas Church, E. H. Haddock, E. B. Williams, Joseph Meeker, Ashbel Steele, Rufus Brown, Lemuel Brown, John Miller, John Clark, Archibald Clybourn, Samuel Brooks, Charles Cleaver, A. N. Fullerton, Edward Wright, Stephen Gale, William H. Clarke, John Ludley, William Werencraft, Philip Reber, J. Berg, Anthony Berg, J. O. Humphrey, David Andrews, Oliver Lozier, Stephen Rexford, Ezra Jackson, Samuel Everden, Benjamin Butterfield, Zimri Butterfield, John Marshall, Robert Dewes, Samuel Aiken, George Herlington, Erastus Bowen, Leonard Hugunin, Robinson Tripp, Edwin Harmon, Joseph P. Cook, Joel Ellis, W. W. Taylor, George Smith, Henry Brooks, Frederick Brooks John Spence, Louis Malzacker, Richard Sweet, Charles Walker, William Osborne, Burnett Bailey, Alonzo Huntington, George M. Gray, James Welden, Captain Johnson, J. K. Palmer, George T. Pearson, William Lill, James A. Smith, J. D. Harmon, David McIntosh, John C. Haines, Charles M. Gray, Joseph Kettlestrings, A. C. Wood, William Freeman, Isaac N. Harmon, David McIntosh; John H. Kinzie, 1804; Col. J. B. Beaubien, Mark Beaubien, Gurdon S. Hubbard, 1826; George W. Dole, 1828; Dr. Harmon, 1830; Mark Noble, 1831; John Noble, 1831; Capt. S. Johnson, 1832; J. S. Wright, 1832; John Bates, 1832.

In September, 1855, Chicago had 216 lawyers, 125 doctors, twenty-six banking and exchange offices, ninety-one lumber yards, fifty-seven hotels, sixty-four commission houses, sixty-six clothing houses, seventy-one boot and shoe stores, forty-six wagon and carriage makers, twenty-one wholesale and 173 retail grocers, forty-five dry goods stores, twenty-six furniture stores, thirty-two hardware dealers, nineteen watch and jewelry stores, fifty-five drug stores, fifteen tinware and stove dealers, and ten breweries. Bull's Head was owned by E. Stevens before the summer of 1855, but at that time Belden & Sherman became its owners—hotel, yards, stables, pens, scales, etc.

"Not the least important wonder of the age is the city of Chicago. Its rapid growth and immense trade are subjects of remark in every section of the Union and are beginning to excite the jealousy of older but less enterprising competitors in the strife for supremacy in the West."—(Charleston, Illinois, *Courier*, December, 1855.)

"In nine years we have paid the penalty of imperfect harbors to the tune of about \$13,000,000, and increasing every year, not to speak of the loss of some thousands of lives. A glance at the record we have made will show that nine-tenths of the disasters of the present year have occurred from the want of harbors on the lakes, or from imperfect harbors, obstructed rivers and sand bars. In vain has the commercial public appealed to the Federal government for aid to improve our rivers and harbors. . . . Take our own harbor for an example. Not a storm occurs but thousands of dollars are sunk at our bars or dashed to pieces against our piers and breakwaters. The loss this year (1856) alone exceeds sixfold what

was wrung from Congress at the last session over the President's veto. The Federal government has been too keenly following the scent of Southern popularity to attend to the legitimate interests of the young and vigorous West. Our richly freighted vessels have been dashed to pieces and our seamen hurried into watery graves before the very eyes of statesmen who have been criminally indifferent to the fate of both." It was noted that in 1848 the loss on the lakes has been \$404,830, while in 1855 the loss was \$2,797,839. "Here is a tax upon the commercial interests of the West with a vengeance."—(*Press*, 1856.)

Nearly one hundred trains arrived and departed daily at the end of 1854. On February 16, 1852, there were forty miles of road completed with Chicago as a center; in January, 1856, there were 2,933 miles completed. In January, 1856, there were actually in operation in Illinois 2,410 miles of railway. Europe and the East had awakened to the importance of investing in the West. For the year 1855 the railway earnings, passenger and freight, of the roads centering in Chicago was \$13,292,201.09; total earnings of all railways (forty miles) centering in Chicago January, 1852, was (estimated) \$40,000. In January, 1856, fifty-eight passenger and thirty-eight freight trains arrived and departed at Chicago daily.

At the end of 1854 the railroads were completed as follows:

Chicago & Milwaukee.....	40	miles
Illinois & Wisconsin.....	41	miles
Galena & Chicago.....	121	miles
Beloit branch, Galena.....	20	miles
Beloit & Madison.....	16½	miles
Chicago & Galena Air Line.....	98	miles
St. Charles branch.....	4	miles
Chicago & Aurora.....	89	miles
Central Military tract.....	84	miles
Peoria & Oquewka.....	35	miles
Chicago & Rock Island.....	181	miles
Peoria & Bureau Val.....	47	miles
Chicago & Mississippi.....	265	miles
Illinois Central.....	587	miles
Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana.....	242	miles
Michigan Central.....	282	miles
New Albany & Salem.....	284	miles
Total.....	2,436½	miles

On January 8, 1856, at daybreak the mercury stood at twenty-five degrees below zero, and at the same time the next morning, January 9, it stood at thirty below. So thick was the ice on the river that teams with heavy loads crossed and pleasure sleighs raced up and down on the main river and both branches.—(*Democratic Press*, January 15 and 17, 1856.) On February 3 the mercury stood at twenty-six below zero. Wide Awake Fire Company, No. 12, was organized in January. For the fiscal year ending February 1, 1856, the receipts of Chicago were \$583,046.92 and

the expenses \$550,766.11. During the winter and spring of 1856 the grades of the three divisions were accurately laid off by the surveyors preparatory to the construction of sewers.

A merchants' exchange building was proposed in April, 1856. Soundings were made and a full description of how to enter the harbor over the bar was published in the newspapers. Again in April, 1856, as for several years past, railway trains from the East were crowded with emigrants for the West. In 1833 H. C. West owned eighty feet on Lake street at the northwest corner of Lake and Clark; he paid \$300 for it on a debt and felt cheated. In the fall of 1833 he sold it for \$1,000 and felt he had made a big bargain, as he really had. In 1856 the same lot was worth \$100,000. At the port of Chicago in 1855 the imports were \$191,524,165.13 and the exports \$214,118,318.25, according to Colonel Graham in the *Democratic Press* of May 6, 1856. On May 8 the Council authorized the issue of \$100,000 worth of city bonds, bearing 6 per cent interest and due in twenty years, to be used for general municipal purposes. They were sold to B. F. Carver of Chicago for 90½ cents on the dollar. The *Democratic Press* of May 21 said: "It is the first time bonds to so large an amount have been negotiated among our own capitalists and shows that we long ago predicted that we are rapidly becoming independent of Wall street." The dredge was busy removing the bar at the harbor entrance May, 1856.

In May, 1856, an organization, the Chicago South Branch Canal company, composed of William Green, Charles Stetson and W. S. Sampson of Cincinnati, Colonel Mason, Colonel Fish, A. G. Throop and W. L. Sampson of Chicago, bought a tract of 151 acres on the South branch, including the site of the State Fair in 1855, paying therefor \$4,000 per acre, or \$604,000 for the whole tract. They proceeded immediately to dredge the South branch and to dig canals 100 feet wide at right angles to the river and 250 feet deep. This was the foundation of the first great dock system at Chicago. Sleeping cars on the railroads made their first appearance here in 1856. They would not be looked at now (1909) except with surprise and incredulity, but then (1856) were regarded as the acme of comfort and luxuriance. On June 25 there were in store here 542,472 bushels of corn. It was about this time that Chicago hackmen became the worst robbers, thieves, bandits, rapers of women, and villains and criminals generally that ever infested any community; severe measures were necessary to suppress their outrages and crimes. During a heavy rain in July nearly all cellars and basements of the city were flooded. On July 7 it was ninety-seven degrees in the shade. The new Randolph street bridge was opened in July; its bottom was eighteen feet above the river, thus permitting tugs to pass under by lowering their smokestacks.

The city hospital was built under the direction of the Board of

Health and the corner stone was laid in June, 1856. Among the founders were George P. Hanson, George W. Dole, Doctor McVicker and Isaac Speer. It was located on La Salle street between Old and New, two miles south of the river, and cost about \$75,000. Chicago by position, canal, railways, etc., was the natural depot for the West. She did not grow any faster than the country. Her growth was not to be compared to that of other cities, because she was vastly, differently situated. She grew as the Western country grew. Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota—all were building her up. Other cities did not grow thus because they had but a limited tributary country. The citizens did nothing but wonder—were open-mouthed at their own growth and grandeur. To say that the enterprise of the citizens or the efforts of individuals made Chicago is idle and incorrect. God Almighty first made the divide; Joliet, second, called attention to it; the canal builders, third, utilized it, and the railways, fourth, supplemented it. Lake Michigan made Chicago largely. This was the end of water as it was the beginning of railways to the West. In 1856 enough people to form two states found their way west of Lake Michigan. In 1856 the Dean Richmond loaded with wheat at the wharves of Chicago and unloaded at the wharves of Liverpool. Steamers ran to the head of Lake Superior. Its situation at the terminus of the great lakes; water communication with the Mississippi; access to the great Illinois coal belt; contact by rail with the lead, iron and copper mines of the Mississippi and Lake Superior regions; in the heart of an agriculture empire and in a genial climate—were the substantial advantages possessed by Chicago.

The Lake street bridge was nearly ready. The Wells street bridge was ready August 4. On August 21 white winter wheat was worth \$1.28 to \$1.30. This was the time of the "bridge and tug war." The latter demanded the prompt opening of the river whenever they had occasion to pass, but the latter insisted on recognizing the rights of the public as well; violence was resorted to, but in the end an ordinance requiring the boats to lower their chimneys settled the dispute. The new Richmond house was opened in October. On the 13th of that month the Chicago Reform school on the lake shore south of the city was destroyed by fire; it consisted of four buildings connected together and had been the old county poorhouse. The loss was about \$800; the Council promptly appropriated \$3,500 for a new building. The Board of Trade and business men generally still clung to the idea of the great importance to Chicago of the trade with Canada and Liverpool through the St. Lawrence valley. In October, 1856, the Board of Trade assembled at their new rooms in Steele's building at the corner of South Water and La Salle streets. It was particularly noted that on October 19, 1856, one Chicago merchant bought on 'Change corn for immediate delivery to the amount of 145,000 bushels. It was regarded as a remarkably large transaction.

In October, 1856, 112 policemen were employed, which number was thirty-two more than the ordinance allowed. On November 10 red winter wheat was worth 94 to 95 cents, and white winter \$1. The wrecks on the lake in 1856 were unprecedented in number and value, and from all sides came the cry for better harbors. Prior to December, 1856, the extent of sewerage laid under the new law was as follows: Of six-foot bore, 1,596 feet; five-foot bore, 6,084 feet; four-foot bore, 1,024 feet; three-foot bore, 280 feet; two and one-half foot bore, 1,352 feet; two-foot bore, 12,062 feet; one-foot bore, 3,304 feet; total, 31,662 feet, or almost exactly six miles. During 1856 the following expense was incurred: Wells street bridge, cost \$19,182; Chicago avenue bridge, \$4,013; Randolph street bridge, \$20,811; Rush street bridge, \$15,825; repairing South Water street bridge, \$13,299; paving Lake, State and Market streets, \$29,510. The following work was in progress: New float bridge at Indiana street, \$5,000; same at Erie street, \$5,000; same at Polk street, \$5,000; new iron draw bridge at Madison street, \$30,000; improvement of the harbor at Dearborn Point, \$40,000; improvement of the harbor around Blocks 6, 7 and 14, Old Town, \$43,000. The *Democratic Press* of December 15 said: "Chicago has already passed that point in her commercial history from which must date the ability and disposition of her citizens to engage in stock and other speculative financial transactions incident to the accumulating of capital."

The direct Chicago and Liverpool grain trade was established by C. Y. Richmond, the sailing vessel "Dean Richmond" making the first trip from one port to the other. The box receipts of the Chicago postoffice for the year ending June 30, 1856, were \$5,717. This was greater than those of Washington, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati and Baltimore, but less than those of Boston (\$9,674), Philadelphia (\$5,863), St. Louis (\$6,000) and New York (\$25,572). A new policeman arrested a drunken man on the Illinois Central tracks and charged him with obstructing the railway.

A big fire on August 13, 1856, destroyed the Michigan Southern and Rock Island freight depots, the Rock Island and Walker hotels and other property to the amount of \$100,000. In the fall of 1856 the Massasoit hotel was opened on South Water Street. On January 2, 1857, the lake was frozen out farther than ever was known before and many skaters went out in safety several miles. The *Democratic Press* of January 3 said: "At 4 o'clock at least a thousand boys and men were skimming the glassy surface, many quite as far out as they could be seen from the shore." At this date red winter wheat was worth \$1.06, and white winter \$1.15. Chicago forwarders were sharply criticised for putting on extra charges for handling goods here shipped from Eastern points to places west of this city. The "back charges," as they were called, were declared to be unfair, because the consignee had no voice as to how

much he should pay the Chicago forwarder. Western merchants claimed they not only took the profits but the goods also. William B. Ogden still continued to press the project of a steamboat channel from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

POSTMASTERS.	Years.	Commissions.	Expenses.	Surplus.
J. S. C. Hogan.....	1836	\$2,148	\$ 300	.....
Sidney Abell.....	1837	2,835	1,804	.....
Sidney Abell.....	1838	4,456	2,649	.....
Sidney Abell.....	1839	4,778	2,820	.....
Sidney Abell.....	1840	5,081	2,943	\$ 138
Sidney Abell.....	1841	4,571	2,604	.....
William Stewart.....	1842	5,293	3,368	.....
William Stewart.....	1843	6,263	4,274	.....
William Stewart.....	1844	7,228	5,259	.....
William Stewart.....	1845	7,963	5,329	643
H. L. Stewart.....	1846	7,228	5,234	.....
H. L. Stewart.....	1847	7,897	6,175	.....
H. L. Stewart.....	1848	9,681	7,674	6
H. L. Stewart.....	1849	12,488	10,535	.....
R. L. Wilson.....	1850	14,630	11,863	766
G. W. Dole.....	1851	13,704	8,766	2,937
G. W. Dole.....	1852	13,894	9,900	1,993
G. W. Dole.....	1853	17,573	13,179	2,394
Isaac Cook.....	1854	30,356	21,645	6,711
Isaac Cook.....	1855	50,364	32,204	16,159
Isaac Cook.....	1856	65,804	41,130	22,673

The Illinois game law went into effect on January 15, 1857—on deer, quail, prairie chicken, wild turkey, pheasant, woodcock, etc. Prior to this a city ordinance had in a small measure protected such game. On January 22 it was sixteen degrees below zero, and on the 23d twenty below. Early in 1857 work was commenced on Dearborn hall, a building 62 by 100 feet on Dearborn, between Lake and Randolph. The city in January and February made a determined fight against watered milk. The report of the water commissioners in February, 1857, showed that a total of fifty-two and one-half miles of pipes had been laid. The *Democratic Press*, speaking in February of the large business houses of the city, said: "One of these firms handled during the business season of 1856 the aggregate of \$15,000,000 in their transactions in grain and other descriptions of produce. There has passed through their hands 5,256,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat. Their check account at a single one of our banking institutions foots up nearly eight millions of dollars."

The old cemetery (now a part of Lincoln park) was declared in February, 1857, to be too small and too near the city, and a new one was demanded. It was proposed to trade the old one, consisting of over sixty acres, for a tract of 640 acres owned by C. V. Dyer ten miles south of the city, and \$30,000 to be paid in ten years.

The tract was at Riley's tavern and the little village of Comorn. A new city charter was discussed in January and February, 1857. By act of February 16, 1857, the Chicago Hydraulic company was authorized to borrow, in addition to sums previously specified, the sum of \$500,000, but not for more than 7 per cent interest.

The city balance sheet for 1856 gave the following statistics: Cost of fire department, \$81,264; health, \$32,136; interest, \$40,797; loans, \$103,543; salaries, \$43,761; schools, \$70,990; police, \$99,972. The total expense of the general fund was \$678,137.77; total funded or bonded debt, \$535,000; total liabilities, \$639,661. An additional ward—the Tenth—was added to the city early in 1857. On March 7 red winter wheat was worth \$1.05 to \$1.10 and white winter \$1.15 to \$1.20. It was noted often during the early years of the city's history that at no time did accommodation keep pace with population and improvement. The city government in every department struggled far in the rear to keep up with development and growth. Although the city government was restricted to borrow but \$100,000 in any one year, it had gone to the limit for several years and thus was deeply in debt for improvement to its water, sewerage and other systems. Mayor Wentworth in his inaugural of March, 1857, said:

"While our city government is amply sufficient for us, we are paying largely for a county government which would be entirely unnecessary save for our relations to certain territory outside our city limits which cannot be conveniently attached to any other county. This territory is so scattered around our city that it cannot be erected into a single county. From their location the inhabitants of the country towns affiliate more with our citizens than they do with each other. Thus naturally they throw the responsibility of county government upon us, while we are almost entirely indifferent to it, as will be seen by the small number of votes cast at the election of ward supervisors. We have a city assessor and county assessor, a city treasurer and county treasurer, a city physician and county physician, a city attorney and county attorney, and so on, duplicating almost every city officer. In many cases, no doubt, there is an understanding between these duplicates to divide work with each other and thus make our tax payers pay twice for work that need be done but once. Our county taxes have increased without good cause. Our supervisors meet too often and pay themselves too much for their services. No alderman can be interested in any city contract, nor hold any office the salary for which comes out of the city treasury. The reverse is the case with the supervisors, and they are not at all modest in appointing one another to office. Indeed, it is very seldom that they go out of their own board in their selections. . . . These supervisors appoint themselves disbursing officers for their own towns. They generally take the money as soon as it is appropriated and then account to each other

for its expenditure. There is no responsibility beyond themselves, while each has a personal interest in not questioning the account of his fellow supervisor. And I know of no particular instance of wrong done among our supervisors, but such practices have never failed in the end to lead to the greatest abuse and corruption. I suggest the appointment of a committee on county relations. There is now in our county treasury nearly one hundred thousand dollars of surplus money. The taxes of this year will greatly increase this amount. And yet our county has bonds outstanding upon which we are paying 10 per cent interest. Thus in our county, as often in our city, money has been borrowed at high rates of interest to lie idle in the hands of officials, or to be loaned out at their pleasure at from 2 to 5 per cent a month."

The new office of city comptroller gave satisfaction in 1857 by placing before the people a more detailed and better knowledge of municipal affairs. C. G. Hammond occupied this office in 1857, with a salary of \$4,000, the highest ever paid to a city official. At this date, owing to the want of suitable ordinances or the lack of their rigid execution, crime and outrage were rampant. The hackmen continued to be robbers, highwaymen and swindlers and were guilty of more than one attack on women. In one case even several members of a fire department seized a respectable woman, compelled her to enter their building and there abused her. The police were involved in these outrages. They were in civilian's dress, with nothing but a star to distinguish them. Often they pocketed their stars and engaged in outrages without being discovered. The bar at the harbor entrance continued to cause annoyance and loss. Under President Jackson five bills appropriating money to the amount of \$162,000 for Chicago harbor had been passed. One was passed under Van Buren, two under Tyler, one under Fillmore, but Polk and Pierce vetoed all river and harbor bills that came before them. The press of the city contested sharply for the appointment as corporation newspaper and paid a bonus to get it; before 1856 \$100 had been paid by one newspaper and \$350 by another. In 1856 \$3,000 was paid for the appointment. In the following extract from Mayor Wentworth's inaugural in 1857 he probably referred to Allan Pinkerton and associates when he speaks of "a highly respectable police":

"Our police system has been gradually falling into disrepute, and it is a lamentable fact that while our citizens are heavily taxed to support a large police force, a highly respectable private police is doing a lucrative business. Our citizens have ceased to look to the public police for protection, for the detection of culprits, or the recovery of stolen property."

The act of February 13, 1857, incorporated the Lake Michigan and Chicago Canal company and authorized it to construct a canal from the South branch of Chicago river to Lake Michigan, the

canal "to be located on the most eligible route between the south line of the city and the south line of Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, Township 38 north, Range 14 east in Cook county, or with the consent of the Common Council of the city of Chicago and the owners of property adjacent thereto, between the south line of said city and the south line of South street in said city," also to construct piers and breakwaters on Lake Michigan at the mouth of the canal. The company was authorized to take for its use a strip of land not over 300 feet wide. The capital was fixed at \$500,000, but could be increased. The corporate powers were vested in a board of directors which could make its own rules and regulations and could fix its own rate of toll. They were authorized to borrow money for construction purposes. Nothing was done.

Under Mayor Wentworth, for the first time in the annals of the city, policemen were required to wear certain caps on which were their stars and numbers, and hackmen were required to wear brass plates or badges. County supervisors were elected from the towns of the county and also from the wards of the city. William Price became postmaster in April, 1857. A terrible gale in April destroyed much property. In April, 1857, new and vigorous demands for a higher grade for the streets were made. It was proposed to raise the streets thirteen feet above low water mark, which would necessitate raising them an average of about three feet above their grade in 1857. A mass meeting demanded the thirteen-foot grade. The Burlington (Iowa) Board of Trade complained of the back charges of Chicago forwarders. The wholesale trade of the city was enormous in the spring of 1857, as was also the emigration westward.

For many years the sand deposits on the north side of the river adjoining the lake had continued to grow until in 1857 they numbered many acres of solid ground. From the start squatters had located thereon, laid out rude streets, built shanties and fenced in small patches for gardens and yards and otherwise made themselves at home. They paid no rent and soon they paid little or no attention to law. Occasional raids of the police served only to unite them for mutual protection against their deadly enemies—policemen and landlords. By 1857 the whole tract called "The Sands" was covered with shanties and was the resort and retreat of the rabble, tramps, thieves, criminals, etc., of every description. It was not safe for a policeman to venture there alone even in the daytime. Should he do so, like lightning the wireless message flew to all parts of the tract. There would be a hurrying and skurrying; hostilities to his intrusion would be manifested; no information whatever would be given him; and if he attempted any liberties, missiles of every description would assail him from a score of clapboard ramparts, until he took pleasure in retreat and delight in escape, regardless of official dignity. Processes of law demanding their

evacuation were met by threats and open and vigorous battle. Previous to 1857 raids had been made upon the dwellers there and they had thus been kept from openly attempting to ransack and destroy the city—at least in daylight. In the spring of 1857 it was determined to break up this haunt of crime. Accordingly a sheriff's posse numbering about a score visited the tract, tore down about sixty shanties which had previously been marked, and generally renovated that section and placed it under the eye of the police. Those who submitted and paid their rent were usually permitted to remain—about twenty shanties in all. This raid cleared "The Sands," but the criminals moved a few blocks to the westward and soon were even more formidable, wicked and defiant than ever. It was even necessary later to again raid "The Sands."

Alderman Coughlin was convicted of misdemeanor on election day and sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 and to an imprisonment of two months. On May 1 inmates of the bridewell numbered 104; ninety-three were committed in April. Small hotels and merchants, hackmen and salesmen—many of them—were guilty of extortion at this date. Offenses of every description poured like a flood over the inefficient legal restraints until the Council controlled them with ordinance after ordinance. In May, 1857, it was ordered that Twelfth street from the river westward to the city limits should be planked six feet wide with three-inch oak, at a cost of \$19,534, to be assessed upon the property benefited. The same was ordered for Van Buren street from the canal to the Southwest plank road, at a cost of \$11,927; the same for Canal street from Van Buren to Old, at a cost of \$20,814; and the same for Van Buren from the South branch to Clark, at a cost of \$5,420. This was the first movement to plank the streets outside of the down-town district. The "runner" nuisance had become unendurable; they infested the boat landings and railroad depots and kidnapped passengers if they could not secure them any other way; they were regulated by ordinance. In May, 1857, in an excavation on South Water street between State and Wabash, numbers of skeletons of white men were uncovered by the workmen; they were supposed to be those of General Scott's soldiers who had died of cholera in 1832 and been buried in unmarked graves; the bones were removed to the city cemetery. In a raid on gambling dens in May \$2,500 worth of property was confiscated.

On May 28 spring wheat was worth \$1.23 to \$1.30 and winter wheat \$1.60; hogs, \$5 to \$5.50; cattle, \$5.50. A squad of town and city officials in May were indicted, tried and found guilty of being in league with disreputable houses and criminals. Thomas G. Prendergast, police magistrate and justice of the peace, and Charles O. Malley, acting justice of the peace, were thus convicted. Messrs. Ford, Quinn and Nolan were convicted of blackmail and extortion. There was an enormous increase in "police cases" during

the spring and summer of 1857. It was now the regular custom for tugs to take vessels out beyond the harbor. Long John Wentworth made a model mayor; he tore precedent and obstruction to tatters; uprooted crime, cleaned the streets, enforced order and economy, regulated the municipal departments and made the city a city in fact instead of a dirty, disorganized village, with hogs on the streets and crime in the doggeries. A line of propellers ran regularly to Collingwood, Canada. The Rush street bridge was opened in June; it was a double draw with a center pier, and worked on a pivot; it was 210 feet long, had a clearance of eighteen feet and cost nearly \$50,000.

"Urbs in Horto—A City in a Garden.—It was once true of our city. It is still on our municipal seal, but the din of business and the rise of block after block of iron, marble and brick stores, warehouses, mills and manufactories are fast destroying the truth of our motto and driving our garden afar from the dusty streets. The time is fast approaching, nay, is even now upon us, when our merchants and our solid men, our clerks, our lawyers, will seek their homes without the din and bustle of business in quiet suburban retreats. And of these none is probably more delightful than Hyde Park, five miles south of the river, on the lake shore."—(*Press*, June 20, 1857.) "Boston has its Malden, its Auburndale and its Melrose; New York has its Staten Island and its Brooklyn Heights; and Chicago will have its Hyde Park, its Highland Park, and its Evanston. Our citizens are now looking about for residences out of town."—(*Press*, June 22, 1857.)

The act of February 14, 1857, incorporated the Brighton Hotel and Stock Yards company with capital of \$50,000, located at or near Brighton, in Cook county. The object was to establish a cattle, sheep, hog and horse market, with all necessary buildings to care for the animals. The company was authorized to build a hotel and to borrow money on the pledge of its property. The act of February 22, 1861, changed the name of the "Brighton Hotel and Stock Yards company" to "Brighton company." On February 5, 1857, the Chicago Merchants' Exchange company was incorporated by George Steele, John P. Chapin, Samuel B. Pomeroy, James Peck, Julian S. Rumsey, Edward K. Rogers, Thomas Richmond, Thomas Hall, Walter L. Newberry, Edmund D. Taylor, Hiram Wheeler, George Armour, Elisha Wadsworth and Walter S. Gurnee. The objects were declared to be to promote the commercial interests of Chicago and to formulate rules to facilitate the transaction of business among merchants and traders in the city.

So great were the number of burglaries and other crimes in June, 1857, that the *Democratic Press* published daily lists of them, duly numbered; from two to eight occurred each night. By June 27 there were forty-eight burglaries for that month alone. Many hackmen were convicted and punished for passing counterfeit money

on travelers; they had made a business of it. The ordinance for the new thirteen-foot grade was being carried into effect at this time. In July it was decided to add another story to the courthouse. The Fourth of July was duly celebrated by the militia and fire companies. On that day the corner stone of Chicago University was laid at Cottage Grove, Stephen A. Douglas and Isaac N. Arnold delivering appropriate addresses. On July 14, 1857, the "Madeira Pet," a British schooner direct from Liverpool with a cargo of earthen and china ware, hardware, cutlery, Britannia ware, paint, iron, etc., entered the Chicago river; its displacement was 123 tons. One hundred guns were fired to celebrate the event. The *Chicago Press* of July 15 said: "This event is regarded as one of the most important and significant in the commercial history of our city." The Board of Trade passed the following resolution: "That we hail the arrival at this port of the 'Madeira Pet' direct from Liverpool as the pioneer of an immense foreign trade soon to be opened between Chicago and Europe." The "Dean Richmond" had gone from Chicago to Liverpool in 1856.

In the autumn of 1855 the Illinois Central began to use coal-burning locomotives—the first here. City rents were ruinously high. Proprietors of daily newspapers were forced by the Associated Press of New York to pay exorbitant sums for telegraphic service and complained bitterly and repeatedly. At this time 'Change recognized seven grades of wheat; in July it was proposed to cut them down to four. The Cook County Agricultural and Horticultural society, with Edgar Sanders president, was organized in July at the office of the *Prairie Farmer*. In August, 1857, the "Madeira Pet" cleared for Liverpool with a cargo of 4,000 cured hides. It was escorted out of the harbor with much ceremony. An omnibus line ran four times daily between Chicago and Holstein; lots there sold for \$125 to \$300. That suburb was high, rolling and drained to the North branch. It was about half a mile west of Ward's rolling mill on the north branch and about three miles from the Lake street bridge; John Donlin sold lots there. Steps to have branch postoffices in different parts of the city were taken in August, 1857. A ferry on the river at Polk street was upset and thirty persons were thrown into the river; no lives were lost. Union park was being greatly improved and beautified in August.

The panic of 1857 was heralded here by the refusal of the banks to grant discounts on any terms and by the failure of the business house of Loomis, Abbott & Chapman. A little later Thomas George & Company failed. Brokers were waiting like hawks to swoop down upon the banks at the least excuse. Frost & Bradley (lumber) and Higginbotham & White (dry goods) went down about the middle of September. Fraser & Carr (dry goods), B. F. Farnsworth, G. F. Hamilton and John S. Wright also failed before September 22. Soon banks and bankers began to go down. Ben-

son & Kingsbury, Baker & Davidson, F. B. Gardner & Company, Seymour & Woodruff and others were forced to close. The consternation and dismay were complete. The *Press* of October 15 said: "It is with pride that we record the fact that Chicago yet stands." One of the worst fires in the history of the city occurred here October 19; twenty-two lives were lost, eighteen bodies were recovered, and property worth \$676,200 was destroyed.

A fire brigade was at once planned and to be composed of "a picked corps of men, duly qualified for their functions by the city, to be in attendance at fires, to preserve order, remove and guard property exposed, and by their trained skill lessen the confusion, check pilfering, and generally add to the efficiency of the fire department."—(*Press*, October 29, 1857.) The plan was proposed by E. E. Ellsworth and approved by the underwriters. The Citizens' Fire Brigade was accordingly organized.

On November 5 red winter wheat was worth 68 to 78 cents and white winter 80 to 90 cents. One of the results of the panic of 1857 was the united demand of tenants in November for a reduction of rents. Thousands were thrown out of employment, and their care was a serious question for the city fathers and others. Martin Quinlan, city sexton, and several medical students were indicted in November on the charge of robbing graves in the cemetery for the purpose of dissection. The *Press* of December 3 said: "Uncle Sam's new customhouse and postoffice on Dearborn street is at last beginning to make its appearance above ground." It fronted eighty-two feet on Monroe and 163 feet on Dearborn; Colonel James was the contractor. It was built under the appropriation of August 4, 1854, and cost a total of \$434,894. The total spent for city improvements in 1857 was over \$604,000. Six new bridges and repairs cost \$112,000; grading the streets to the new datum, \$275,023; Dearborn park, \$16,000; two new schoolhouses, a city hospital, three new fire engine houses and a city armory, \$111,150; dredging and improving the river, \$90,000. The dailies at this time were the *Press*, *Times*, *Democrat*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Journal*, *Tribune* and *Union*; all were Republican except the *Times* (Democratic) and the *Union* (Independent).

For six weeks prior to January 9, 1858, the weather was as fine, fair and mild as April. Hundreds were out of employment in January—were willing to work for 50 cents per day. The new city directory of January, 1858, gave the following statistics: Hotels, eighty; real estate agents, ninety-three; lumber dealers, ninety-three; wholesale grocers, thirty; retail grocers, 380; wholesale dry goods, fifteen; retail dry goods, forty-two; retail clothiers, seventy-three; boarding houses, 240; saloons, 370.

Mayor Wentworth, upon vetoing an ordinance increasing the salaries of certain city officials, made the following observations: "The chief inducements that I had, for only a single year, to accept

the office of mayor, which demanded more of my time than I ought to spare from private avocations, were to liquidate the increasing floating debt of our city and thereby save its greatly endangered credit, to prepare the way for a great reduction in taxes, and effectually prevent the further issue of city bonds. Few of our citizens are aware that the right to borrow money has been considered a legitimate source of revenue. The charter limits this right to \$100,000 per year; and after taxing the people to the extreme limit of the charter it has been considered proper to add this annual issue of \$100,000 of bonds. Nor has this profligate expenditure of money stopped here. A floating debt has been accumulated and handed down from one administration to another, until I found upon my hands, in coming into office, liabilities to be extinguished during my year of quite a quarter of a million dollars. The funded debt of the city is \$535,000 exclusive of what is due by the Board of Sewerage and Water Commissioners. During my year not only the interest on this sum had to be paid, but \$25,000 of the principal. So that \$300,000 had to be collected from this year's taxes, for which this administration is in no way responsible. The Water Commissioners have borrowed \$846,000 at 6 per cent. The Sewerage Commissioners have borrowed \$220,000 at 6 and 7 per cent. . . . To meet all this we received money in the treasury March 10, 1857, \$64,464.88; tax warrants of 1856, \$24,003.96; total, \$88,468.84. Deduct this from the liabilities that were handed down to us, and this administration may be said to have been inaugurated with no money in the treasury and a debt of over \$200,000 to be provided for, besides paying its own expenses. . . . It has been my aim to make the proceeds of the licenses and police court fines pay all the expenses of the police department and also of the bridewell. We have received from licenses \$74,248.81, and from fines \$26,829.77; total, \$101,077.58 in ten months. The whole expense of our police and bridewell department service amounts of only \$80,132.62."

Late in January, 1858, Maj. J. D. Graham of the Government engineer corps reported the city hall to be in longitude 87 degrees, 38 minutes and 1.2 seconds west of Greenwich, and in latitude 41 degrees, 53 minutes and 10 seconds. The South market building was ordered sold in February, 1858.

The boundaries of the city wards at this date were as follows: South division: First ward, lake shore to State street; Second, State to Clark; Third, Clark to Wells; Fourth, Wells to South branch. West division: Fifth ward, between Hamilton avenue and Randolph street, east and west from South branch to city limits; Sixth, between Madison and North and Tenth west from Hamilton avenue south to city limits. North division: Seventh, from North branch to La Salle; Eighth, from La Salle to Wolcott; Ninth, from Wolcott to the lake shore. At this time there were



ISAAC N. POWELL.



COL. F. A. EASTMAN.



PASQUALE MASTROIANNI.



J. E. DECKER.

two fire districts on the South Side, one on the West and two on the North.

In February, 1858, Isaac Cook succeeded Mr. Price as the Chicago postmaster. December, 1857, and January, 1858, were very mild, but February was very cold. For the fiscal year ending January 30 the comptroller's report showed that the city expenses amounted to the very large amount of \$1,190,146.85, less the balance in the treasury of \$30,426.81. The total receipts were \$1,190,106.85. The treasurer's report showed the expenses to be \$927,859.96, with a balance of \$64,464.88 from the previous year, 1856-57. There were clashes and serious trouble among the fire companies at this date. The underwriters in March reported in favor of steam fire engines. An important railway convention to adjust freight rates between the seaboard and the West was held here in March. The winter of 1857-58 was such a hardship on the poor that one or more public soup houses were opened. Chicago was entitled to a county supervisor from each ward in addition to the supervisor from each of the South, North and West towns. Thus each voter in the city was obliged to vote twice in April—once for a supervisor for his ward and once for a supervisor for his town. The ease with which immense buildings were raised to the new grade was the marvel of the times. A vast improvement near the mouth of the Chicago river was made in 1857-58. A section of the old Fort Dearborn land had been cut away and the river widened to facilitate the passage of vessels. A fine bridge at Rush street had been built at a cost of about \$50,000, several hundred yards of dock had been constructed, and the Illinois Central had made important improvements. Enormous numbers of buildings, particularly frame dwellings, were erected in the spring of 1858. The abuses of the hackmen were so great, and had been for several years, that drivers were forced to form an organization to take corrective measures to redeem themselves in the spring of 1858.

"Horse Railroads.—We are glad to see some definite steps taken looking toward the establishment of horse railroads in the South division. We care not by whom or through what streets these roads be built so that the public are best suited, but the roads we must have. We shall publish the proposed ordinance tomorrow."—(*Press*, April 28, 1858.)

In April the United States court rooms were removed to Larmon's block on Washington street. A new vagrant ordinance struck a severe blow at all tramps during the summer of 1858. Two new water reservoirs—one at Chicago avenue and Sedgwick and one at Morgan and Monroe—were ordered built in 1858. The National Typographical Union held its seventh annual session on May 3. In this month a union depot on the sands north of the river mouth, for all the railroads that did not come into the city

on the tracks of the Illinois Central, was proposed. The roads to be thus united were the Galena, Michigan Southern, Chicago & Alton, Rock Island, Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac, and Chicago, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne. The cry arose in May from property owners that city tax for 1858 must not exceed 10 mills. In April the vote for sewerage commissioner and water commissioner was as follows: Water commissioner, Lunt 2,397, Price 545, Bay 942. Sewerage commissioner, Webster 3,312, Gage 551. The city ordinance of 1858 prohibiting saloons from selling liquor on Sunday caused bitterness and riot during that year. In May, 1858, about \$200,000 of Chicago sewerage bonds, running twenty-five years and bearing 7 per cent, were sold by Commissioner Sylvester Lind for an average of 97½ cents on the dollar. All Western towns, envious of Chicago's growth and prosperity, took advantage of every opportunity to make fun of this city. The following from the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* of May, 1858, is a sample of these attacks: "Chicago is a bustling city. It was formerly in Illinois, but now Illinois is in it. Lake Michigan is situated on Chicago. The principal productions of Chicago are corner lots, statistics, wind, the *Democratic Press* and Long John Wentworth. The population of Chicago is about sixteen millions and is 'rapidly increasing.'"

The additions to the courthouse were being built in May, 1858, and all buildings were being raised to grade. Rejected spring wheat was returned to this city by New York in May; an investigation by the Board of Trade showed that the complaint was just. A new system of grain inspection was demanded, devised and instituted. There had thus far been no uniformity of inspection, each inspector using his own judgment or bias. After June 15, 1858, the following grades were to prevail: 1. Chicago club wheat; 2. No. 1 spring wheat; 3. No. 2 spring wheat; 4. Rejected spring wheat. The months of April and May, 1858, were extremely wet, the rains being almost continuous. The Board of Trade continued to waste valuable time and energy on shipments, via the St. Lawrence river, between Liverpool and Chicago. "Fluid lamps" (kerosene) began to be used; their frequent explosion was noticed. On June 23 the thermometer registered ninety-eight degrees.

In July, 1858, the city police force numbered 160 men—forty-seven in the South division, forty-two in the West division and forty-one in the North division, the others being specials. It was in July, 1858, that many of the citizens took positive ground against granting to any company a franchise to occupy the streets with "horse cars" without adequate compensation. The Council had granted to Henry Fuller & Company the right to build a "horse railroad" on State street, and in the opinion of many had failed to obtain suitable consideration therefor. A mass meeting was held and protests were filed. These vigorous protests caused Mayor

Haines to veto the ordinance as it was passed. It was then amended to meet more nearly the wishes of the people—to be built within a definite period; not to approach nearer than twelve feet to any sidewalk; cars to be run by animal power; not to connect with any other street railway; no cars from other roads to be run over its tracks; the city to have the right to buy the road after twenty-five years; the purchase price to be fixed by a commission of five persons; fare, rate of speed and time of running to be controlled by the city. On July 28 the Clark street bridge, the most important one in the city, and but four years in use, broke in two and fell into the river; after the breakage and until the ferry there was started people were forced to go to the Wells and Rush street bridges to get across.

The Atlantic telegraph, laid in July and August, 1858, was watched with great interest here. Upon receipt of the message of Queen Victoria to President Buchanan on August 16 and his reply thereto, an enormous impromptu celebration of the important event was held. The fire and militia companies came out, bells were rung, bonfires were lighted in all quarters and the British and American flags, blended, were flung to the breeze. It was estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 people were on the streets. The Council appropriated \$1,000 with which to suitably celebrate an event of such importance to the world, to America and to Chicago. The *Press and Tribune* of August 17 said: "It is impossible to do full justice to the events of last evening in this city. Any description would fall short of adequateness save that which with those who had not the evidence of their own eyes would pass to the least pardonable extreme of exaggeration. The affair was spontaneous and the hearty outburst of our entire community in their rejoicings at the successful termination of suspense and the glorious completion of an enterprise literally world-wide in its scope."

On August 17 an imposing formal celebration was held to emphasize and dignify the event and spend the money that had been appropriated by the Council. The streets were illuminated, as were also the courthouse, postoffice and many business blocks. At a meeting of the Board of Trade an appropriate letter was addressed to Cyrus W. Field, who had conducted the project to success.

In August, 1858, spring wheat was worth 81 to 82 cents, red winter \$1 to \$1.11, white winter \$1.15 to \$1.20. The ejection suit against the Illinois Central Railroad company by George C. Bates, to recover possession of the depot grounds of that company on the lake front, was tried in September, 1858. The suit was based upon the preëmption claims of the Kinzie family to the tract. After a long and important trial the claimant was defeated. By August, 1858, the union depot had been located definitely on the West Side. The small park (then called Washington) on the North Side, next to Clark street, had not been improved as agreed

upon and suit to recover it from the city was threatened in October, 1858. Also Jefferson park, on the West Side, acquired from Judge Thomas, administrator, in 1850, was claimed by his widow in 1858 upon the same and other grounds. The People's Gas Light & Coke company was organized in October. On October 9 occurred the great fire on Lake street, by which twenty-three lives were lost and \$500,000 worth of property was destroyed. The Citizens' Fire Brigade had their first annual review on October 28, 1858. On November 1, 1858, the first ground for a "horse railroad" (street railway) was broken on State street. The first rail on this road was laid on December 2. The Adams house was opened this fall. Bridgeport was called South Chicago in 1858. By November 4 the big reservoir on the West Side at Monroe street was nearly finished. "During the last week 32,900 hogs, alive and dressed, were received in this city over the various routes of supply," said the *Press and Tribune* of November 22. There was a big exodus to Pike's Peak late in 1858 and early in 1859. The act of February 19, 1859, repealed the act of February 16, 1857, providing for the laying out of a park in the South division of Chicago; such law was declared immature and not demanded by the interest of the people of the South division.

The act of February 11, 1859, incorporated the Rosehill Cemetery company, the incorporators being William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, John H. Kinzie, Hiram A. Tucker, Levi D. Boone, Benjamin W. Raymond, Charles V. Dyer, James H. Rees, John Evans, Jonathan Burr, Levi B. Taft, E. K. Rogers, Robert H. Morford, Andrew T. Sherman, William Turner, George Schneider, C. H. Deihl, Andrew Nelson, James V. Z. Blaney, Henry Smith, Philo Judson, E. L. Jansen, Francis H. Benson, all of whom were constituted a board of consultation. The five persons last named were the first board of managers. The company was authorized to purchase not to exceed 500 acres in the township of Lake View, Cook county, and to devote the same to cemetery purposes.

In the spring of 1859 U. P. Harris was elected chief of the fire department. In March the Council granted the North Chicago Railway company the right to construct and operate a horse railroad on the North Side; William B. Ogden was one of the incorporators. On March 30 the water commissioners reported that during the fiscal year 1858-59, 74,433 feet of water pipes had been laid; that the total length of pipes in the city were 382,282 feet; that 122 fire hydrants had been set; that the total number of gallons of water pumped had been 1,091,865,000, which was about 3,000,000 gallons daily, and that 8,231 buildings had been supplied with water. It was noted in March, 1859, that vessels had just left here bound for Liverpool, Pike's Peak and New Orleans, that to Pike's Peak going via the canal and Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri and Kaw rivers as far as possible. A single track street railway

was being laid on State street in March. Prior to April, 1859, city contractors were required to wait for their pay until assessments had been collected, but at that date the Council ordered the issue of construction bonds. So great was the demand for houses now that the *Press and Tribune* issued a call, headed "1,000 Houses Wanted." The McCormick reaper works were regarded as one of the greatest local industries. The following machines had been turned out by that concern: In 1854, 1,600; 1855, 2,500; 1856, 4,000; 1857, 4,000; 1858, 4,500. The improvement of the courthouse in 1858-59 greatly enhanced the appearance of that structure. In April, 1859, five trains daily reached Hyde Park. Commutation tickets sold at $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents a ride. The following bridges were in existence in April, 1859: Rush, Clark, Wells, Lake, Randolph Madison, Van Buren, Polk, Twelfth, old Kinzie, Erie, Indiana, Chicago avenue and North. Wentworth of the *Democrat* opposed the location of the union depot on the West Side; the *Tribune* said he wanted it on the South Side where his property was located. On April 19 North Market hall was destroyed by fire. On April 25 four street cars were kept in operation all day on State street—this was the first general run. The plan was to extend the State street car line to Ulick's hotel, two miles south, at the earliest possible moment. By April 30 the postoffice and customhouse at Monroe and Dearborn was ready for the roof. The war news in Europe caused all prices to advance in the spring of 1859. The *Press and Tribune* said: "*Later—A Panic.*—Late last evening the dispatches of the steamer 'Vigo' were received, indicating a heavy decline in breadstuffs. The news caused a frightful panic among the holders of wheat, and large quantities were immediately thrown on the market, which declined rapidly 8 to 10 cents on the closing price on 'Change—No. 1 red selling as low as \$1.55 and standard and spring at \$1.15—a decline of 15 to 18 cents per bushel since yesterday noon."

In May, 1859, the "horse railway" was being built on West Madison street. The new Rosehill cemetery, six miles north of the city, was now ready for interments. A gentleman asked an Irish gravedigger. "Is this the place where the new cemetery is going to be?" The Irishman replied, "Yis, yer Honor, and not a healthier place for a cemetery is there on top of this earth." In June a resolution before the Council in favor of building a fire-proof recorder's office on the public square, fronting on Washington street, and not to cost more than \$4,000, was lost by a vote of 20 to 17. On June 16 the second horse railroad in the city was opened on Madison to Sangamon streets. At this date the State street line had been extended to Cottage Grove. On the occasion of the visit to this city of the Council of Cincinnati in June, 1859, the old fire engine "Neptune" was brought out and its power exhibited. It threw a stream 253 feet in a horizontal direction. At this date (1859)

the "Long John" steam fire engine was the pride of the department. On May 16 red winter wheat sold at \$1.73, but on July 8 it sold at \$1.12. On July 14 corn was 1 cent higher than standard spring wheat; the next day they were quoted at the same price and were exchanged on even terms in the Chicago market—about 68 cents. On Sunday, July 17, the mercury stood at ninety-six degrees. In July the horse railway tracks on Randolph from Clark west to Reuben were being laid. On July 28, 1859, Rosehill cemetery was dedicated with much ceremony by the laying of the corner stone of the chapel there and the reading of a poem by Professor Goodwin. J. V. Z. Blaney, president of the company, addressed the assemblage. The cemetery then embraced a little more than twenty acres. A strong demand for a girls' reform school was made at this time; there was no place except the jail in which to confine female offenders. In August the Council passed an ordinance providing for such an institution, and the board of Guardians decided to spend not to exceed \$3,000 the first year thereon. The guardians of the boys' reform school, owing to a shortness of funds, objected to the movement. Owing, it was claimed, to a war between the allopaths and homeopaths, the city hospital had remained for some time silent and unfinished; it was on the South Side, near Archer road.

On August 25, 1859, the Chicago City Railway company had in operation three lines, with seven miles of tracks and forty-eight cars. A double track was opened to Cottage Grove on August 28. A vigorous attempt to change the name of Clark street to Broadway was made at this time. The West Side lumber district had a \$500,000 fire in September. The National Fair held here in September at Cottage Grove was an important event. The exhibits, racing, shooting, military drills, band contests, balloon ascension surpassed naything ever seen in the West. The *Press and Tribune* of September 18 said: "The fair brought together the largest number of people, mainly out of the six states of the Northwest, that ever gathered at any point in either of those states for any purpose whatever. On Tuesday, the culminating day, there were not less than 60,000 persons on the grounds." The park was owned by Henry Graves, was surrounded with a tight board fence nine feet high, contained thirty-one acres, seated over one thousand persons and had one of the best trotting tracks in the country.

"Kilgubbin" was on the North Side, first along Kinzie street and later at the angle where the North branch joined the South branch. It held at one time over two thousand population and became in 1858 as famous or infamous as "The Sands" had been two or three years before. One hundred families or more (if such they can appropriately be called), of which the members were nearly all law-breakers, had gathered there in all sorts of habitations except respectable, with pigs, geese, goats, rats, etc., and the locality had

become the resort and hiding place of numerous criminals; but in 1859 the place was raided and uprooted, the river there was widened, and a valuable basin was built. The name Kilgubbin was afterward (1864-65) applied to a tract of forty or fifty acres, covered with shanties, located on the West Side where Carpenter street touched the river. Another similar section of about twenty acres was on the West Side between Des Plaines and Halsted, near Harrison avenue. A few other smaller sections were similarly built up and occupied—one at Milwaukee avenue and Union; another near North Rucker and Kinzie; another small one between Clark and State, near Twelfth. In those localities it was usual for the inhabitants to have a patois or jargon of their own.

Late in September a double track was laid on Madison from State to the South branch. At this time cars began to run from Clark street along Division to Clybourn. The Kingsbury tract (on the east side of the North branch above Kinzie), which previous to this date had lain mostly covered with water and unimproved, was now being rapidly formed into streets and lots and built upon; it had been part of the estate of Major Kingsbury. The extraordinary activity in the grain market here made it necessary at this date to start a clearing house for grain. On October 17 a total of six street cars were run on Randolph street, thus allowing a car every ten minutes, instead of every twenty minutes as before; this improvement was regarded with great satisfaction by the citizens. About this date George Horsley secured a judgment of \$1,000 against the city, and, as the comptroller refused to honor the same, he levied on fire horses and engines. Ten skeletons in rude coffins were exhumed at Doyle's building on South Water street on October 27; they were supposed to be members of General Scott's army who had died of cholera in 1832. Stealing cattle and hurriedly slaughtering them was a common offense at this time. At one of the big slaughter houses there was employed a good-natured Scotchman as foreman. On one occasion when his force was busily engaged in knocking down hogs with a sledge hammer and then sticking them, a visitor who was an interested witness of the proceedings was asked by the accommodating Scotchman, "Wouldn't ye like to knock down a hog or two yerself?"

In November, 1859, when it was proposed to unite the North and South Side street railway systems by a track over the Clark street bridge, a great outcry against such a step arose. The North pier was in very bad condition and liable to be washed away by any severe gale; the Board of Trade asked for an appropriation of \$600 to be used in repairing it. Not receiving the appropriation, the board with characteristic liberality and promptness raised \$650 for the purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury was petitioned to expend the balance (about \$60,000) of the last winter's appropriation for the lighthouse (about \$87,000) in rebuilding the north pier. On December 31 it was twenty-two degrees below zero.

The year 1859 was characterized by a severe depression in financial and business circles, and at times by spurts of extraordinary prosperity. A fine school building was erected on Aberdeen street. The postoffice was finished externally. Building improvements cost about \$2,044,000. South Clark street was paved with Nicholson blocks and Michigan avenue with gravel. Improvements on the Kingsbury tract cost \$125,000. City improvements cost a total of \$275,800, as follows: Macadamizing, \$45,332; graveling, \$82,819; paving, \$57,561; Washington park, North Side, \$1,187; Lake street bridge, \$14,571; Kinzie bridge, \$8,860; Halsted bridge, \$8,000; dredging, \$40,000; sidewalks by city, estimated, \$8,000; culverts, crossings, etc., estimated, \$5,000; planking streets and alleys, \$5,500.

The fire department about this time adopted a decoration of honor consisting of a maltese star with silver rays and shield. The old cemetery (now a part of Lincoln park) embraced about one hundred and twenty acres, of which about sixty acres had been surveyed into lots and mostly sold; not over half of the lots were occupied by burials. It was now proposed to donate the north sixty acres to the city for a public park and to fence in and hold the sixty acres of cemetery.

At this time (1859) the growth and prosperity of Chicago were formally considered by the citizens, who in mass meetings appointed committees on manufactures, commerce, agriculture, drainage, emigration, printing, publishing, currency, finance, etc. Receipts of the city for the fiscal year February 1, 1859, to January 31, 1860, were \$1,386,295.19, less \$39,145.33 balance on hand at the beginning. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$1,286,295.19, less \$65,752.21 on hand at the close. The funded debt on January 31, 1859, was \$514,000. Attempts to lay double tracks on State street and across Clark street bridge were checked by injunctions. The Board of Trade was now located in the Newhouse block on South Water street. By March, 1860, there were eleven trunk railway lines and twenty branches and extensions, with a total mileage of 4,736, centering in Chicago. The total earnings of all these railroads for 1859 were \$14,978,300.29. The total receipts of grain, with flour expressed in wheat, were 20,008,223 bushels; cattle packed, 51,809; hogs packed, 185,000; receipts of lumber, feet, 305,688,233.

In the spring of 1860 the receipts of corn were enormous. George W. Dole died in April, 1860. The following public halls were here at this time: Metropolitan, Bryan, Light Guard, Kingsbury, Wilkowsky, and three in the market buildings. The proposition to build a railroad to the Pacific met the unqualified approval of all Chicago. The ship canal was not lost sight of, but continued to be discussed periodically. In May, 1860, the union station was at last definitely located on the West Side. In May, 1860, the

Citizens' Fire Brigade, after two and a half years of existence, resolved that as they had up to date paid their own expenses so far as the city was concerned, and had rendered good services, they would disband on June 1 unless the city should assist them. During the week of the National Republican convention the *Press and Tribune* claimed a daily circulation of 21,000 copies; the presses were not fast enough, as more copies were demanded. In the spring of 1860 a resolution by Peter Page to build a "hall of records" was again defeated in the Council. He wanted a portion of the land (twenty-eight acres) at the Reform school to be traded for the Armory, where a jail could be built, which change would permit the jail in the courthouse to be transformed into the "hall of records." Wilkowsky hall, 45 by 90 feet, at the corner of Clark and Monroe, was sold in June, 1860, for \$30,000. Late in June the crop of hay on the courthouse square was harvested. In June, 1860, Graceland Cemetery company was organized. It was now seen that corporate cemeteries would supplant those of the city. Chicago raised \$1,500 for the tornado sufferers in Northern Illinois, Rev. Robert Collyer being the disbursing agent; Lee Center, Amboy, Albany, Comanche, and other towns had been leveled. Late in July, 1860, the *Times* passed to C. H. McCormick, proprietor of the *Herald*. On August 6 it was ninety-seven degrees. Upon invitation of the corporate authorities of Montreal, John Wentworth was sent there to represent Chicago at the reception given to Prince Edward. In the Calumet region were the best hunting and fishing grounds near Chicago.

By August 27, 1860, the city had nearly forty-seven miles of sewers, six miles being laid in 1860. The system had cost up to July 1 a total of \$748,181.43. It was recognized at the time that the system was only in its infancy and that perhaps the most important step thus far had been raising the grade. It was also admitted that the next most important step was to dig a channel and force the water of Chicago river into Illinois river. The various plans talked of at this time were as follows: 1. To cut down the summit of the Illinois and Michigan canal; 2. To dig a new channel through Mud Lake to the Des Plaines; 3. To dig a steamboat canal 200 feet wide and six feet deep; 4. The same twelve and a half feet deep.

Prince Napoleon, second son of Jerome Bonaparte, was at the Tremont house September 2. Said the *Tribune* of September 5: "*A New Public Park.*—A public park of eighty acres in extent is being rapidly formed in the North division. The park will embrace the extreme northern section of the cemetery grounds and is already underbrushed and laid out with roadways." The Mechanics' Institute fair at the Wigwam was a success in September. There were in Chicago at this time fourteen public schools, three universities, six libraries, four asylums, five hospitals, nineteen Masonic lodges,

eleven Odd Fellow lodges, two Good Templar lodges, three benevolent societies, two medical colleges, two musical societies, two theological seminaries, four cemeteries, two theaters, one law institute, and fourteen public halls. Graceland cemetery, with seventy acres, two miles north of the city limits, was dedicated on August 30; Thomas B. Bryan was president. Wheat rose 20 cents a bushel in August. An attempt to burn the Rock Island bridge, presumably at the instigation of St. Louis persons, kindled the wrath of Chicago this year; it was supposed to be an attempt to divert the trade beyond the Mississippi from Chicago to St. Louis. On September 1 there were received here 190,396 bushels of wheat, the largest amount ever received up to date in one day; on September 5, 192,394 bushels were received. The loss of the steamer "Lady Elgin" on Friday night, September 7, sixteen miles north of Chicago and twelve miles off Winnetka, caused intense grief and horror here and throughout the country; Spencer and Combs, students of the Garrett Biblical Institute, heroically saved many lives by swimming out and rescuing them in the surf. The steamer was owned by Gurdon S. Hubbard and collided with the schooner "Augusta," laden with lumber. For weeks after the event the shore was patrolled by watches to recover the bodies washed up. Nearly four hundred persons were lost; bodies were found as late as the last of October. Several unidentified bodies were buried at Rosehill.

The Prince of Wales, traveling as Lord Renfrew, arrived here on September 21 and stopped at the Richmond house. He came from Detroit over the Michigan Central and was received by a large crowd at the station. A committee consisting of William B. Ogden, John Wentworth, William Bross and W. McComas, was authorized to welcome him and suite to Chicago and Illinois. He declined a public reception—wanted rest, but showed himself to the public from the balcony of the hotel and rode around the city. A newspaper called the *Tribune* was started here by Mr. Ryan as early as 1838. Later it was discontinued and in 1847 another *Tribune* made its appearance. It was united with the *Press* in the fifties under the name of *Press and Tribune* and on October 25, 1860, the name *Press* was dropped and since that date the paper has been issued as the *Tribune*. Dr. William B. Egan died on October 27, 1860; he had come here in the fall of 1833 and had located on the North Side. He owned the Tremont house corner—paid \$500 and \$200 in medical attendance for it. He delivered the oration when the ground was broken for the canal. The propeller "Globe" blew up in the river at Wells street in November, killing about fifteen persons.

The new Postoffice and Custom House at Dearborn and Monroe was first occupied on November 20, 1860. During the fall of 1860 the following among other ceremonies were held in the Wigwam: Mechanics' fair, Zouave receptions, a concert, three days festival of the Catholics, tornado relief concert, obsequies of Capt. Jack Wil-

son of the "Lady Elgin;" Sabbath school concerts, and religious services every Sunday evening. It was noted in 1860 that the street cars were robbing the omnibus lines of their passengers. An excellent skating pond was on Wabash, north of Twelfth. Col. Richard J. Hamilton died here on December 26, at the house of his son-in-law, Murray F. Tuley.

Emigration to the West reached high water mark in 1856, after which it declined until 1860, when it nearly doubled that of 1859, but later fell off, owing to the war. By March, 1861, the total number of miles of railroad centering in Chicago was 4,915; total receipts of grain in 1860, with flour expressed in wheat were 36,504,772, with total shipments expressed in same, 31,256,697 bushels, the largest ever known up to that date; the total receipts of corn were 15,487,966 bushels; hogs packed, 101,816; live hogs shipped, 133,612; hogs received, 275,095; cattle packed, 25,209; live cattle shipped, 104,122. The slaughter houses at Bridgeport were considered a great nuisance in March, 1861; their removal was talked of. Nathan H. Bolles, an old and prominent settler, died at this time. In the warehouses here in March were stored 4,300,000 bushels of grain. In 1861 four suits aggregating \$280,000 were begun against the sewerage commissioners—Sylvester Lind, Philip Conley and S. D. Webster, who were that amount short in their accounts.

The act of February 18, 1861, provided that no encroachment should be made upon the land or water west of a line mentioned in the second section of an ordinance concerning the Illinois Central railroad (which line was not less than four hundred feet east from the west line of Michigan avenue and parallel thereto), by any railroad company; that no cars should be permitted to occupy the same; that the City Council should never allow any encroachment west of said line; that any person owning a lot on Michigan avenue should have the right to enjoin any company or persons from violating the above provision; that "neither the Common Council nor any other authority should ever have the power to permit encroachments on said tract without the assent of all persons owning lots or land on said street or avenue, 'because of the fact that the State of Illinois by its canal commissioners had declared that the public ground east of said lots should forever remain open and vacant.'"

The act of February 21, 1861, provided for the organization in Chicago of an executive department of the municipal government to be known as "The Board of Police of the City of Chicago" to consist of three commissioners to be chosen from the three principal divisions of the city and to have control of the police force of the city. It was made their duty to preserve the public peace, to prevent crime, to arrest offenders, to protect the rights of persons and property, to guard the public health, to preserve order, to remove nuisances, to provide a proper police force at every fire, to protect

strangers and travelers at stations and landings, and to obey and enforce all ordinances of the Common Council. It was provided that the acts of the police department should be under the control of the board and that there should be a general superintendent of police, three captains, one deputy superintendent, six sergeants and sixty police patrol and as many more of the latter as should be ordered by the Council on the application of the board of police. It was also provided that the city could be divided into police precincts or districts without regard to ward boundaries and could be governed the same as the board should deem best. The board could appoint captains and sergeants to certain precincts and provide precinct stations. The supervisors of Cook County were empowered to raise by tax money sufficient to carry this act into effect. The Board of Police was given all the powers theretofore conferred by law upon the Mayor of Chicago. In March, 1861, Mayor Wentworth, acting under this law, discharged the entire police force and appointed three police commissioners—Tuttle, Wayman and Coventry—under whose reorganization the force was as follows: General superintendent of police salary, \$1,500; his deputy, \$1,200; three captains, each, \$700; six sergeants, each, \$650; sixty patrolmen, each, \$600.

In 1861 the Legislature passed a joint resolution providing that the board of trustees of the Illinois and Michigan canal should cause a prompt and thorough survey, examination and estimates to be made of the Illinois river, the Illinois and Michigan canal and portions of the Des Plaines and the Chicago rivers, and of the portage between said rivers "for the purpose of accurately ascertaining the comparative value, cost, efficiency, benefits and advantages, direct, prospective and incidental, of the different methods proposed or desirable for improving the navigation of the Illinois river." The Chicago Board of Underwriters was incorporated February 22, 1861, by T. L. Miller, Julius White, H. B. Wilmarth, C. N. Holden, S. T. Atwater, B. W. Phillips, S. C. Higginson and Alfred James. Isaac Cook, postmaster, resigned in March, 1861. The Skating Park company, formerly the South Side Skating Pond company, offered their park at Michigan avenue and Twelfth street to the volunteers for a parade ground in April, 1861. Under the ordinance of April 26, all the indebtedness of Chicago contracted prior to April 1, was liquidated by the issuance of new bonds to the amount of \$343,114.74. The total city debt at this time was \$588,303.61. The city owed the cemetery fund \$6,477.01; the school tax fund \$3,472.05; and the Reform School fund, \$15,654.05. On April 27, 1861, there were run off on the *Tribune* double cylinder press 27,000 copies of that paper, the largest edition printed here up to that date. The New Sherman House was opened in the spring of 1861.

On May 26, 1861, the large main pipe, three hundred and thirty

feet long, of the Gas Light & Coke company, was laid across the river at Franklin street. About June 1 the *Times* was sold in part by C. H. McCormick to Wilbur F. Storey of Detroit. Owing to the war, business here in the spring of 1861 was unsettled, erratic and more or less hazardous.

In June, 1861, the city had eight steam fire engines as follows: South Side—"Long John," with eleven men and four horses at La Salle, near Washington; "Enterprise," ten men and five horses, State, near Congress; "Little Giant," nine men and two horses, Dearborn, near Washington; "Economy," eight men and two horses on Old street. North Side—"Atlantic," ten men and four horses, Michigan, near Wolcott; "Liberty," nine men and two horses, Illinois, near Franklin. West Side—"Island Queen," ten men and four horses, Lake, near Jefferson; "U. P. Harris," ten men and four horses, Jackson, corner Clinton. Attached to each engine was a hose cart, drawn by a single horse. In addition there were five independent hose carts and four hand engines. U. P. Harris was Chief of the Fire Department.

It was at this time (June, 1861), that the city lost heavily during the financial crisis and crash of the banks—a total of \$295,733 in the Marine, Carver's and Tinkham's; also Sylvester Lind, the sewerage treasurer, was short a large amount. Thus the city at this date faced such loss, with a large debt already on its hands, and with the war expenses looming up in the foreground like a pirate ship. A period of intense heat characterized the summer of 1861. The mercury stood as follows: July 30, at ninety-three degrees; 31st., ninety-four; August 1, ninety-four; 2d., ninety-six; 3d, eighty; 4th, ninety-nine; 5th, eighty; 6th, eighty-nine; 7th, ninety-seven; 8th, ninety-five. The State fair at Brighton (stock-yards), was an important event in September, 1861. During 1860 and 1861 Chicago and Cook county made a strong effort to secure the proposed agricultural college. It was proposed to locate it at Cottage hill on the Galena railroad, fifteen miles from the city. By October 1, 1861, about \$17,000 had been subscribed here on the fund with which to buy the land. Prof. J. H. McChesney and Thomas B. Bryan worked for the location there.

"The city apparently was never more busy than at the present time. The streets are crowded with an endless caravan of buses, wagons and drays laden with merchandise of every description. The constant arrival and departure of trains heavily freighted, the cartage of such vast quantities of goods, the hotels swarming with guests, the rapid and daily increasing influx of strangers, the arrival and departure of regiments for the war, and the walks crowded with hurrying pedestrians, impart a genuine metropolitan and business air to the city, which it has not worn since the palmy days of 1856."—(*Tribune*, October 15, 1861.)

In October work on the Union Station on the West Side was in

rapid progress. The Board of Trade corrected grievous wrongs in the inspection of grain. The State Horticultural Convention met at Bryan hall December 3. In December, 1861, the *Tribune* began to issue three editions daily. In 1860 building operations amounted to \$1,188,300; in 1861 they amounted to \$797,800. On January 7, 1862, the city paid the following interest: On water bonds, \$34,855; on sewerage bonds, \$29,700; on municipal bonds, \$29,142.88. It also paid off bonds issued in 1852 to the amount of \$25,000. The capital invested in manufactories in 1861 was \$6,537,000 and the output of products that year was worth \$16,948,381. In a terrible railroad accident at Hyde Park Judge W. A. Barron of this city was decapitated. A Board of Trade committee divided on the subject of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain in February, 1862. The first golden wedding in Chicago was that of D. B. Heartt and wife on February 13, 1862, at 122 Buffalo street; they came to Chicago in 1836. In February, 1862, an examination of city water disclosed that it was very impure. In March, 1862, the paid firemen numbered ninety-three and the volunteer firemen two hundred and ten. The Mercantile Association in March, 1862, passed a resolution endorsing the Illinois and Michigan ship canal bill then before Congress and recommended its passage. There was great complaint about the stench of the river in the spring of 1862. The contractors who in 1860 had put new cells in the courthouse jail were not paid until March, 1862; they complained at the injustice of the delay. The *Tribune* for some years had made fun of "Wentworth and his Wines." In December, 1861, small fish choked the screen at the pumping well, whereupon the screen was removed, letting the fish be drawn into the water mains, where they died, polluting all the water of the city. An actual experiment in March, 1861, had shown that the pumps at Bridgeport could cleanse the river of sewage, but not of slaughter-house refuse and the stench. The first annual report of the Board of Public Works was made in May, 1862. The following departments had been in operation one year: Water, Sewerage, Parks, Streets, River and Harbor, Public Buildings, Bridges, Lamps and Lights, and Public Improvements. The muddy streets in March, 1862, were in places almost impassable. The following wheat grades were established in March: Extra club, Northwest club, No. 1 Spring, No. 2 Spring, Rejected Spring.

In March, 1862, the impurity in the hydrant water was largely ascribed to the slaughter houses on the two branches, therefore the special committee of the Council reported that the following steps should be taken: 1. In order to obtain pure water the intake should be farther from the mouth of the river and the wash of the shore—built out at least one mile, at a cost of from \$60,000 to \$125,000; 2. A brick tunnel six feet in diameter, costing about \$125,000 should be dug; 3. The pumping works should be

removed to Winnetka, sixteen miles northward, and would cost \$1,689,600; 4. Filter beds, costing \$107,500 should be used; 5. There should be built a subsiding reservoir, costing \$107,775. The water of the lake for several miles out was thoroughly examined at this time.

In April, 1862, George Schneider retired from the *Staats Zeitung*, with which he had been associated as editor and proprietor since 1851. The vote for mayor in 1861 was 8,274 for Rumsey (Rep.) and 6,601 for Bryan (Dem.). In 1862 the vote for the same office stood 7,434 for Sherman (Dem.) and 6,246 for Holden (Rep.). In 1861 only the Fourth and Tenth wards went democratic, but in 1862 the First, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth polled majorities for that party. In May, 1862, the city was so short of buildings of all kinds that the newspapers called for five hundred more. In May many druggists were fined for selling liquor without a license. The river was such a nuisance at this time that the pumps at Bridgeport were set going to empty the foul water into the canal.

*"Glorious News from Bridgeport.—The River Filth Going to the Rebels.—*We learn that the pumping works at Bridgeport were started yesterday to pump out the river. All those who are desirous of taking a parting sniff of the Chicago river perfume, would do well to visit Bridgeport today, as at the present rate of progress, all the filth in the river will in a few days be on its way to the rebels. If the latter can stand it, it will be of no use to bombard them any longer."—(*Tribune*, May 30, 1862.) The pumps there could raise 56,000 cubic feet of water per minute eight feet high.

In the spring of 1862 the grain warehousemen roused the wrath of the grain merchants by inserting in the warehouse receipts a clause branding sound grain as a mixture; a war settled the controversy. Teamsters hauling stone with which to macadamize North Wells street struck and demanded twenty shillings instead of seventeen shillings per day. City officials of Baltimore and Pittsburg were formally received by the Council and Board of Trade in June, 1862. Despite the war great improvement in the city was made in 1862. The Chicago river continued to be the receptacle of every variety of filth and a "Smelling Committee" was sent up both branches in August, 1862, to trace the rotten sources to their owners. As soon as their report was received the Council ordered the nuisances abated. In August J. Y. Scammon, of the old Marine bank, in which the city had had a large deposit, agreed to pay by installments \$56,387.24 to settle the account. On September 2, the Pacific railroad convention convened here with seventy-three commissioners appointed by act of Congress in attendance. William B. Ogden presided. The resolutions adopted described how the project should be carried into effect. Also in September the World's Horse fair held here, near Camp Douglas, attracted great attention.

Also the State Horticultural fair assembled in September. Already the city was famous for its conventions. In September, so great had become the rush for the street cars during the evenings, that arrangements to run them every eight minutes were made. In October a coal famine forced the price of that article up from \$5 to \$7 per ton.

"Few cities probably in the North have been affected by the war to so little extent as Chicago. Except the continual appearance of soldiers in our streets and the war bulletins there are no indications that a fierce strife is being waged upon our borders. The tide of business flows on unabated. Our streets are fairly choked up with the transportation of merchandise; our stores are thronged from morning till night with customers in the face of panic prices. Amusements are patronized to an unprecedented extent and the present season will be as brilliant and successful as any of its predecessors. The fashions are as dominant as ever and the promenades are already blooming with the fall habit. Parties, balls, and routs are opening with a rush."—(*Tribune*, October 7, 1862.)

In October, 1862, a branch postoffice was established on the northwest corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, with A. C. Stewart in charge. James W. Sheahan edited the *Post* at this time. By November 1 the special committee appointed for the purpose had almost wholly abated the distillery and slaughter-house nuisances on the North Branch and were hard at work accomplishing the same good on the South branch. The South Chicago of this date was Bridgeport. For a long time there had been an urgent demand for a bridge at State street. In November private subscriptions raised \$10,000 for such a bridge. The new courthouse bell, weighing 11,476 pounds arrived in December. The newspapers urged that it be put up as quickly as practicable, as it was needed by the fire watchmen and to keep time for all. On December 10, 1862, Comptroller Hayes sold to C. C. Parks, banker, at Dearborn and Lake streets, to be paid for in gold, \$75,000 par value of the city bonds bearing 7 per cent interest for 9 per cent premium and interest. As gold at this date was at 30 per cent premium, the sale was not as good as seemed at first glance.

The city indebtedness on December 12, 1862, was as follows: Municipal, 10 per cent bonds, \$2,000; 7 per cent bonds, \$973,500; 6 per cent bonds, \$300,000; 7 per cent school bonds, \$28,000; sewerage, 6 per cent bonds, \$87,500; 7 per cent bonds, \$875,000; water, 6 per cent bonds, \$1,030,000; 7 per cent bonds, \$113,000; grand total, \$2,409,000. The assessed valuation of property at this time was—realty, \$31,587,545; personalty, \$5,552,300. The total city tax for general purposes was \$564,038. The levy was as follows: City, 3½ mills; school, 2 mills; interest, 2¼ mills; sewerage, 2½ mills; war, 1½ mills; reform school, 1 mill; police, 1½ mills; total, 14¼ mills. In the lamp district there was an additional lamp levy of 2 mills.



DR. NICHOLAS SENN.



JOHN C. PLAGGE.



In December, 1862, an astronomical observatory was definitely located here. For some unaccountable reason there was a great deal of sickness in December, 1862—whether justly or not, the inhabitants ascribed it to the city water. A special committee was appointed to ascertain if Calumet river water could be used to flush the South branch. The big bell on the courthouse was rung for the first time at noon on December 31. When the proposition to run "horse cars" through the streets was first proposed in 1858 it encountered emphatic and determined opposition not only from the Council but from the inhabitants. Messrs. Gage, Parmelee, Fuller, Bigelow and Carver were compelled to make a protracted and strenuous fight to obtain permission to use the streets at all, much more to use them without restriction. The *Tribune* in January, 1863, said, "Three years have now elapsed since that venture was made and the result arrived at has been more than satisfactory not only to the stockholders but to the citizens. When the question is asked, What should we do with the street cars? the universal reply is, What indeed?" At this date the Chicago City Railway company employed about two hundred men, of whom about one hundred were conductors and drivers and the rest helpers. Thirty cars were run—as follows: Eight on Randolph, seven on Madison and fifteen on State. There were six extra cars for emergencies. The pay roll was about \$5,000 per month, and the street expense about \$1,000 per month. The total receipts from the three lines run had been as follows: In 1860, \$124,625; 1861, 136,079; 1862, \$141,783. William H. Waite was president of the company. This was the street car system of January, 1863.

The Board of Trade and the Mercantile Association, in February, 1863, reported on the practicability and importance of a ship canal to unite Lake Michigan and the Illinois river. The spring of 1863 saw the macadamizing of Milwaukee avenue from Ellston road to the old city limits. The old Richmond House on South Water street, at which the Prince of Wales had stopped in 1860, had so run down that it was sold under a mortgage in March, 1863. The big refractor telescope for the observatory connected with Chicago University at Cottage Grove, was being made at Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Alvan Clark & Sons. In March, 1863, the Council was deadlocked between Democrats and Republicans—no quorum could be obtained. In March the City Railway company was ordered to keep its tracks on the South Side cleaner and in better repair. In April, 1863, seventy vessels were counted at one time outside of the harbor.

The second annual report of the Board of Public Works made on May 1, 1863, gave the following statistics: Length of distributing water main, 98 miles and 2,643 feet; all pipes, 104 miles and 4,890 feet; cost of the Water works, \$1,118,494.09, of which all except \$67,700 had been paid with 6 and 7 per cent bonds. There

were received in water rents from January 1, 1862, to March 31, 1863, \$188,448 and in profit tapping pipes, \$847. The total expense for repairs during the same period was \$122,615. It was estimated that a tunnel two miles out in the lake would cost \$307,552. Three miles of sewers were built in 1862; in May, 1863, the total length of sewers was $57\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Two pivot bridges were built in 1862—one at Wells street, costing \$6,000, and one at Clybourn avenue, costing \$2,000, one-half of which was borne by the city. The Board recommended that the park (Lincoln) at the north of the cemetery, about fifty acres, should be improved. From November 30, 1855, to March 31, 1863, the Reform school had received 711 inmates. At the latter date it contained 250 inmates and was in good condition. Fifty-six men who had been inmates were in the Union army. The school was divided into three divisions, depending on educational and other attainments. J. F. Curtis was instructor.

In 1863 the citizens complained that the city did not have one good driveway where speeding could be indulged in. The Rosehill and Evanston Plank road was the best, but it was too far from the city. North Clark street was very bad; Wells fair, Michigan avenue good as far as Twelfth, South State and South Clark were poor. On the West Side was not one good street of considerable length. "Never before have our merchants, our manufacturers and our produce dealers done so large and profitable a business as they have during the past year. We are not only the largest grain market, but by far the largest primary market on this continent. We have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done much to furnish men and means to crush out the rebellion. The noble and patriotic move of the Board of Trade to raise and equip men for the service and means to support the families of those who went to fight the battles of their country, has given our city a notoriety and a name of which we all may feel proud."—(*Tribune*, April 7, 1863).

The act of February 13, 1863, reduced the various acts relative to the City of Chicago to one act. The corporate limits were declared to "embrace and include within the same all of Township 39 north, Range 14 east, and all of Sections 31, 32, 33 and fractional Section 34, Township 40 north, Range 14 east, together with so much of the waters and bed of Lake Michigan as lies within one mile of the shore thereof and east of the territory aforesaid." It was declared that the North division consisted of all north of the center of Chicago river, and east of the center of the North branch of Chicago river; that the South division consisted of all south of the center of the main Chicago river, and south and east of the center of the South branch and of the Illinois and Michigan Canal; and that the West division should consist of all lying east of the center of the North and South branches and of the Illinois and Michigan canal. It was further provided that the city should be divided into sixteen wards as follows:

First Ward.—All that part of the South division which lies south of the center of the main Chicago river and north of the center of Monroe street.

Second Ward.—All that part of the South division which lies south of the center of Monroe and north of the center of Harrison street.

Third Ward.—All that part of the South division which lies south of the center of Harrison street and north of the center of Sixteenth street.

Fourth Ward.—All that part of the South division which lies south of the center of Sixteenth street and east of the center of Clark street and a line corresponding with the center of the last named street, projected southerly to the city limits.

Fifth Ward.—All that part south of the center of Sixteenth street and west of the center of Clark street and a line corresponding to the center of the last named street projected southerly to the city limits.

Sixth Ward.—All that part of the west division which lies south of the center of Van Buren street and east of the center of Jefferson street continued to the south Branch of the Chicago river.

Seventh Ward.—All that part of the West division which lies south of the center of Van Buren street, west of the center of Jefferson street continued to the South branch and east of the center of Morgan street continued to the South Branch.

Eighth Ward.—All that part of the West division which lies south of the center of Van Buren street and west of the center of Morgan street continued to the South branch.

Ninth Ward.—All that part of the West division which lies south of the center of Fourth street and north of the center of Van Buren street.

Tenth Ward.—All that part of the West division which lies south of the center of Randolph street, east of the center of Curtis street and Aberdeen street and north of the center of Van Buren street.

Eleventh Ward.—All that part of the West division which lies south of the center of Fourth street, east of the center of Curtis street and north of the center of Randolph street.

Twelfth Ward.—All that part of the West division which lies north of the center of Fourth street continued to the North branch.

Thirteenth Ward.—All that part of the North division which lies north of the center of North avenue.

Fourteenth Ward.—All that part of the North division which lies south of the center of Division street.

Fifteenth Ward.—All that part of North division which lies south of the center of Division street and north of the center of Huron street continued to Lake Michigan to the North branch of the Chicago river.

Sixteenth Ward.—All that part of the North division which lies

south of the center of Huron street continued to Lake Michigan and to the North branch of the Chicago river and north of the center of the main Chicago river.

It was provided that the municipal government should consist of a Common Council composed of the mayor and two aldermen from each ward and that the other officers should be a clerk, comptroller, board of public works, city engineer, board of police, superintendent of police, school agent, board of education, superintendent of schools, board of guardians of the reform school, commissioner of the reform school, counsel to the corporation, city attorney, treasurer, collector, city physician, board of assessors, two or more police justices, clerk of police court, one chief engineer and two assistants of the fire department, one or more harbor masters, one inspector of fish, three inspectors of elections for each ward or election precinct, and others to be decided on and appointed by the Common Council.

It was further provided that municipal elections should be held on the third Tuesday of April in each year; that the Common Council should divide the wards into election districts; that the mayor, city attorney, treasurer, collector, clerk of the police court and chief engineer and first and second assistants of the fire department should be elected by the people; that these officers should hold their offices for two years; that the boards of police and public works should each consist of three commissioners, one from each of the three divisions; that the board of education should consist of fifteen school inspectors, to be elected by the Common Council. Very full powers to manage the affairs of the city were given the Common Council.

Probably the most important event of 1863 was the canal convention in June. The object was to plan, herald and support the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, with the still further object of continuing the canal eastward to the Atlantic. For weeks Chicago prepared for this convention. There was an immense attendance, one of the largest ever gathered in the city. A large tent seating six thousand was erected on the lake front, between Harmon and Eldridge courts. Here prominent men from nearly all the States met to deliberate. Mayor Chauncey Fillee of St. Louis was temporary chairman, and Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States, permanent chairman. The address of welcome was delivered by Dr. Daniel Brainard. The convention passed resolutions that such a canal large enough to admit the passage of gunboats should be built as a war measure if for no other purpose. The importance of this convention to Chicago and the West has ever since been compared to that of the River and Harbor convention of 1848. There was collected from all sources to pay the expenses of the convention \$8,671, but only \$6,171 was expended on the convention itself. Out of the amount there was paid to the Soldiers' Home \$420, leaving on hand \$2,080.

The canal convention had scarcely dispersed before the manufac-

turers convention assembled to consider subjects of interest to that branch of industry. The national Christian Convention also met here in June. The surreptitious and corrupt passage through the Legislature in June, 1863, of a bill to construct a "horse railway" on Wabash avenue and other streets, whereby the rights of the city and the citizens were not adequately considered and protected, kindled the indignation of all Chicago. The Council promptly passed resolutions denouncing the bill as a swindle and requesting the Governor to kill the same with his veto. The Legislature was asked to reconsider the bill and to pass no act unless consented to by the Chicago Council and the property owners along the right of way. The *Tribune* of June 10 said: "No bill ever passed an Illinois Legislature more corruptly, and none contains so open and defiant a contempt of the city government and of the people of Chicago. It was stolen through the Senate and bribed through the House."

The whole current of talk in the city yesterday turned on the enormous gridiron swindle attempted by the hungry Chicago lawyers who are engineering the Wabash Horse Railroad project. All classes of citizens execrate the scheme as monstrous."

In June, 1863, the first steps to build a water tunnel under the lake were taken by the Board of Public Works. The tunnel was to be five feet in diameter. The bed of the lake out two miles had been fully examined before these steps were taken. Dull & Gowan of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, secured the contract to dig the tunnel at \$315,139. In July, 1863, Dearborn street, between Madison and Monroe, was again ordered opened and widened. The directory of July, 1863, gave the following statistics:

INDUSTRIES.	1857.	1863.
Agricultural implement manufacturers.....	2	7
Breweries	19	29
Distilleries	7	16
Grain elevators	7	18
Packing houses	13	52
Iron foundries.....	8	15
Machine shops.....	17	31
Tanneries	4	16
Carriage builders.....	19	26
Wagon makers.....	24	43
Hotels	77	94

The eighteen grain elevators of 1863 had a storage capacity of 8,615,000 bushels; the shipping capacity per day was 2,555,000 bushels. There were 47 miles and 4,520 feet of gas pipe; 1,310 public lamp posts; 4,467 private consumers; amount of water pumped in 1862, 2,217,279,739 gallons. There were sixty miles of sewers with 1,264 catchbasins.

In July twenty-four squatters were dispossessed on the south ninety feet of Lot 4, Block 6, Old Town, by the verdict of a jury; Ebenezer Andrews, Joseph E. Otis and Hiram Wheeler owned the

land, which was on the North Side, near the mouth of the North branch. This settlement was a revival of old Kilgubbin. Notwithstanding the order of court, a dozen or so of Irish families would not vacate and accordingly a squad of police pulled their shanties down over their heads. Early in the spring of 1863 negotiations for the sale of the West Side street railway were begun and the sale was finally effected late in July. The property sold for \$300,000 and consisted of the tracks on Madison and Randolph streets—about ten miles, including switches, 170 horses and mules with harness, 20 cars, snow plows, wagons, etc., and the privilege to run on State street, over to Lake street. The transfer was to take effect on August 1 and \$200,000 of the amount was paid in cash. Among the purchasers were J. Russell Jones, John C. Haines, E. B. Washburn, N. Corwith, Benjamin Campbell and W. H. Covington. In September, 1863, Comptroller Hayes sold \$100,000 sewerage bonds to C. C. Parks & Company, bankers, for \$1.11 on the dollar par value.

Previous to 1863 Chicago had no public adornment—no parks, drives, statuary, etc. The open places called parks were really cow pastures and the best drives were rotten plank roads. Even Dearborn Park on the city front was characterized by tin cans, dead animals, cast off shoes and clothing, a few shriveled trees and not a flower. Union Park, on the West Side, was the pasture ground for horses and cattle, the broken-down fences, dead and stunted trees and rubbish, rendering it anything but inviting. Washington Park in North Clark street was the dumping ground for almost everything. The courthouse square was “a standing disgrace to the city.” Refuse, ashes, old hats, dead cats and filth could be seen there. Cows and horses were allowed to crop the grass growing among the small trees trying to make a living there. There was plenty of land for parks—why not? asked the *Tribune* of September 25. An equestrian fair was held here in October on the grounds of the Washington Skating Park. Notwithstanding the war, the building operations of 1863 were enormous. The West Division Railway company announced that after October 17 cars would run on Randolph street, between Wood and State, every six minutes, from 6:58 to 7:58 A. M.; 11:30 to 2 P. M. and 4:18 to 7:54 P. M. daily.

Late in October no vessel drawing eleven feet could get out of the harbor. On October 23 street car tracks began to be laid on Halsted, between Madison and Blue Island avenue, leading to Bridgeport. Omnibus lines still ran where the street cars did not. At this time it was planned soon to extend the tracks to Milwaukee avenue. On November 3, 1863, Rush street bridge broke in the middle and went down with a herd of cattle and a few persons; this was regarded as a singular occurrence. An injunction was granted, to stop the laying of tracks on Halsted street, but the street car company by working all Sunday completed the line from Madi-

son to Twelfth. Street laborers were Irish and German, instead of Italian as now. Late in 1863, with Rush street bridge ruined and Clark street bridge often blockaded, there arose a great cry for a bridge at State street. By December 5 the citizens had subscribed \$14,000 toward such a bridge. The city added as much more, and the bridge was commenced.

The Douglas tract at Cottage Grove embraced about six blocks, besides the three divisions of Oakenwald adjacent. Cottage Grove avenue ran through the middle of the tract. On the east of the tract was the lake, on the west Douglas avenue, on the north Cook street and on the south Douglas place. Near the center were five acres dedicated to Chicago University. In 1863 the tract sold for less than the mortgage on it—bringing \$1,386 per acre.

At the close of navigation in 1863 the canal was emptied into Chicago river, the filth was swept into the lake, the wind carried it to the city water intake, and the hydrants told the story of contamination and impurity. However, it was noted that two miles out where the crib was to be the water was good. In December the West Division Railway company began to lay tracks on Milwaukee avenue, designing to extend the line to the city limits as soon as practicable. On December 24 cars were running on Halsted street and Blue Island avenue, and three-fourths of a mile of track had been laid on Milwaukee avenue. The street car companies tried mules, but finding them unsatisfactory returned to the use of horses. In 1863 the area of Chicago was twenty-four square miles—Bridgeport and Holstein had been added. The amount of business done by the street car companies in 1863 was \$340,500. Originally two companies controlled the street car lines—one on the North side and one on the South and West sides; but during 1863 a new company, as before stated herein, bought the West Division lines; so that at the close of 1863 three separate companies owned the lines of the three divisions. The State street line was considered the most important and ran as far as Camp Douglas. The Randolph line was next most important, with its Milwaukee avenue branch. The Halsted line was a branch of the Madison line and the Blue Island line was a branch of the Halsted line. These branches had reached the Burlington and Quincy tracks. The North Side line was doing a big business and was to be extended at once to Lakeview and Grace-land cemetery.

A blizzard of unusual severity swept over Cook county from December 30, 1863, to January 2, 1864. On January 1 the mercury reached eighteen degrees below zero in the morning and twenty-five degrees below at night. The snow was so deep that all street cars stopped running. Sixteen thousand tons of hay were handled here in 1863. In January, 1864, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad company bought a tract of eighty acres just south of the city limits and began to fit the same up for cattle yards. In Janu-

ary, 1864, the Board of Trade had a membership of about 1,500 and demanded larger quarters. It was proposed to lease Metropolitan hall of Mr. Munger and enlarge it. In February West Market hall was sold to Henry Fuller for \$2,500. The Chicago and Evanston Street Railway was definitely projected in February, 1864—to run past Calvary and Graceland cemeteries; fare five cents. In February the Council granted the street railway company the right to lay its tracks across State street bridge when ready. Late in the fall of 1863 the street car line was graded along the Lake View road from Doctor Dyer's to Graceland Cemetery—a distance of about two and a half miles and the track was laid in the spring of 1864. It was planned to pull the cars in trains with dummy steam engines, brought from Philadelphia. A new and better Randolph street bridge was built in 1864.

In March, 1864, the railway employes struck for higher wages and better conditions, but failed to secure all they sought. On March 17, 1864, ground was formally broken by the Mayor for the lake tunnel. For the fiscal year ending April 1, 1863, there were on hand, strange to record, the following unexpended balances: Water fund, \$23,237; sewerage fund, \$109,904; school fund, \$11,002; reform school, \$12,430; interest, \$38,566; war fund, \$68,276; police fund, \$23,532; general fund, \$50,791. All of these balances disappeared during the next year—1863-64. The levy had been a little too high. The journeymen tailors, trunkmakers, bakers, tinsmiths, confectioners, gas fitters, harnessmakers, bricklayers, shoemakers, printers, masons, carpenters, coopers, hatters, iron moulders and nearly every other trade organization struck for higher wages in March and April, 1864. The war had caused everything but their wages to advance in price; they now demanded their rights, which employers failed to see. The *Tribune* of April 4 said, "Strikes among workmen are of daily, almost hourly occurrence." A new workingmen's hall on Blue Island avenue cost \$16,000. A general mass meeting of all the trades of the city assembled at Bryan hall on April 26, with George K. Hazlitt as chairman. Ex-Gov. E. W. McComas, the principal speaker, dwelt upon the dignity of labor and the necessity of organization. Steps for permanent organization of the city unions were taken. It was shown that employers were combining against employes. In April, 1864, the name of the Board of Trade was changed to Chamber of Commerce. The second Board of Trade met in the Tremont House, also in the Sherman House.

In April, 1864, the "detective corps" was broken up and reorganized by the Board of Police Commissioners. The great and rapid advance in all prices alarmed everybody. In May, 1864, there was hardly a good bridge on the river—the Clark street bridge was out of repair, the Randolph bridge broke down May 10, the Polk bridge also broke in two about this time and the Rush bridge was often

unmanageable. "*Rush Street Bridge on the Rampage.*—During the severe gale on Sunday evening Rush street bridge became for some moments perfectly unmanageable and propelled by the wind it spun round on its axis with great velocity. Many ladies were on board at the time and were considerably alarmed at the violent action of the machine. Even the bridge tenders showed for the nonce an unusual desire to get their charge landed on terra firma."—(*Tribune*, September 17, 1864).

For several years the Firemen's Benevolent association had been in existence and had done good work. Street cars reached Lake View about the middle of May, 1864. The cars ran a little over an hour apart. Lake Geneva began to be a summer resort for wealthy Chicagoans. In May, 1864, right to lay a street car track temporarily on Clinton street, between Madison and Randolph, was granted, but was made permanent upon petition of the property owners there. According to the *Tribune* of July 16 no improvement worthy of the name had ever been made to the twenty acres of Union Park. "Its neglected condition, useless walks, yawning holes, dead trees and toppling fence are disgraceful." The truth was that excellent resorts in the country near by were so numerous and so easily reached that the need of parks had not yet been felt beyond the bearable point. About this time No. 14 State street sold for \$24,000 and No. 136 Clark street for \$26,000. Nos. 155-159 West Madison street sold for \$7,000. The new State street bridge was planned to cost about \$35,000; it was to be ready in October, 1864. The Crosby Opera House, a famous structure in its time, was being erected in 1864; also a new music hall at Clark and Washington by Smith & Nixon.

A tunnel under the river, which subject was fully considered in 1855-7, was again brought to the attention of the inhabitants in July, 1864. The Board of Public Works, whose chairman was Mr. Gindele, reported on a La Salle street tunnel to be fourteen feet high and twenty-eight feet wide. In 1864 as in 1863 the distilleries and packing-houses on the river branches were forced to abate their nuisances. In the fall of 1864 the Government advertised to sell the Marine hospital at auction; it should never have been built, but the great cry raised at the time by Chicago caused the Congress to yield. On September 5 it was sold to James F. Joy for \$132,000. For two successive days—July 29 and 30—the mercury reached one hundred degrees. On July 30 nearly all men here interested in the packing industry met at the Board of Trade rooms "to take into consideration matters pertaining to their mutual interests and particularly the matter of a Union Stock Yards." There were speeches and communications showing the necessity of such a step. The condition of Chicago harbor was so bad that a plan to extend the existing piers four hundred feet farther into the lake was considered in August. By August 13 the lake tunnel had advanced about three

hundred and ten feet from the shore shaft. In August the *Tribune* put in use an eight-cylinder Hoe press. An effort of the South Side Railway company to lay its tracks on Indiana avenue and on Clark, between Polk and Twelfth, encountered strong opposition from property owners there.

By September 8 the lake tunnel had advanced four hundred and sixty-four feet from the shore shaft. In 1852 New York put in a fire alarm and police telegraph; Philadelphia did the same in 1856. Now, in 1864, Chicago was doing the same. By September 8 about thirty miles of this wire had been laid here—all on the South side, in three circuits and fifty-two signal boxes. Wires were to be laid at once on the North and West divisions.

The mortality of Chicago for a series of years was as follows, which table should be compared with that giving the population:

Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.
1853.....	1,206	1859.....	1,826
1854.....	3,829	1860.....	2,056
1855.....	1,970	1861.....	2,069
1856.....	1,895	1862.....	2,575
1857.....	2,170	1863.....	3,475
1858.....	2,043	1864.....	4,032

By January, 1865, about 125 miles of wires had been laid—45 miles in the South division, fifty in the west, and thirty in the north. "The crowds now drawn to the scene of a fire by the sound of the courthouse bell will be wanting; the alarm will be silent to all save those who are wanted to assist. It will also be invaluable as a police telegraph, by which information of losses, robberies, disturbances, etc., can be instantly transmitted to and from the central station. The laying of the corner stone of the New Chamber of Commerce building at La Salle and Washington streets on September 11 was attended with due ceremony. The employment of women compositors in the *Times* office encountered the indignant remonstrance of the men compositors; in fact indignation meetings were held but to no purpose. A firemen's monument designed by Volk and costing \$10,000 was erected in Rosehill cemetery in September by the Firemen's Benevolent Association. By October 3, the State street car line ran as far as Raber's block on Archer road. A double track on Clinton from Randolph to Van Buren was being laid; from it one branch ran to Jefferson and thence up Jefferson to Twelfth; also one from Clinton on Twelfth to the junction with the other branch. A horse barn for the street railway company was built at Clinton and Van Buren. Fox & Howard, on their contract for dredging the harbor, secured a judgment against the city for a balance of \$15,000 and costs. Early in October a mile of street car track was opened on Larrabee street. Center street was soon to have a double track. At this date there were in operation on the North Side twelve miles of track.

By October 13 the crib of the water works was nearly completed. A new pest house 24 by 48 feet, two stories, twenty-four rooms, and costing about \$12,000, was ordered in October. Late in September a dummy engine began to run between Camp Fry and Graceland cemetery. On October 21 the City Council in a train of three cars drawn by a dummy engine rode to Camp Fry, thence to Graceland, where all were dined at the residence of S. H. Kerfoot. Though the dummy was reported to be a success, its use was soon discontinued. On October 30 the Council formally named the lake front "Lake park." By November 17 over 1,000 feet of lake tunnel had been excavated. Ambrose & Jackson's famous restaurant stood on Clark opposite the courthouse; it was probably the best here at this time. A big jail delivery was thwarted in November. In November negotiations to transfer to the Fort Wayne Railroad company that part of West Adams street between the river and Canal street were under way. In November a London fog of thirty hours' duration settled down upon Chicago.

During the winter of 1864-65 Randolph street cars left the Garrett block on the stroke of each hour and every ten minutes thereafter for the city limits, each car consuming thirty-two minutes on the trip. Intermediate cars ran half as far as the others. This arrangement provided a car every five minutes.

Before the Civil war a small cemetery on Eighteenth street was used for a few years, but later the bodies were removed. A small graveyard on Chicago avenue was used for about ten years and was then vacated before the advance of residences. It was supposed that all bodies were removed to the city cemetery, but such was not the case, because on December 3, 1864, while workmen were excavating a sewer on Chicago avenue near Wolcott ten additional coffins were exhumed; they were reburied in the city cemetery. Washington, Central and Ogden skating parks were open in December. At this time the artesian well on the West Side was sunk; water was struck at a depth of a little over seven hundred feet. The water rose a few feet above the surface, contained a little sulphur, was about sixty-five degrees temperature, and flowed several hundred gallons per minute. It was sunk by the Chicago Oil company, the hope being that oil would be struck. It is yet flowing at Chicago and Western avenues. This was the period of greatest oil excitement.

The year 1864, despite the drain of the war, was one of almost unexampled prosperity to this city. Among the important buildings erected were Chamber of Commerce, Crosby's opera house, Chicago University, the observatory tower, Smith & Nixon's Music hall at Clark and Washington, Lombard block in Monroe, Custom-house block, and the blocks of Cobb, Magie, Gellatry & Dimmick, Wicker, Miller, Hempstead & Armour, Fullerton, Justice at Clark and Randolph, Andrews, Otis & Engle's Adair Allen & Parker,

Honore & Waites, Tyler's bank, Reed's bank, etc. Metropolitan hall had been raised to grade and improved at a cost of \$40,000. Four of the buildings of 1864 were worth over \$100,000 each. In the spring of 1864 property owners waked up one morning (this is almost literally true) and found that their lots had doubled in value over night. Inside improved rental property had about doubled in value since the preceding summer. Among the other improvements of 1864 were the following: Four and a half miles of sewers were laid; Lake street from the river to Halsted was paved with Nicholson blocks; the old West Side brick two-story market was removed; nearly thirteen miles of water pipe were laid; the lake tunnel was completed a quarter of a mile; the crib two miles out was ready to be sunk; the 400 additional feet to the North pier were well advanced; there was dredged from the Chicago river mouth 53,413 cubic yards of sand; the State street bridge was finished and was continued over the railway tracks on the North Side; the new bridge at Randolph street was well advanced, and so was the fire alarm telegraph system. The contract for the latter was let to John F. Kennard & Company of Boston. There were established thirty-five districts of postal distribution, all city mail being delivered by carriers.

A stock exchange was established in January, 1865, with J. C. Hilton as president, and a membership fee of \$1. A proposed new city charter was discussed at this time. The following were the largest private incomes here December 31, 1863: Potter Palmer, \$333,485; J. V. Farwell, \$197,152; P. Schuttler, \$103,731; William B. Ogden, \$87,509; C. H. McCormick, \$67,449; W. Munger, \$59,473; A. E. Kent, \$47,050; W. L. Newberry, \$34,558, etc. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago company agreed to pay \$100,000 for Adams street from the river to Canal street, but the city reserved the right to tunnel the river there and to build a bridge there under certain conditions. In January, 1865, the Potter Palmer estate, the largest in the Northwest, united with other interests and became the Field, Palmer & Leiter company. Field & Leiter had begun business here in 1856, but not as a firm. After several changes they united with Palmer as above. The opening of the Clinton bridge over the Mississippi in January, 1865, was an event of importance to Chicago commercial circles. The inauguration of the Railway Postal System in 1864 was also of great importance to this city.

The charters of the three street railway companies permitted them to use the streets for twenty-five years, of which, by January, 1865, about six had expired. These roads now asked to have the time limit extended to ninety-nine years. It was a plan to make a good thing better. Almost everybody except those interested in the railways opposed the time extension; but the railways pressed the subject until finally a mass meeting of the citizens to disap-

prove the bill that had corruptly passed the Legislature was held on January 24 at Metropolitan hall. The following resolutions were passed: "*Resolved*, by the citizens of Chicago in mass meeting assembled, That it is the firm and deliberate conviction of this meeting that ninety-nine out of ever one hundred of the residents and property holders of said city are earnestly and unalterably opposed to any extension of the franchises of said corporations and to any further legislation on the subject; *Resolved*, That we hereby most firmly and decidedly censure and reprobate the conduct of such of our representatives as voted for this most obnoxious monopoly." Of the Cook county delegation in the Legislature, William Jackson, representative, was the only one to oppose the measure to the last. He was publicly thanked by this meeting.

The act of February 13, 1865, incorporated the Union Stock Yards and Transit company with the following men named as incorporators: John L. Hancock, Virginius A. Turpin, Roselle M. Hough, Sidney A. Kent, Charles M. Culberton, Lyman Blair, David Kreigh, Joseph Sherwin, Martin L. Sykes, Jr., Joseph Sherwin, George W. Cass, James F. Jay, John F. Tracy, Timothy B. Blackstone, Joseph H. Moore, John S. Barry, Homer E. Sargent, Burton C. Cook, John B. Drake and William D. Judson. They were authorized to locate, construct and maintain in convenient proximity to the southerly limits of Chicago and west of Wallace street a union stock yards, together with the necessary enclosures, buildings, barns, pens, sheds, planking, fences, tanks, wells, pumps, streets, cottages for employes, railway switches, etc., for the care and safe keeping of live stock, etc.; capital stock, \$1,000,000. The yards were begun in June, 1865, in a marsh and embraced 345 acres; the buildings alone cost \$350,000, the Hough house there costing \$125,000. The total cost was over \$1,000,000.

Early in 1865 a committee of thirty was appointed to report on the best method of discharging the filth of the river and how to obtain pure drinking water. One plan proposed was to dig a canal 100 feet wide and ten feet deep from the head of navigation on the South branch to the mouth of the Calumet river. In January, 1865, the City Limits Dispatch company began to deliver parcels, etc., to every part of the city. In January, 1865, there were four principal stock yards—Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, Cottage Grove and Sherman's. There was no connection between the yards, and it was the rule that quotations on the same article varied considerably. It was customary for dealers to get together each night and compare notes. Early in 1865 Isaac N. Arnold, congressman, succeeded in getting through the House a bill for a \$5,000,000 ship canal; but the bill died of inanition thereafter. Buying and selling stocks on commission and otherwise had grown to enormous proportions. Early in 1865 the old

fire offices of chief engineer and assistant engineers were abolished and marshal and assistant marshals substituted therefor. A city ordinance passed in the fall of 1864 provided that all the streets should be numbered; this was done during the winter of 1864-65.

By January 27, 1865, the street car tracks on the South Side extended south on State to Twenty-second, thence to Cottage Grove and thence to the city limits, and a branch extended from State on Archer road as far as Raber's residence. The West Side lines extended on Randolph from State to Union park, thence to Lake and thence to the city limits; on Madison from State to the city limits; on Halsted from Madison to Blue Island avenue, thence to Sixteenth street; on Halsted from Randolph to Milwaukee avenue and thence to Chicago avenue; on Market from Randolph to Madison; on Clinton from Randolph to Van Buren, thence on Van Buren to Jefferson, thence on Jefferson to Twelfth. The North Side lines were as follows: On Clark from Kinzie to North, thence on Green Bay road to the city limits; on Chicago avenue from Clark to the river; on Division street from Clark to Clybourn and on Clybourn to North; on Sedgwick street from Division to North.

A law of 1864-65 provided for deepening the summit of the canal so that the water thereof could be used to cleanse Chicago river. Col. R. B. Mason and William Gooding were added to the Board of Public Works and Chicago was authorized to issue \$2,000,000 in bonds as a second lien upon the canal, to be used to lower the summit so that lake water could be forced through to the Illinois river. In this bill was a fee clause—put in at the last moment and forced through—a \$25,000 steal, it was claimed.

The street car companies took advantage of the hard times to raise their fare to 6 cents. Two new bridges were proposed for 1865—at North avenue for \$3,700 and at Fuller street for \$6,300. The city hospital building erected later in the fifties; in 1865 it was used as an eye and ear infirmary. The receipts of Chicago for the year ending April 1, 1865, were \$2,034,610, the expenses \$2,008,789, balance on hand \$461,266.39. The Chicago Stock Exchange had rooms at 57 Dearborn street. It was said of Wabash avenue that "in wet seasons it was a sea of mud and in dry seasons a desert of dust." It was now proposed to pave it with Nicholson blocks. Bids for building the Washington street tunnel were called for in June; they varied from \$200,000 to \$314,000. On July 2 the water works crib was ready for sinking. It was determined to build a new bridewell in 1865. In August the 400-foot extension to the north pier was completed; the new channel was 150 feet wide, 600 feet long and fourteen feet deep. Dredging the channel cost \$60,000 and building the new pier cost \$75,000. During the year ending April 1, 1865, the fire department cost \$119,028.72, the health department \$6,678.57, the police department \$97,734.90, the

fire alarm telegraph about \$75,000, and the pesthouse \$15,000. The *Tribune* of September 13, 1865, said: "Never was a city so lavishly parked as ourselves with so little benefit. We have had our parks laid out for years, and almost numberless complimentary allusions made to them in the shape of Council resolutions, municipal ordinances, newspaper notices, ward meetings, individual surveys, etc. Then, too, we have had Park Row and Park avenue and Park street and parks of artillery. We have talked and written park for years, yet we have not a park in our city." During the summer of 1865 the park on the north was named Lincoln; in September plans for its improvement were advertised for; the same of Union park. A real wheat corner was engineered here in September by a few men and the price was forced up about 20 cents a bushel. A large meeting of laboring men at Witlowsky hall in September demanded the eight-hour system. By October 1 five different railway lines running west from Chicago hauled railway postal cars. Prior to this date the West and South Side street railway lines formed a junction at State and Randolph streets, but the North Side line did not. Now it was decided to permit the North Side cars to cross the State street bridge and form a junction with the other two systems.

In June, 1865, the following parks were in existence: Dearborn, Jefferson, Union, Lincoln, Washington and Lake Shore, and yet, according to the newspapers, the city did not have a park worthy of the name. At this time \$5,000 was appropriated for the improvement of Union park, \$10,000 for Lincoln park and \$5,000 for the Lake Shore park. In 1865 the following salaries were paid: Mayor, \$3,500; city treasurer, \$2,500; comptroller, \$3,500; corporation counsel, \$3,000; city attorney, \$3,000; city recorder, \$3,000. The old postoffice building had been at 84-88 Dearborn street, and the new one was located at Monroe and Dearborn. Postal money orders were first issued here in October, 1864. It was customary for the cattle dealers to meet on Sundays at Douglas grove and compare and square accounts. The State Fair of 1865 was held at Chicago Driving park, near Cottage Grove, between Indiana and State.

"Within the year now elapsed (1865) and the one preceding, two great changes have been instituted—the distribution of letters in the railroad cars while in transit, instead of delaying their journey to sort them in the office, and the delivery and collection of mail matter in the city. Chicago is divided into about fifty districts, which are regularly visited by the letter carrier from two to five times daily, obviating the loss of time heretofore experienced in visiting the postoffice for letters. The full benefit of the system will only be felt when the number of the buildings on the streets is completed—a consummation far in the future as yet."—(*Tribune*, January, 1866.)

HISTORY OF COOK COUNTY

On December 31, 1865, the debt of Chicago was as follows:

Water debt.....	\$1,464,000
Sewerage debt.....	1,184,000
Funded debt, old issue.....	371,000
Funded debt, new issue.....	956,500
School construction bonds.....	25,000
Police bonds.....	6,000
Certificate of independent sanitary.....	20,000
Floating and bills payable.....	205,245
	<hr/>
	\$4,231,745
Debt of Chicago December 31, 1864, was.....	3,836,795
	<hr/>
Increase.....	\$ 394,950



W. O. Duntley

POLITICS OF COOK COUNTY 1823—1866

AS early as September 2, 1823, the Fulton County Commissioners' court issued an order for the election of one major and the necessary company officers at Chicago, the polls to be opened at the house of John Kinzie. One of the first official recognitions of Chicago was in 1825 when what is now Cook county was attached to Peoria county. On September 6 of that year the authorities of Peoria county constituted the following precinct: "Ordered, that the first precinct contain all that part of the county east of the mouth of the Du Page river where it empties its waters in the Aux Plaines river, and that the election be held at the agent's house or Cobweb hall." The latter was the Cobweb Castle at Chicago occupied by Dr. Alexander Wolcott, Indian agent. Soon after this, Doctor Wolcott was commissioned justice of the peace here. Connected with the above order was another appointing Archibald Clybourn constable in this precinct. As early as 1826, it is claimed, Billy Caldwell, or Sauganash, the Pottawatomie chief, was a justice of the peace for Peoria county at Chicago. As early as 1825, also, Mr. Kinzie was a justice of the peace here. On December 8, 1829, John B. Beaubien, Archibald Clybourn and Samuel Miller were appointed first trustees of the school section at Chicago. Clybourn in 1831 became one of the first justices of the peace of Cook county. His big brick house, erected in 1836 on the North branch, was long a familiar landmark. At an election for a justice of the peace held at the house of John Kinzie on July 24, 1830, fifty-six names were enrolled; at another election for a justice of the peace held on November 25, 1830, twenty-six names were enrolled. At the latter election Stephen Forbes received eighteen votes and Rev. William See eight votes. Mr. Forbes had taught school in the Dean house the previous spring. Later he opened a private school.

As early as 1825, Governor Edwards in a letter to Henry Clay said: "A favorite object and, indeed, a political hobby that supercedes all others in this state and Missouri, is a canal to connect Lake Michigan and the Illinois river. Nothing could sustain the administration or its friends in these states so effectually as to countenance this measure. Nor do I venture too far that it might be very advantageous to the President to introduce in his measure to Congress some sentiment favorable to the connection of our Great Lakes with the Atlantic and Western waters." Daniel P. Cook,

for whom the county was named, in an address delivered October 28, 1825, also stated that the canal question was a political one and the most important affecting the future of Chicago. At the election of the first five trustees for the town of Chicago, held on August 10, 1833, at the hour of 11 A. M., at the house of Mark Beaubien, the following vote was polled: T. J. V. Owen, twenty-six votes; George W. Dole, twenty-six votes; Madore Beaubien, twenty-three; John Miller, twenty; E. S. Kimberly, twenty. The voters were as follows: E. S. Kimberly, J. B. Beaubien, Mark Beaubien, T. J. V. Owen, William Ninson, Hiram Pearsons, Philo Carpenter, George Chapman, John Wright, John T. Temple, Matthias Smith, David Carver, James Kinzie, Charles Taylor, John S. C. Hogan, Elia A. Rider, Dexter J. Hapgood, George W. Snow, Madore Beaubien, Gholson Kercheval, George W. Dole, R. J. Hamilton, Stephen F. Gale, Enoch Darling, W. H. Adams, C. A. Ballard, John Watkins, James Gilbert—28.

The trustees of the town of Chicago held their first meeting at the clerk's office on August 12, 1833. The limits of the corporation were fixed as follows: "Beginning at the intersection of Jackson and Jefferson streets, thence north to Cook street and through that street to its eastern extremity in Wabansia, thence on a direct line to Ohio street in Kinzie's addition; thence eastwardly to the lake shore; thence south with the line of beach to the northern United States pier, thence northwardly along said pier to its termination; thence to the channel of the Chicago river; thence along said channel until it intersects the eastern boundary line of the town of Chicago as laid out by the canal commissioners; thence southwardly with said line until it meets Jackson street; thence westwardly along Jackson street until it reaches the place of beginning."

There was great diversity of opinion as to the comparative advantages to be derived from a railroad or a canal. The people demanded one or the other and public opinion was pronounced in favor of the canal. However, a considerable number preferred the railroad at a public meeting held here in 1833, of which Colonel Owen was chairman and Doctor Kimberly secretary. Resolutions asking the governor to convene the Legislature to secure the passage of a law providing for the construction of a railroad were passed. Governor Reynolds said: "I am much pleased to know that you are ardently interested in accomplishing the greatest improvement in all the West. There is no improvement which would be of such advantage to the whole valley of the Mississippi as that connecting the lakes with the navigable water of the Missouri valley and which would at the same time cost us little." However, he did not call a special session of the Legislature for that purpose, nor did he favor the railroad. The *Chicago American* of December 24, 1833, asked: "What has become of the host of noisy politicians that have in by-gone days been riding as a hobby, and many of them successfully,

too, the Illinois and Michigan canal or railroad?. They have all gone into retiracy or they have effected their purpose and have no further use for their hobby." At an adjourned meeting held at the Eagle hotel on February 15, 1834, when Col. R. J. Hamilton presided and P. F. W. Peck served as secretary, it was "*Resolved*, That the delegate from Chicago to the convention to be held at Ottawa be instructed to vote for no individual to represent this district in the next General Assembly, who is not known to be in favor of the immediate construction of a communication, either by canal or railroad, between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river." This was the position taken by all citizens of Cook county at this time. The canal question was the most important and was made the hobby by the representatives of all parties. But the representatives sent to the Ottawa convention did not do in all respects as they were instructed.

At the Ottawa convention Cook county was represented by John D. Caton, Reason Zarley and Theron Parsons. Maj. James B. Campbell was chosen as candidate for senator and Dr. Edmund S. Kimberly as candidate for representative for the Northwestern Senatorial district for the General Assembly. On motion of Mr. Caton a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions and an address to the electors of this Senatorial district. George B. Willis, John D. Caton, Thomas Hartsill, A. H. Howland and Theron Parsons were appointed such committee. David Walker was chairman of the convention. John D. Caton and Theron Parsons were leaders of this convention.

Besides the canal question, other important ones in the spring of 1834 were: Improvement of the judicial system and reconstruction of the road law. In the spring of 1834 John W. Reed was a candidate for sheriff; so also was Russell E. Heacock. Nehemiah King was a candidate for county commissioner from the Chicago precinct. George W. Snow was also a candidate for sheriff.

At the election of July 12, 1834, for a justice of the peace in Chicago, John D. Caton received 182 votes and Dr. Josiah C. Goodhue forty-seven votes. The candidates for county commissioners in 1834 were Isaac Scarrett of Fountaindale, Cook county, James Kinzie and Hiram Fowler of Naper Settlement. Ashbel Steele was a candidate for coroner. In July, 1834, Mr. Hamlin of Peoria, candidate for representative, came here on an electioneering tour. Silas W. Sherman was also a candidate for sheriff. At this date, viz., July, 1834, there were only four election precincts in Cook county, as follows: Chicago, Naper's Settlement, Walker's Grove and Hickory Creek. Naper's Settlement was the present Naperville and vicinity, Walker's Grove was near Joliet, and Hickory Creek was the present Joliet and vicinity. Nearly all of the present Cook county was in the Chicago precinct.

The *Democrat* of August, 1834, said concerning the August elec-

tion: "The candidates for senator and representative to the General Assembly were not run with reference to their political principles, but were supported entirely with respect to their known views in favor of the Illinois and Michigan canal, although both are Jackson men. The other officers below were supported without respect to party. The following is the vote in Cook county. Those marked thus * are Jackson men:

	Whole Vote.	Chicago's Precinct.
FOR GOVERNOR.		
Joseph Duncan.....	309	199
*William Kinney.....	201	148
*R. K. McLaughlin.....	10	9
James Adams.....	8	1
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.		
*James Evans.....	190	158
*Alexander M. Jenkins.....	190	150
William B. Archer.....	105	23
FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT.		
*William L. May.....	325	242
Benjamin Mills.....	195	115
FOR STATE SENATOR.		
*James W. Stephenson.....	472	327
Augustus Longworthy.....	12	
FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE.		
Edmund S. Kimberly.....	432	310
John Hamlin.....	44	24
Nehemiah King.....	32	12
FOR SHERIFF.		
Silas W. Sherman.....	241	180
James W. Reed.....	208	152
George W. Snow.....	62	17
Russell E. Heacock.....	2	1

The following is the district vote at the same election:

	—STATE SENATOR—		—STATE REPRESENTATIVE—		
	Stephenson.	Langworthy.	Kimberly.	Hamlin.	Ring.
Peoria county...	156	49	34	171	8
Jo Daviess county	336	41	73	314	0
Cook county....	472	12	432	44	32
La Salle county	271	0	136	134	4
Putnam county..	334	0	117	195	62
Rock Island county	69	10	1	73	0
Totals.....	1,638	112	793	931	106

Thus already in Cook county there were two political parties. The Democratic-Republican ticket was triumphant at the election in 1834. The opposition was called by the Chicago *Democrat* the Malcontent party. That paper on August 6, 1834, said: "We do not intend to exult over a fallen enemy. The rebuke which those opposed to the nomination of Doctor Kimberly received from the people is sufficiently severe." The *Democrat* of July 16 said: "In spite of all their secret intrigue and management, their despicable and underhanded attempt to make a stolen march upon the yeomen of the district, they have met with a signal defeat—a total rout. All the foul aspersions, the vile insinuations and the selfish and

degrading tricks which the malcontents may manufacture or devise cannot prevent the people's candidate, Doctor Kimberly, from receiving the people's suffrages for their representative." "We are struck with the inconsistency displayed in the votes as given for governor and those for member of Congress. The majority of General Duncan over both the Democratic candidates is 2,939; the majority of the Democratic members of Congress over the opposition is 4,003." The opposition here referred to embraced all who opposed the Jackson administration. ". . . What political inconsistency is here displayed by the people in electing a governor whose known opposition to most of the leading measures of the present administration (Jackson's) has characterized his course during the recent session of Congress."—(*Democrat*, September 17, 1834.)

Duncan had supported the United States bank and had voted to omit Jackson's protest from the Congressional journals. "If we are to take the voice as expressed in their (the electors') vote for governor, we must conclude that the state is willing to be harnessed to this monied aristocracy (the United State bank and its friends). If, on the other hand, their voice is expressed through the members of Congress, we here find an emphatic expression recorded against that institution. That the election for governor was the result of personal and private consideration is admitted by all. For members of Congress their election was claimed on the broad ground of political honesty—for the President and his leading measures. As such, the democracy of Illinois have sustained them, and in an emphatic manner proclaimed their sovereign will in opposition to the monied aristocracy and the supporters of this great monied power."—(*Democrat*, September 17, 1834.)

At a mass meeting held in Chicago in April, 1834, a resolution adopted declared that the county had been misrepresented at the Ottawa convention. On May 16 a mass meeting of the citizens opposed to the Ottawa convention assembled at the Eagle tavern, Chicago. At this time the Circuit court was in session and residents from all parts of the county were in town. Dr. J. Temple was chairman and H. S. Handy secretary. It was concluded to adjourn the 2 o'clock meeting until 7:30 in the evening, when all gathered in the court room in Haddock's hotel. Colonel Owen demanded to know if it was in order for the citizens who favored the Ottawa convention to participate in the proceedings of the meeting. The chairman stated not, as the meeting was called in opposition to the Ottawa convention. Among those who took active part were John Blackstone of Hickory Creek, Capt. David Carver, P. F. Peck and Mr. Van Horn of Hickory Creek. There were passed resolutions declaring that the Ottawa convention did not express the voice of the electors of this district and that only a part of the counties of the district were represented at that convention. H. S. Handy, P. F. Peck, Nehemiah King, R. Davidson and Dr. W. B. Egan

were appointed a committee of correspondence. Mr. Van Horn moved that a committee of nine persons be appointed to name candidates for the positions of senator and representative—three from Hickory Creek, three from Naper's Settlement and Walker's Grove, and three from Chicago. The following candidates were reported by this committee: Maj. James W. Stephenson of Jo Davies county and Maj. James B. Campbell of La Salle county for senator; Judge Nehemiah King, John Miller and Harry Boardman for representative. At the election Stephenson and Miller were duly chosen.

In October, 1834, among the leading Democratic-Republicans of Cook county were the following:

T. J. V. Owen, John Calhoun, E. B. Williams, J. K. Boyer, David Carver, G. H. Kercheval, N. Parsons, Peter Pruyne, E. E. Hunter, J. C. Goodhue, O. Morrison, H. B. Clark, E. S. Kimberly, Alexander Lloyd, William Adams, John Davis, Harlow Kimball, Samuel Resigne, Hiram Hugunin, Otis Hubbard, John Barry, Solomon Lincoln, Walter Kimball, William Worthington, Thomas Hoyt, James Harrington, Jr., Samuel Jackson, Benjamin Jones, John Bates, Jr., Francis C. Sherman, James W. Reed, Henry W. Cleveland, H. S. Handy, Clement Stone, Thomas Reed, Paul J. Carlier, J. Huelet, John Noble, John Murphy, Silas B. Cobb, Mathias Mason, Amos Bailey, A. McGregor, Frederick Pennoyer, William Hogue, John Foote, John Sewell, S. E. Downer, E. T. Rider, Charles Taylor, Samuel Ellis, C. Burkenbile, James Kinzie, William Forsyth, S. Wilcox, E. L. Thrall, James C. Spencer, D. C. Robinson, Sciota Evans, A. T. Fullerton, P. L. Updike, John Mann, Willard Jones, A. O. T. Breed, Truman G. Wright, Benjamin Briggs, G. F. Blanchard, O. Lozier, William Stevens, William Cooley, John Lloyd, Ebenezer Goodrich, S. Rand, Ford Freeman, Gilbert Loomis, Henry Paige, L. H. Everts, H. Barnes, David Stiles, S. Marsh, D. Weaver, Washington Morrow, William Bennett, Thomas Forester, J. Dean Caton, T. King.

"We hope that every citizen of Cook county who takes an interest in the improvement of the whole state, whether he be for a canal or a railroad will be present and make up his judgment from the facts and arguments that will be placed before him. For our part we have had no difficulty in making up our minds as to the superiority of a canal or railroad—the experiment of a few years has left little doubt upon the subject."—(*Democrat*, October 15, 1834.)

On October 30 a political meeting more strongly to advocate the construction of the canal assembled here at the Methodist chapel. The *Democrat* of November 5 said: "It was the largest meeting ever held in this town; the church was crowded and the lively feeling manifested by the people on this subject shows the deep interest with which they looked forward to the session of the General Assembly in this state. The time has arrived when all agree that a communication between the Illinois river and Lake Michigan should be speedily commenced and prosecuted to its final completion." This meeting was really an adjourned one from a former meeting which had been presided over by E. B. Williams, chairman, and John Calhoun, editor of the *Chicago Democrat*, sec-

retary. A memorial to the Legislature declaring a preference for a canal instead of a railroad was prepared. However, it should be stated that a considerable number of prominent men in this portion of the state preferred a railroad to a canal. Late in 1834 they held a meeting to take steps to secure from the next Legislature a charter for a railroad to extend from Chicago to the Illinois river. As a matter of fact, in the light of history, it perhaps would have been far better for Chicago had such a step prevailed. As it was, the majority demanded a canal instead of a railroad and in the end secured it. The railroad scheme was declared to have emanated from Wall street, New York, but it is probable that its advocates were in earnest and really believed a railroad preferable to a canal.

The political proceedings of 1834 were somewhat crude and disorganized. On April 13, 1835, a mass meeting of the Democracy of Cook county convened in the Exchange coffee house, Chicago. Col. T. J. V. Owen called the meeting to order. Hiram Hugunin was chosen chairman and J. W. Eldridge and J. C. Goodhue were chosen secretaries. There were also present, among others, James Curtiss, E. B. Williams, John D. Caton, David Carver, S. W. Sherman, A. Lloyd, S. Lincoln, J. Woodbury, A. Bailey, John Calhoun and J. H. Woodworth. The object was to organize thoroughly the Democracy of Cook county. On June 6, 1835, the Democracy nominated a full ticket for town officers at Chicago. The *Democrat* of June 10 said: "The nominations were regularly and fairly made and those made should receive the hearty and cordial support of every man who claims to belong to the Democratic party. It is a struggle between the aristocracy and the Democracy." In June, 1835, Lewis Cass visited Chicago, but did not remain long enough to partake of a dinner tendered him by T. J. V. Owen, L. C. Kercheval, G. S. Hubbard, J. R. Boyer, Alanson Sweet, James Kinzie, Giles Spring, R. J. Hamilton, J. B. Beaubien, J. H. Kinzie, W. L. Newberry, E. S. Kimberly and Gholson Kercheval. The Democratic-Republican county convention held at Vail's tavern on Flag Creek, July 4, 1835, nominated Peter Pruyne of Chicago for county recorder, Addison Collins of Hickory Creek for surveyor, and James M. Strode for senator. R. J. Hamilton became an independent candidate for county recorder. Alanson Sweet moved out of the county before the election. The Chicago charter election of July 10, 1835, resulted as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.	OPPOSITION.
Hiram Hugunin.....	George W. Dole.....
Alexander Lloyd	Charles McClure.....
Samuel Jackson	H. C. West.....
Byram King.....	Gh. Kercheval.....
Walter Kimball.....	R. A. Kinzie.....
E. B. Williams.....	E. K. Hubbard.....
F. C. Sherman.....	
James Kinzie.....	
John Davis.....	

The *Democrat* said: "Last year we had an opposition board of trustees in Chicago. This year it will be Democratic eight to one. So much for the beginning of the convention system." . . . "The election of county officers and a senator takes place on Monday next. We trust that every Democrat will do his duty on that day. The question is whether the Democracy of Cook county will continue to be ruled by a 'self-constituted junto' of aristocracy, who have no fixed political principles which they dare to avow, or whether they will convince these men that they are capable of soliciting their own candidates." At this time there were four precincts in the county—Chicago, Naper's, Walker's and Hickory Creek. The following vote explains itself:

	Whole County Vote.	Chicago Precinct.
FOR CORONER.		
Ashbel Steele.....	360	238
John Shrigley.....	84	84
M. R. Brownson.....	23	
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.		
Mr. Scisson.....	294	152
Alanson Sweet.....	251	143
Edward E. Hunter.....	154	143
Hiram Fowler.....	151	117
James Kinzie.....	143	64
Isaac Scarrett.....	121	52
Stephen M. Salisbury.....	43	42

At the August election of 1835 James M. Strode was chosen almost unanimously for senator, there being polled against him only five votes out of 1,059. R. J. Hamilton was elected county recorder, receiving a total of 602 votes and a majority of 116 over his competitor. For surveyor Mr. Collins received 670 votes, or 309 majority over Nehemiah King. In November, 1835, the following Whigs opposed Mr. Van Buren and favored William Henry Harrison: George W. Dole, Henry Moore, John L. Wilson, John Holbrook, E. W. Casey, G. S. Hubbard, A. Steele, John W. Kinzie, Henry King, T. O. Davis, B. S. Morris, H. G. Loomis, C. L. Harmon, Giles Spring and Mr. Wright. The *Democrat* of August, 1835, said: "The election which has just closed has been warmly contested and has resulted in the success of the opposition candidate for county recorder (the principal place contested) by a majority in the whole county of 107 votes. We believe all the officers elected, with one or two exceptions, are Democrats. The defeat of the county recorder was partly the result of the most untiring efforts of hired runners who stooped to every species of misrepresentation."

The *Democrat* of September 16, 1835, said: "Three hundred and forty-eight canal lots in Chicago are worth one with another and will sell any day in the market for a sum equal to \$1,500 each, making a total of \$521,500. Add to this fractional Section 15 and

Sections 5, 7, 17, 18 and 27 in this township, which are worth \$360,000, and the result is a sum all told that would be sufficient to complete the whole canal." Late in 1835, Chicago murmured because the canal had not been commenced. The *Democrat* of September 9 said: "It is now admitted on all hands that the last winter's canal law is defective and has proven a total failure. Very soon it will be too late to do anything with effect, and it is very possible that our canal may yet be a company stock jobbing affair, or we may even yet have a railroad. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. Something should be done."

To the Democratic state convention at Vandalia late in 1835 Hiram Hugunin, Peter Pruyne, John D. Caton, James Grant and Ebenezer Peck were delegates. The delegates to this convention were instructed to do everything in their power in support of the canal. In December, 1835, the county of Cook had four election precincts as follows: Chicago, Hickory Creek, Scott's settlement and Lake. On January 20, 1836, at the Democratic convention for county commissioner, held at the tavern of Elijah Wentworth, on Flag creek, Alfred Churchill was nominated for county commissioner. The *Democrat*, in January, 1836, declared that Gurdon S. Hubbard was opposed to the canal and in favor of the railroad. It also stated that Mr. Kinzie favored the railroad. At this time there was talk of a canal westward from Milwaukee or Green Bay in opposition to the one proposed at Chicago. At the Democratic convention held February 20, 1836, at O. Grant's residence, Brush Hill, Stephen N. Salisbury was nominated for county commissioner and Amos Bailey for county surveyor.

In January, 1836, steps to secure an enlargement of the town charter were taken. The *Democrat* charged Commissioners Kinzie and Hubbard with being improperly influenced in securing certain changes which would benefit them. In April, 1836, a large meeting of Democrats and others was held at the Exchange Coffee house for the purpose of recommending a suitable person for postmaster and collector of customs. Among those present were Ebenezer Peck, Hiram Hugunin, John Calhoun, H. B. Clarke, B. F. Knapp, J. R. Livingston, C. A. Brooks, H. Porter, C. Taylor, R. M. P. Abel, A. Vincent, William Jones, S. G. Trobridge, William Hogue, L. Nichols, N. J. Brown, W. B. French, H. Pennoyer, S. F. Spaulding, A. Lloyd and C. V. Dyer. The proceedings of this meeting were denounced by another meeting which in resolutions declared that it was an underhanded attempt to oust the old postmaster when he was not present to defend himself. At the second meeting G. S. Hubbard presided and John Bates served as secretary. R. J. Hamilton and Grant Goodrich were the principal speakers. Mr. Hamilton moved that a committee of nine be appointed to draft resolutions against any change in the postmaster.

The *Democrat* of March 16, 1836, declared that G. S. Hubbard, R. J. Hamilton, J. H. Kinzie "and their suite," by going to Vandalia and using their efforts with the Legislature, had defeated the provision of the canal bill requiring the election of the canal commissioners by a joint ballot of the two houses and had secured the insertion of a clause giving the Governor the power to appoint such commissioners. The paper declared that the object of this change was to make sure of the appointment of Mr. Hubbard as one of the commissioners. Doctor Fithian, a member of the House, was a brother-in-law of Mr. Hubbard; he had voted against the bill giving the appointment of the commissioners to the two houses. Said a correspondent of the *Democrat* concerning the pressure brought to bear upon the Legislature. "It was unquestionably the same powerful influence which obtained the passage of the Chicago Hydraulic bill and other obnoxious measures."

In June, 1836, the Democrats of Cook and Will counties met at Vail's residence, on Flag creek, to nominate joint candidates for the Legislature. Peter Pruyne was nominated for the Senate; Joseph Naper, James Walker and A. G. Leary for the House. For county offices they nominated Orsemus Morrison for coroner and Edward E. Hunter, Stephen M. Salisbury and Nathan Allen, Jr., for county commissioners. The Republicans nominated Giles Spring for the Senate and Edward W. Casey and Harry Boardman for the House. The election of August, 1836, was a Democratic victory. The *American* said: "We have met the enemy and we are theirs." That paper declared that from 150 to 200 illegal votes were polled at Chicago. The Republican candidates for county commissioners were R. M. Sweet and G. W. Laird. Pruyne, Democratic candidate for the Senate, received 648 votes, and Spring, the Whig candidate, received 328 votes. That was about the majority throughout this county. For sheriff, S. W. Sherman, Democrat, received 912 votes, and J. W. Tuttle, Whig, received 173. At the Congressional election in 1836, Cook county polled the following vote:

PRECINCTS.	May (Dem.).	Stuart (Whig).
Chicago	562	105
Lake	75	12
Elk Grove.....	29	9
Brush Hill.....	21	17
Naper's	83	58
Saganaskee	7	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	777	219

In October, 1836, an immense Whig meeting was held at the Presbyterian church. Royal Stewart called the assemblage to order and John Holbrook was made chairman and J. Y. Scammon secretary. The committee on resolutions were J. N. Balestier, Gur-

don S. Hubbard and William Stuart. The resolutions adopted by this meeting denounced the course pursued by Van Buren and declared in favor of a western man for the Presidency. William Henry Harrison was declared to be that man. The meeting declared in favor of Francis Granger for the Vice-Presidency. William Stuart, J. N. Balestier, Henry Moore, Ashbel Steele and Thomas R. Hubbard were appointed to prepare an address to the people. The meeting appointed the following committee of vigilants: Ashbel Steele, Charles McClure, John Holbrook, Tuthill King, George Shadding, Augustus Garrett, H. G. Loomis, John L. Wilson, George W. Merrill, Benjamin Church, Star Foote and David Foote. On November 12, the *American* triumphantly said, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Prominent speakers at this meeting were Henry Moore, William Stuart, J. N. Balestier and Edward W. Casey. The Presidential election of 1836 in Cook county resulted as follows:

PRECINCTS.	Harrison, Majority.	Van Buren, Majority.
Chicago	6	0
Naperville	8	0
Des Plaines	5	0
Lake	0	10
Du Page	0	2
Elk	5	0
Saganaskee	3	0
Thornton	0	1
Brush Hill	5	0
Elgin (tie)	0	0
Totals	32	13

In the spring of 1837 John H. Kinzie was the Whig candidate for mayor. Dr. W. B. Egan refused to run for that position. In 1838 the vote in Cook county for Governor was as follows: Edwards, Whig, 832; Carlin, Democrat, 1664. Thus the county was strongly Democratic. In 1839, the following precincts were set off to Du Page county: Cass, Salt Creek, Naperville, Du Page and Brush Hill.

In 1838 the regular Democratic candidate for sheriff was beaten by Isaac R. Gavin, an Independent Democratic candidate. In 1840 the regular Democratic candidate was beaten by Ashbel Steele, the regular Whig candidate. In 1842 the regular Democratic candidate was elected, but there was a majority against him. In 1844 the regular Democratic candidate, S. J. Lowe, won. In 1846 the regular Democratic candidate, Isaac Cook, won. In 1850 the regular Democratic candidate was beaten by W. L. Church, the Independent Democratic candidate.

An important question in 1839 was whether unnaturalized citizens should be permitted to vote for state and county officers. Naturally the party in power favored that view. In August, 1839, the Democrats had three candidates for recorder. Eli B. Williams was the

regular Democratic candidate. Their candidate for commissioner was John McCord; for treasurer, Isaac Cook; county clerk, George Davis; probate judge, G. O. A. Beaumont; county treasurer, Seth Wells; and county surveyor, Asa F. Bradley. The Whig county committee at this time was A. Clybourn, Theodorus Doty, Socrates Rand, William Young, Justin Butterfield, E. H. Haddock and John Gage. Concerning the election of August, 1839, the *American* in June, said: "*Recorder of Deeds*—This office is a bone of contention among the faithful—this is the rock on which they split. The secret of the matter lies in a nutshell. The office is one of emolument. It is the part of the spoils best worth preserving." On August 3 that paper also said: "American citizens! Stop! Think! Reflect! To what pass are we fast approaching? Already an Irish representative and an Irish sheriff, with entire foreign deputies; two Irish candidates for recorder and five Irish candidates for the offices of county clerk, county surveyor and constables. In the name of all we love most, our country and our liberty, shall we submit to such dictation?" The campaign of 1840 was the most exciting and the most intensely pressed of any up to that time ever in Cook county. The Whigs were determined to defeat the Democrats. They began early and it was afterwards claimed won the campaign by their songs. It was declared that they literally sung their candidate to success. At the Whig county convention at the Illinois exchange on July 26, 1840, Eben Conant of Des Plaines was chairman and J. M. Underwood secretary. This convention passed the following resolutions: "*Resolved*, That the Whigs of Cook county feel entire confidence in the honesty and capability of John Stuart and will give him their undivided support for the office of Representative in Congress." The following candidates were nominated: County commissioner of Chicago precinct, Socrates Rand; school commissioner, Louis B. Goodsell; sheriff, Ashbel Steele; coroner, Eri Reynolds. John M. Wilson of Will county was nominated for representative; also William B. Ogden and G. A. O. Beaumont, both of Cook county, for representatives. Gen. James Turney was nominated for senator. Buckner S. Morris of Cook county was a Harrison and Tyler elector in 1840. Members of the Democratic and Whig parties who favored that work on the canal should be at once commenced and pushed to completion called a canal convention to be held at Spencer's tavern on the Des Plaines river early in the fall of 1840. The movement was too weak to amount to much. During the campaign of 1840 John Wentworth, who had become prominent as editor of the *Democrat* and as a Democratic partisan, was unstintedly abused and caricatured. He was represented as a crane and was called "Daddy long legs." The *American* of August, 1840, said concerning the August election that the Democratic or Locofoco triumphs were confined to the neighborhood of the canal—that the party was supported not by the farming community of the state, but by the tran-

sient laborers and scalawags who congregated along the canal. The paper asked why the Whigs should feel downcast because they had not carried the Legislature and asked "Did we ever carry it? Never! Nor can we reasonably expect to do it until there is another apportionment of representation. The Whig's stronghold is lost by the present system. The new counties away from the canal line are all Whig. . . . We all know that Jackson had 6,000 majority and Van Buren between 3,000 and 4,000 majority; while Carlin had about 1,000 majority in 1838. Already has Carlin's majority been neutralized. As far as heard from there is a Whig gain of 1,200 since Carlin's election. Depend upon it, Illinois is safe for old Tippecanoe. He has strength of his own and the "Old Hero" cannot be beat in his old territory." The *American* of August 14, also said:

"The Hon. Ebenezer Peck, with that characteristic meanness which ever marks the character of a skulking demagogue, has come out with a brutal tirade of indecent ribaldry, attacking the character of Mr. William B. Ogden. If Peck had published this obscene effusion before the election, some apology might have been made for him, for never was a political mountebank so galled and flayed and cut to the raw, as Peck was by Mr. Ogden in his scathing letter. We do not intend to take up the cudgel in defense of Mr. Ogden; he is fully competent to fight his own battles. It is out of the power of Peck to injure the fair fame of William B. Ogden in this community, and no one is better aware of the fact than Mr. Ogden himself."

A large proportion of this community in September, 1840, were unnaturalized Irish who had in a measure controlled the election of August, 1840. Said the *American* of August 5, 1840: "It is well known that a large portion, perhaps a majority, of the voters in this district were unnaturalized foreigners. It is also known that this foreign influence is perverted to the election of men unfit for office, and that the foreign population of Cook and Will counties have asserted the right, as they hold the power, to elect officers for the sole reason that they are Irishmen."

In 1840, over two hundred and fifty Whigs of this vicinity signed a petition to Congress to prohibit men of foreign birth from becoming citizens.

Although the Canal ticket of 1840 was comparatively small yet it served to split up both the Whigs and the Democrats in such a way that the Whigs really triumphed throughout the county. The vote for coroner in the county later served as an illustration of this fact and was as follows: Eri Reynolds, Whig canal candidate for coroner, received 427 votes; Lyman Butterfield, Democratic candidate for coroner, 242; Edward Murphy, Irish candidate for coroner, 239; John K. Boyer, German candidate for coroner, 209. Reynolds received the Whig vote; Butterfield the native Democratic

vote; Murphy the entire Irish vote, and Boyer the whole foreign vote that was not Irish. The August election of 1840 was really a test of the foreigners against the native Americans on the question of naturalization.

At a big meeting of the Whigs held at the City Saloon on August 14, 1840, a Tippecanoe club was organized. At this meeting J. N. Balestier served as chairman. Grant Goodrich spoke to the assemblage. The principal speech, however, was made by George C. Bates of Detroit. It was a splendid defense of the American credit system which had been destroyed by the Jacksonian Democracy. The *American* said: "Mr. Bates made one of the ablest and most eloquent addresses it has ever been our good fortune to hear." The paper ended by asking: "What has reared these live streets and these magnificent warehouses? What has peopled this beautiful city with an enlightened and enterprising population in so short a period? It was that great bugbear of the Locofocos, the Credit System." The officers of the Chicago Tippecanoe club were as follows: John Gage, president; A. N. Fullerton of the First Ward, J. O. Humphrey of the Second Ward, Charles Cleaver of the Third Ward, George Montgomery of the Fourth Ward, S. Gilbert of the Fifth Ward, and John Lang of the Sixth Ward, vice-presidents; William Larrabee, secretary; L. B. Goodsell, treasurer; L. D. Boone, J. N. Balestier and Grant Goodrich, correspondence committee.

During the fall of 1840, Whig and Democratic clubs were organized in almost every precinct of the county. The Whig clubs were usually called Tippecanoe clubs and the campaign was characterized by torchlight processions and songs. In 1840 Judge John Pearson was a candidate for the United States Senate to supersede John M. Robinson, whose term would expire in March, 1841. On September 24, an immense Harrison meeting was held in Chicago, on which occasion Hon. John T. Stuart, congressman, was the principal speaker. Salmon P. Chase, who happened to be present in the city, spoke at this meeting. The *American* of September 25, said: Mr. Chase, we learn, is a talented young lawyer of Cincinnati, from near the residence of the Old Hero. His happy and practical remarks, his interesting anecdotes of the Old Hero, drew forth frequent bursts of applause. We regret that we have not time to give a report of his speech. His figure, manner and voice are very commanding and mark him for an interesting and impressive stump speaker."

The *American* of September 8, said: "We recently visited the good Whig precincts of Salt Creek and Barrington, which did so nobly in August last—Hanover also. The western precincts of the county are enthusiastic in favor of Harrison, and they promise a large majority in November next."

During the fall of 1840 the Democrats of Chicago assembled in

the City Saloon rooms at the City hotel, while the Whigs met in their club room, Tippecanoe hall on the North Side. The election of November, 1840, was one of the most exciting ever held here. Captain Hunter, Col. James M. Strode, register of the land office, and John C. Wilson, ex-alderman, were put in jail on election day for resisting the sheriff. Judge Smith of the Supreme Court, armed with a pistol headed a mob that threatened to tear down the jail if these men were not released, but Ashbel Steele, the sheriff, prevented any serious trouble. The *American* of November 6 said:

“Atrocious Outrage.—Attack of a Supreme Court Judge on the Jail.—On the afternoon of Monday, the election day, a few persons were imprisoned by the sheriff in the jail of this city for breaches of the peace, Judge Smith of the Supreme Court placed himself at the head of a mob, went up to the jail and demanded of the sheriff that the prisoners should be released—that he would have them out or tear down the jail. He went up within a few feet of the door of the jail and said that he be damned if he would not have the prisoners out. The sheriff and some of the citizens resisted his attempts, and after the judge had flourished his pistols and a resort to some farce was had, the judge seeing that he could not compass his peaceful and lawful object went away with his mob.”

The *American* of November 4, said: “At Dutchman’s Point, Lake precinct, all the Harrison votes sent out from the city to this precinct were smuggled the fore part of the day and toward night were thrown out of the window. Had it not been for the vigilance of George Chacksfield and W. H. Davis, of this city, the Locos by fraud and trickery would have had the precinct all their own way.”

Both Chacksfield and Davis corrected the *American*. By mistake no tickets were sent to Dutchman’s Point, Lake precinct. It was not until the arrival of S. W. Sherman, one of the judges, that the names of the electors were learned. All tickets were then written out by hand and no others were issued during the day. The presidential vote by precincts, Cook county, in 1840, was as follows:

PRECINCTS.	Harrison. (Whig.)	Van Buren. (Dem.)
Gross Point	14	54
Thornton	46	69
Monroe	49	47
Saganaskee	35	12
Bridgeport	5	27
Salt Creek	67	50
Des Plaines	54	63
Lake	33	56
Athens	57	500
Lyons	25	19
Summit	27	285
Chicago	622	807
Hanover		No vote
Barrington		No vote
	1,034	1,989

The *American* of November, several issues, said: "Never in the history of elections has there been such an excitement as the present for election news. . . . *Whose Fault Is It?* Owing to the culpable negligence of somebody there were no election notices put up in Hanover and Barrington precincts in this county and the polls were not opened. Is there no penalty for such neglect? . . . *Not to Be Cheated.*—The staunch and indomitable Whigs of Hanover and Barrington precincts in this county were determined not to be disfranchised because through Locofoco negligence or fraudulent design no polls were opened. They went to Dundee, Lake precinct, and the result is declared. Those two precincts would have given us a handsome Whig majority, which would have still more reduced the Locofoco majority in this county."

In the spring of 1841 the Democrats elected Francis C. Sherman, proprietor of the Sherman house, Mayor of Chicago. Henry G. Hubbard was appointed clerk of the circuit court in March, 1841, by Judge Smith, vice R. J. Hamilton. The death of President Harrison in 1841 was duly observed in Chicago. The Whigs of 1841 demanded: 1. A solvent specie paying national bank; 2. The passage of a land bill; 3. A general bankrupt law; 4. Protection to American industry; 5. Fair prices for home products; 6. Better times; 7. Higher prices for wheat, etc. From 1837 to 1848 the Democrats of this county were intensely bitter against any national banking law. In fact the teachings of the Jacksonian administration had rendered odious any banking law whatever. Particularly was John Wentworth, editor of the *Democrat*, the enemy of all banking institutions; a national bank in his estimation was the basest crime against commercial and material prosperity. In those days people were not so well posted as at present; thousands of farmers did not take a newspaper and what they learned of public affairs was hazy and more or less erroneous. Many of those who did take a county paper were unduly influenced in favor of their own party and against the opposition. They were taught to believe that the opposition were rascals of the deepest dye.

"The Chicago *Democrat* was the first paper I ever remember seeing and my first political impressions were received from it. It was customary in those days as now to berate the Whigs in the *Democrat*, and I verily believed they were a set of banditti seeking the country's ruin. I had no more idea a Whig could be an honest man than I had that a robber could be honest."—(Lang Syne in *Democratic Press*, April 17, 1854.)

Thus during the period from 1837 to 1848 the bankers had a sorry time of it.

At a Whig meeting held September 30, 1841, at Tippecanoe hall, the Republican headquarters on the North Side, John Gage served as chairman and W. M. Larrabee as secretary. J. N. Balestier, J. H. Kinzie and A. M. Fullerton were appointed a committee on resolu-



CHARLES W. PETERS.

CHRISTOPHER STRASSHEIM.

HENRY SPEARS.

WILL T. DAVIES.

L. A. BRUNDAGE.

tions. The principal speakers were Grant Goodrich and Buckner S. Morris. James H. Ralston was the Democratic candidate for Congress and John M. Stuart the Whig candidate; Ralston was elected. The latter received about 810 votes in Cook county and Stuart about 500. For school commissioner, Church, Democrat, received 823 votes and Goodsell, Whig, 456—these figures showing the majority throughout the county. At the August election of 1841 Frederick Collins, Abolition candidate for Congress, received in Cook county a total of 35 votes.

In November, 1841, Governor Carlin visited Chicago. He was met at the Summit by a delegation among whom were John Wentworth, Benjamin W. Raymond and R. J. Hamilton and escorted to the city by a cavalcade of about sixty citizens. Upon his arrival here he held a public reception at the City Hall. He was tendered a bountiful dinner at which numerous patriotic and business toasts were drunk. At this time the canal began again to interest Chicagoans. It had lain dormant for some time and was destined to lay dormant still longer. Chicago, of course, was anxious for its completion and here the canal question was probably the most important from a political standpoint.

In February, 1842, the Whigs nominated Benjamin W. Raymond for mayor and William H. Davis for city marshal. Augustus Garrett was the Democratic candidate for mayor and Henry Smith the Abolition candidate. The following was the vote polled:

PRECINCTS.	B. W. Raymond. (Whig)	A. Garrett. (Dem.)	Henry Smith. (Abol.)
First ward.....	162	96	21
Second ward.....	110	168	21
Third ward.....	26	18	1
Fourth ward.....	13	16	0
Fifth ward.....	52	35	0
Sixth ward.....	127	99	10
Totals	490	432	53

During the municipal campaign of 1842 Seth Johnson, who was nominated for alderman on the Abolition ticket, declined the honor, saying that he was not a political Abolitionist, but one from principle. The Temperance party at this time began to make a strong showing in local politics. Col. Lewis C. Kercheval was elected by the Temperance people, a justice of the peace, to fill a vacancy. Cook county in the fall of 1842 gave John Ford a majority of about 700 votes over his opponent, Mr. Duncan, for the governorship. The Abolition candidate for Governor received in Cook county a total of thirty-seven votes. In August, 1842, the *American* accused Dr. Murphy, Democratic representative, with having forced through the Legislature the bill which reduced the school fund of Cook county in favor of the counties which had been carved from Cook. At this time Samuel Hoard represented Cook and Lake counties

in the Senate and H. L. Stewart, Lot Whitcomb and I. N. Arnold were representatives. The actual vote for Governor in 1842 in Cook county was: Ford, Democrat, 1,328; Duncan, Whig, 625. At previous elections the result for Governor and President was as follows: In 1838 Carlin, Democrat, received 1,664 votes and Edwards, Whig, 832. Thus the county still maintained its accustomed Democratic majority during those years.

In June, 1842, ex-President Martin Van Buren visited Chicago. He was formally received by the city. On July 19, the Whig county convention assembled at the City Saloon; F. T. Miner was chairman and S. F. Gale and E. K. Rogers were secretaries. John Blackstone of Blue Island and B. W. Raymond and John Gage of Chicago were nominated for representatives. James A. Smith was nominated for sheriff. At this time the tariff bill of 1842 was elaborately discussed here.

The act of March 1, 1843, authorized the county commissioners to increase the number of places for holding elections in the Chicago precinct in said county to any number not exceeding five as would be most convenient for the voters.

In June, 1843, George W. Dole was chairman of the Whig county committee and S. Lisle Smith secretary. The Whig county convention this year was held at Spencer's hall, Cazenovia, on July 8. John Wentworth was the Democratic candidate for Congress and was elected by a majority of 1,610 in the whole district. Cook county gave him a majority of 281. Giles Spring was the Whig candidate for Congress and received 891; Henderson, the Abolition candidate, received 132 votes; scattering votes were three; total 2,198.

In February, 1844, Augustus Garrett received the unanimous nomination of the Democrats to succeed himself as mayor. George W. Dole was the Whig candidate for mayor; Garrett received 805 votes; Dole 798 votes and H. Smith, Abolitionist, 193 votes; for city marshal, Henry Rhines, Democrat, received 386 votes; Orson Smith also Democrat, 779 votes; P. Dean, Abolitionist, 405 votes and M. S. Wood, Independent, 72 votes. This election showed a considerable increase in the number of Abolitionists in the city.

In January, 1844, citizens of Chicago petitioned Congress not to admit Texas into the Union. This petition was presented to the House by Mr. Wentworth. In 1844 Wentworth received 1,736 votes for Congress, and B. S. Morris, his Whig opponent, received 792 votes. Thus the district was strongly Democratic as was also Cook county. John Wentworth favored the repeal of the protective tariff law of 1842. His opponent, B. S. Morris, like all Whigs, favored the law and therefore favored a protective tariff. Morris opposed the annexation of Texas and Wentworth favored the same; in that respect the latter sided with his party, although at a later date he opposed any extension of slave territory. The Whig candidates

for county offices were G. A. O. Beaumont for Senator; William Devol for county commissioner at Chicago, and A. Clybourn for sheriff.

In the spring of 1844 D. Walker, J. Kelly, R. J. Hamilton, D. L. Roberts, Ira Miltimore, J. Robinson, T. B. Bridges, S. R. Ball, V. H. Freeman, J. Row, C. Sweet and J. A. Oliver were Abolition candidates for aldermen. Ira Miltimore was elected and the Democrats accused him of having voted for Rhines for the office of marshal and declared that Rhines was "a notorious negro catcher." The Abolition ticket was called the Liberty ticket and Miltimore became the Liberty alderman. In 1843 the Abolition vote of Cook county for Henderson, congressman was 132. In 1844 the Abolition vote of Cook county was 317. The following is the vote at the presidential election of November, 1844:

	Polk (Dem.).	Clay (Whig).	Birney (Abol.).
North Chicago	270	127	36
South Chicago	388	203	100
East Chicago.....	550	431	66
West Chicago.....	168	80	20
Athens	80	11	6
Barrington	21	28	7
Blue Island	23	19	1
Des Plaines.....	80	42	15
Gross Point.....	74	12	0
Hanover	23	12	9
Lyons	33	25	8
Lake	98	41	12
Monroe	51	28	15
Summit	33	7	1
Salt Creek	71	30	4
Thornton	28	12	10
York	33	11	7
Totals.....	2,074	1,119	317

The result of the municipal election in the spring of 1844 was the complete success of the Democratic party. Augustus Garrett was reelected by a small majority and the Democrats also elected eight of the twelve aldermen. The *Democrat* said: "We claim this under all the circumstances as one of the most decisive and glorious victories ever achieved in our city. We have accomplished what the Democratic party in this city when in the least divided or rent in twain was never able to do, viz.: The election of two-thirds of the aldermen, together with the mayor and a Democratic marshal." The popularity of Mr. Dole enabled him to come within seven votes of as many as were received by Augustus Garrett. Had he received eight votes more he would have been elected mayor.

Mayor Garrett in his inaugural address in March, 1844, referring to the past year, said that expenses had been swelled during 1843 by the purchase of hydrants and hose, building the cemetery fence, constructing the Clark street sewer and making crossways—all costing about \$2,500. But notwithstanding this extraordinary

expense there was enough balance left to pay arrearages of interest on the city debt and to pay \$1,000 of the principal due Stracham & Scott. During the whole year city orders had been kept at par, thus enabling the city to do business on a cash basis. For 1844 the Fort Dearborn addition and the canal lots sold in October, 1843, would become taxable, thus insuring an increase in revenue. The enhanced value of real estate would also add to the revenue. But rigid economy should be practiced, and the debt of the city would be wiped out within two years, thus presenting "the spectacle of the city of 9,000 inhabitants free from debt, with credit restored and equal to any city in the world." The Mayor said: "The thanks of the citizens are due to the whole fire department for the untiring exertion used in cases of fire and their vigilance in guarding against it. During the past year considerable improvements have been made in this department, especially in the purchase of hydrants and hose. It however becomes imperatively necessary that the city should purchase a new engine of the most approved plan. We have not now a perfect engine in the city, and the cost is nothing in comparison with the property at stake. I regret to say that depredations have been committed from time to time by the disinterment of bodies from the cemetery, in the grossest violation of private feeling as well as public decency. I would urge the most constant vigilance to prevent such occurrences in the future, and the offering of large rewards for the detection of the offenders." During 1843 the expenses of the bridges were about \$1,500. It was suggested that as soon as the canal was opened and stone could thus be easily and cheaply procured, the streets should be macadamized as an experiment. Packers who had been fined for maintaining nuisances asked to have a free tract designated where slaughtering would not be a nuisance. Trouble having arisen over the street lines of lots, it was advised that the Legislature be asked to pass an act for a new survey to define lot boundaries, etc. Complaint was also made that the poor man was required to pay as much road tax as the rich man and this was declared not fair—three days' labor were required. In regard to the public schools, the Mayor said: "Under an able board of inspectors and a skillful agent the schools have continued to flourish and the number of scholars to increase during the past year. Such has been the addition of scholars that it becomes necessary to increase the number of schools and form new districts. A plan has also been proposed to establish a high school in addition to the district schools. I recommend that an immediate examination should be made upon the subject, with a view to the improvement of their organization, the system of instruction, and the number of districts and district schools, and the school tax for the present year be raised to the former rate of one mill, for the purpose of effecting the improvements now needed, and that should it be necessary a temporary loan for a few months in anticipation of the pay-

ment of school tax should be made. . . . Within a single year, our citizens from poverty and bankruptcy have again become prosperous and are again rising in affluence.”—(*Chicago Democrat*, March 13, 1844.)

The *Democrat* of April 4 had the following spicy paragraph: “*Matrimony*.—The Abolitionists and Whigs have been hugging, kissing and courting long enough and we think they had now better marry. The public are anxious to see the children of the two colored parties.”

The *Journal* of August 14, 1844, said: “We hope that those of our Whig friends who are Abolitionists will learn wisdom from the recent election. The Loco Abolitionists talk Liberty partyism but they do not vote it. Before the election many Locofocos pretend to be in favor of political Abolitionism, but when the day of election comes, they vote for the whole Locofoco ticket—John Wentworth and all.”

The most important political questions before the people of Cook County early in 1845 were the following: 1. War on the national bank. 2. A sub-treasury system. 3. Canal ticket excitement. 4. A state bank. 5. County and state taxation. 6. The tariff of 1842.

In the spring of 1846 the Democrats nominated Mr. Follansbee for mayor, the Whigs nominated Mr. Chapin, and the Abolitionists nominated Mr. Carpenter. Mr. Follansbee received 677 votes, Mr. Chapin 1,104 and Mr. Carpenter 229. This result was caused by a split in the ranks of the Democracy. The vote for interest on the school fund was as follows: For 12 per cent interest, 443 votes; for 10 per cent, seven votes; for 8 per cent, four votes. The Cook county vote for congressmen in 1846 was as follows: For Wentworth, Democrat, 2,412; for Kerr, Whig, 776; for Lovejoy, Abolitionist, 481. It should be added here that Mr. Wentworth was the only Illinois representative in Congress who in 1846 voted for the Wilmot Proviso.

Of course the most important question before Cook county in 1847 was the River and Harbor convention held here that year. In importance to Chicago then and ever since it overshadowed every other consideration at that time. However, the question of a new constitution was also considered at this date.

It was in 1847 at the time the Wilmot Proviso was considered by Congress that many leading men connected with the Democratic party left the same, owing to the manifest determination of the South to use that party in extending slavery to new territory. Mr. Wentworth, although a Democrat, came out in April, 1847, in favor of putting the words of the Wilmot Proviso in the proposed new State Constitution. For his course he received the abuse of the slavery wing of his own party.

In July, 1847, the Liberty party nominations in Cook county were

as follows: For county clerk, James Kelly; recorder, James B. Doggett; probate justice, W. P. Caton; assessor and treasurer, T. P. Hamilton; surveyor, Robert White. The convention which nominated these candidates was held at the City Saloon, Chicago. The *Democrat* said in regard to this ticket: "It is no use, gentlemen, there were by far too many intelligent men at the Elgin convention who clearly saw the lamentable corruption of your party and your party leaders, to allow the faintest hope of your casting a respectable vote in any future election. . . . The scheme contemplates no less than filling the recorder's office with a most unprincipled 'bolter' and also filling the county clerk's office with a most unscrupulous and reckless Whig partisan. We urge and beseech our friends to veto this nefarious design." All parties appointed vigilance committees to attend the polls, and a fund to prosecute any man who should vote twice was raised. James A. Rees was the Whig candidate for recorder and Dr. E. S. Kimberly the Democratic candidate for the same office. Kimberly received 1,852 votes; Rees 419 votes and Egan, Whig, 746. For county clerk Davis, Democrat, received 1,842 votes and Wilson, Whig, 1,068 votes; for school commissioner Manierre received 2,580 votes and Cushing his opponent four votes.

The *Democrat* on December 21, 1847, said of the Peace convention here, held at the Tabernacle Baptist Church: "It has been called by a few foreigners (not citizens) and Abolitionists who under the pretext of being the friends of peace, have taken this course to give vent to their hostility to the government. Chicago has done nobly in raising troops for the war, and it is really too bad that she should be disgraced with such a meeting."

On March 11, 1848, an immense assemblage of the citizens gathered at the City Saloon to celebrate the non-partisan triumph of the municipal election. One of the ten resolutions adopted was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we have met together as free men and as free men we will hereafter act; and that in our municipal elections neither the chains of party caucuses nor the mandates of tyrannous demagogues shall bind us; but we will make our selections and cast our votes irrespective of party politics—owing no allegiance but to the right—no fealty but to conscience."

This meeting was an attempt to break away from the chains of the old parties. Among those who took part were Charles Walker, Thomas Church, Alexander Lloyd, William Jones, John Finnerty, James H. Rees, Henry Smith, Eldin Granger, P. J. Denker and W. E. Jones; also were present the following men, who served as committee on resolutions: J. Y. Scammon, Ebenezer Peck, B. W. Raymond, Thomas A. Stewart, Hiram Hugunin, Asabel Pierce, E. Granger, John S. Wright and William B. Ogden. Charles V. Dyer, Philip Maxwell, James H. Woodworth, L. D. Boone,

Stephen F. Gale, Elisha Woodsworth and E. W. Tracy likewise took part in the proceedings. The Whigs in the spring of 1848 succeeded in electing their candidate, James H. Woodworth, for mayor. The Democratic candidate was James Curtiss. Woodworth received 1,971 votes and Curtiss 1,361. Ambrose Burham, the Whig candidate for city marshal, was elected over Richard C. Ross, Democrat, by a vote of 1,973 to 1,265. Giles Spring, Whig candidate for city attorney, was elected over Patrick Ballingall, Democrat, by 1,912 to 1,312. The winning ticket in the spring of 1848 was called Independent.

The colored article in the proposed new constitution was designed to exclude free negroes from settling in the state. In the spring of 1848 the majority for the new constitution was 324; majority against the negro clause, 886; majority for the 2-mill tax, 423.

The *Democrat* of April 5, 1848, edited by John Wentworth, said: "The Whigs of this city are at last exhibiting signs of sanity. At their late convention they passed a vote of thanks to Hon. John Wentworth for his opposition to the extension of slavery, the tea and coffee taxation and his advocacy of harbor and river improvements."

At an immense independent meeting held in 1848, on which occasion J. H. Woodworth, mayor, presided, the assemblage adopted resolutions declaring that the Cook county citizens were opposed to any extension of slave territory; that slavery was a disgrace and a blot upon the good name of the country; that slavery should be excluded from Oregon, New Mexico, etc.; that Congress alone had executive authority to organize new territories and prohibit slavery therein; and that the pro-slavery attitude of the South meant the separation therefrom of the Northern wing of the Democracy. At this meeting the principal speakers were Henry Brown, Isaac N. Arnold, Thomas Hoyne, Dr. Daniel Brainard and George Manierre. This meeting was held on April 1, at the City saloon. The resolutions adopted favored river and harbor improvements. As showing the importance attached to the proceedings of this meeting, it should be stated that 752 names were signed to the call for the meeting. The cry at this time, not only in Cook county but throughout the whole North, was "Free territory, Free soil, Free speech and Free men."

An important political event in April, 1848, was an extended debate between J. Y. Scammon and J. Lisle Smith, both Whigs, as to what attitude the Whig party should assume at the Baltimore convention. Scammon represented the Northern or McLean wing of the Whigs and Smith represented the Southern or Clay wing. Several speeches were made by each and much interest was elicited in the discussion.

In 1848 the Abolition vote in Cook county for congressman was 472. That number was polled in this county for Owen Lovejoy

for Congress. In the whole district Lovejoy received a total of 3,430 votes. The congressional campaign of 1848 was rendered noteworthy by the sharp contest between Wentworth and Scammon. In Cook county Wentworth received 2,183 votes and Scammon 1,921. The *Democrat* of September 12, 1848, said: "*Preaching.*—We have regular preaching every Sabbath afternoon—some of an apparently organized corps taking it upon them in turn to exhort the faithful and warn the unbelieving. The speeches are temperance, land reform, abolition, free trade and sailors' rights, just as the humor of the speaker leads him."

On July 30 the Whigs held an immense meeting to ratify the nomination of General Taylor for the presidency. Just returned from the Philadelphia convention were J. W. Norris, John J. Brown and Lisle Smith. This was an important meeting, as the Whigs practically adopted the national platform. Soon after the presidential nominations in 1848 the Whigs generally deserted Van Buren for Taylor and the Democrats deserted Van Buren for Cass. The Whigs took this course notwithstanding the fact that General Taylor was a heavy slave holder. Although the Whigs favored the Wilmot Proviso, yet they supported Taylor, who owned slaves. As a matter of fact the Whigs of this county in mass meeting assembled voted to lay the Wilmot Proviso on the table. John Wentworth declared that it was not right to bring slave labor in competition with white labor. Accordingly he favored the free homestead law and advocated giving to each man a farm in usufruct so long as he continued unable to purchase. This amounted to continued or extended preëmption rights, of which he must avail himself as soon as he was able. Wentworth also favored making all the offices of the general government elective by the will of the whole people. The preëmption right then existing was for one year.

The Rockford *Free Press* of April, 1849, contained the following notice: "It is a simple act of justice to Mr. Wentworth to say that his services to the cause of freedom, especially on the last night of the late session of Congress, are not and cannot be over-rated. To him more than to any other man are California and New Mexico indebted for the defeat of a proposition made a few hours before adjournment, which, if successful, would have burdened them with the curse of slavery. Who that loves freedom does not thank John Wentworth for this?"

The Democratic nominations in this county were as follows: Coroner, Patrick Kelly; county commissioner, Charles Santer; sheriff, Isaac Cook; representatives, Francis C. Sherman and J. B. Witt. At this time Norman B. Judd was state senator for Cook and Lake counties. In 1848 Gerrett Smith was nominated for president by the Abolitionists. At first they were called Abolitionists, but later National Reformers. Of this party the presidential

electors included the following from Cook county: Nathan H. Bolles, Mr. Nugent, Chauncy T. Gaston, Francis H. Taylor and Elias Smalley. At the convention which named these electors Nathan Bolles was chairman and F. H. Taylor secretary. The vote of the county by precincts at the November election of 1848 was as follows:

PRECINCTS.	Cass.	Taylor.	Van Buren .
Chicago	1,016	1,283	1,543
Athens	69	33	4
Bridgeport	26	11	26
Lyons	13	43	31
Des Plaines	107	64	41
Blue Island.....	42	54	12
York	18	6	24
Monroe	62	27	50
Thornton	57	17	40
Barrington	7	43	64
Salt Creek.....	55	40	125
Summit	3	9	25
Hanover	39	18	34
Chicago precinct.....	1	11	12
Lake	25	20	60
Gross Point	47	12	13
Totals.....	1,587	1,691	2,104

Thus it will be seen that the Free Soilers' ticket represented by Van Buren had grown immensely at the expense of all other parties. It had swallowed up the Abolitionists completely and had drawn largely from the ranks of the Whigs and the Democrats.

The Whigs of this portion of the state no sooner came into power than, as might have been expected, they began to make many changes in government offices, particularly in the postoffice department. After a time the *Democrat*, no longer able to control its wrath, made the following outcry on June 5, 1849: "With lying promises on their lips, the Whigs have come into power to perpetrate the worst kind of outrages on the people. Look out for them on the mail routes and in the postoffices. Let our friends proclaim their abuses and keep up their fire for reform. Let every mail irregularity be published and every missing letter or paper be proclaimed to the world."

A spirited election for judge and prosecuting attorney occurred in April, 1849. For judge, George Manierre received 849 votes, J. B. Thomas 1,228, and Giles Spring 1,525. For prosecuting attorney, Daniel McElroy received 1,890, C. Bentley 543, G. W. Gardiner 192, scattering 271. This was a Whig victory. So many postmasters were turned out of office in 1848 that Wentworth and other Democrats raised the cry of proscription. Thus in Chicago George W. Dole was appointed postmaster to supersede Mr. Wilson of the *Journal*, but the friends of the latter for the time succeeded in having the change revoked. In 1849 the *Democrat* favored the nomination of Thomas H. Benton, or "Old Bullion,"

for the presidency in 1850. At this time the Whigs, who supported Taylor, and the Free Soilers, who supported Van Buren, were at war with each other.

"Only Man Certain.—The only man certain of election in Cook county is Mr. Township Organization. He is upon every ticket."—(*Democrat*, November 1, 1849.)

In 1849, upon the question of adopting a new constitution, Cook county voted as follows: For the constitution, 1,067 votes; against the constitution, 384 votes. For the negro article of the constitution, 400 votes; against the negro article, 1,084 votes. For a 2-mill state tax, 1,019 votes; against the 2-mill tax, 489 votes. Although Cook county voted overwhelmingly against the negro article in the new constitution, it was adopted by a majority of nearly 30,000 votes in the state. The 2-mill tax carried by about 10,000 majority and the new constitution carried by nearly 40,000 majority.

Four years prior to 1849 John Wentworth, alone of the Illinois delegation in Congress, stood in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso and of the internal improvements. In 1849 he was sustained in these views by half the Illinois delegation in Congress and by a large portion of the Legislature.

The municipal election of March, 1849, was remarkable owing to its lack of political excitement—not a convention to nominate candidates was held, the candidates announcing themselves independently and the people voted for whom they pleased without being influenced by public meetings or conventions. For mayor, James H. Woodworth received 2,668 votes, Mr. Wait 399, Mr. Kercheval 245, and Mr. Childs 22. It was noted at the time that it was a singular election and the question of slavery was held to be responsible. The old parties were breaking up on that question and already were laying the foundation of the new Republican party. Under the law of 1849-50 it was provided that every voter must reside in the town where he voted and must have been one year in the state.

A large meeting of citizens opposed to slavery was held on February 21, 1850. Mayor James H. Woodworth presided. The committee on resolutions were Thomas Hoyne, J. Y. Scammon, Mark Skinner, C. DeWolf, A. G. Throop, Thomas Richmond, E. B. Williams, James Breck, Jr., and George Manierre. The secretaries of the meeting were J. L. Scripps, D. M. Bradley, H. Krieze, Joseph Pollock and W. H. Bushnell. The vice-presidents were Henry L. Rucker, Daniel Brainard, J. Y. Scammon, Owen McCarthy, F. C. Sherman, James Curtiss, Andrew Smith, Peter Cure, E. C. Larned, A. Lloyd, Mark Skinner, I. N. Arnold, W. B. Snowhook, Grant Goodrich, P. L. Updike, Sylvester Marsh, Dr. Helmuth, C. Stoce, Dr. C. V. Dyer and N. B. Judd. The resolutions adopted opposed any concessions in Congress to the

slave power. They opposed the act of Senator Douglas, who advocated leaving the question of slavery to be decided by the territories themselves, and favored the suppression of slavery in the District of Columbia. Very strong speeches were delivered by J. Y. Scammon, Thomas Hoyne, Doctor Maxwell, I. N. Arnold, Thomas Richmond, C. DeWolf and Dr. C. V. Dyer. Two of the resolutions adopted were as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we regard this question (slavery) as the question of paramount importance—one in which we forget all minor differences of party and opinion and hereby uniting as one man express our utter abhorrence of all compromises whereby the future extension of human slavery may be allowed or secured.

"*Resolved*, That there can be no compromises upon this question which do not involve crime upon the part of the North; and every Northern representative who hesitates to give his vote and influence at this crisis in favor of freedom's proviso or deserts his post knowingly misrepresents his constituents and betrays his trust."

In the spring of 1850 the Whigs nominated James Curtiss for mayor. The Democrats nominated L. D. Boone, and the Abolitionists or Free Soilers nominated L. C. Kercheval. At this time there were nine wards. Curtiss received 1,697 votes, Boone 1,227, and Kercheval 805. Thus the city was strongly Whig.

The *Democrat* of April 6, 1850, said: "We never knew such excitement in this region upon the slavery question, and this excitement is not confined to the districts of Congressmen Baker and Wentworth, but reliable men from other parts of the state assure us that the spell by which the politicians of the center and southern parts have held the noses of the people to the grindstone of slavery propagandism is broken. One of the causes of this excitement is the deception which has been practiced upon the people of the North by Northern men of Southern sympathies and principles." The people of Cook county were intensely interested in the proceedings of Congress on the slavery question. A Peace convention was held here in April, 1850. Mr. Wentworth refused longer to be a candidate for Congress. The *Journal* said: "The Wentworth dynasty is at an end." Dr. Richard S. Moloney was nominated by the Democracy for Congress to take the place of Mr. Wentworth. The latter in Congress voted against the fugitive slave law, while Daniel Webster stood alone of all the New England senators against the Wilmot Proviso. This act of Mr. Webster was declared to be his bid for the presidency. Churchill C. Coffing was the Whig candidate for Congress. W. B. Ogden was first nominated but withdrew before election. The Whigs were so broken up late in 1850 that they ran no regular ticket except for congressman and sheriff. In Cook county, Moloney, Democrat, received 2,863 votes; Coffing, Whig, 1,880, and Collins, Abolitionist, 110. The reason for the withdrawal of Mr. Ogden from the

contest for Congress was owing, as he stated, to the little difference between himself and his opponent. The real question at issue was the slavery question, and the Democrats and Whigs at this time were nearly united. The consequence was that Moloney, himself a Free Soiler, was supported by many Whigs as well as by the Democrats.

The object of Clay's dromedary bill was thought here to be intended to extend slavery to New Mexico, Utah, etc. It was considered that all who favored it would repudiate the Wilmot Proviso, the Nicholson letter and the long-established doctrine that all countries are free until slavery should be established by positive law. People here believed that it meant the extension of slavery to all parts of the Union. Hence it was bitterly opposed. The Legislature of Illinois in 1850 instructed its delegation in Congress to vote for the Wilmot Proviso. They did so in a test vote on Clay's dromedary bill. When it was moved to insert in that bill the following amendment Douglas and Shields voted for it: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than as a punishment for crime shall be allowed in either of the territories of Utah and New Mexico." All the South voted against this amendment and Cass, Clay and Webster voted with the South. Had six free state senators voted for it, it would have carried by twenty-nine to twenty-seven. On the same day the Senate passed the following as a part of the dromedary bill: "But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposition of the soil nor establishing or prohibiting African slavery." Both Douglas and Shields voted against the amendment. They also voted against slavery in California and against the peon servitude clause. It was now clear to the people of Cook county that the South was so far wedded to the institution of slavery that they were willing to enslave poor white debtors.

In the spring of 1851 the Whigs decided not to nominate a regular ticket for the municipal election. At the spring election of 1851 for the first time at Chicago many voters were refused tickets; the voters had not fully complied with the new law. At this time Mr. Judd was senator and Messrs. Maxwell and Dyer were representatives. Walter S. Gurnee was elected mayor by the popular vote of all parties. Probably as many Whigs as Democrats voted for him. It amounted to a Whig victory and was so regarded. W. S. Gurnee received 3,032, James Curtiss 1,001, E. B. Williams 1,092, and J. Rogers 226. It was stated that 150 votes were refused in the First ward alone owing to irregularity. At this time the *Journal* was in favor of the nomination of Seward or Scott for the presidency in 1852. The people of this county at this time also were greatly interested in the fight in Congress on the Harbor bill. It was passed by the Senate and Fillmore promised to sign it if it passed the House. The real fight occurred in

the latter. In 1851 the country began to look to Senator Douglas as a probable Democratic nominee for the presidency. Douglas himself took an active interest in local politics because he realized that if he desired the nomination for the presidency he should have the backing of his own community. In June, 1851, Mr. Skinner, Whig candidate for county judge, received 1,413 votes and Mr. Wilson, Democrat, 1,224 votes. The *Democrat* in 1848 and 1849 favored the nomination of Senator Benton for the presidency by the Democracy, but in 1851 came out for Senator Douglas.

The Temperance party in 1851-52 was strong in this vicinity, many in the old parties temporarily deserting the same to assist the new movement. At a convention of members of all parties held to nominate a Temperance ticket the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

"WHEREAS, The city of Chicago is now suffering deeply from pauperism, misery, crime, and enormous taxation, the direct, inevitable and legitimate result of retailing intoxicating drinks, therefore,

"Resolved, That the traffic in spirituous liquors as a beverage is dishonorable and immoral and should be treated as such.

"Resolved, That the citizens of Chicago now assembled in mass convention recommend the nomination and election of such men to fill the city offices for the ensuing year as will refuse to grant a license to any man to directly or indirectly injure his neighbor by selling him intoxicating liquors."

The *Democrat* of February 2, 1852, said: "The latter gentleman (Dr. Davis) gave instances of poverty, starvation and death which came under his observation the past season, all of which might be traced to the practice of candidates for offices freely paying out large sums of money for liquors with which to treat independent voters."

The Temperance people nominated A. G. Throop for mayor. B. W. Raymond had first been nominated by the Temperance party, but for reasons unknown withdrew in favor of Mr. Throop. The contest was an exciting one owing to the fight made by the liquor interests. At the nominating convention of the Temperance party the principal speakers were C. J. Hull and Thomas Dyer. The latter explained how the license clause had been clandestinely inserted in the law. He denied that the charter had contained such clause at the time he voted for it. Doctor Davis, William Bross and Doctor Palmer were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people of Chicago. The Democrats nominated for mayor Peter Page. James Curtiss was an Independent candidate for mayor. The local issues in the spring of 1852 were as follows: 1. Temperance; 2. Reduction of taxes; 3. No increase of city debt; 4. No gratuities to lawyers; 5. No connection of the city government with private corporations; 6. All elections by the

people. A. Burnam was the Temperance candidate for marshal, E. C. Stowell for treasurer, Grant Goodrich for city attorney, James Fitzsimmons for collector, and J. E. Thompson for surveyor. The license clause in the new charter was declared to have been surreptitiously inserted by Ebenezer Peck, although the latter denied the charge. At this time the practice of devoting money to buy liquor for voters was roundly denounced by the Temperance people. It was said during the campaign that one candidate for mayor in 1851 had given \$3,000 for the purpose of buying liquor for voters.

The *Democrat* of February 4, 1852, said: "Candidates are abandoning the practice of buying men to go about for signers to call them to come out for office. This practice did very well for a respectable humbug when new. It is now old and is the meanest kind of humbug. It is to get men pledged on paper so that they cannot back out if a man that would suit them better should come out." The *Democrat* of February 5 said: "Since the friends of Temperance have resolved to support an independent ticket for city officers all the candidates are taking the pledge and you cannot get one of them within the smell of ardent spirits." The *Democrat* of February 9 said: "The Temperance ratification meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in our city. The meeting was the more crowded because it was understood that the high taxation and endless debt party in our city found Mr. Raymond's nomination in the way of their future financial schemes. Mr. Raymond accepts the nomination—not that he wants the office, but for the sake of carrying out important principles. This announcement was made amid immense applause." The *Democrat* of February 10 said: "Everyone knows that when the new charter was obtained it was obtained in order to allow a new increase of taxation so as to get us out of debt. No one suspected that our expenses were to be increased. It is not the new charter but extravagance that is to be censured." The *Democrat* of February 10 also said: "Heretofore candidates have been known by their drinking—now they are known by their refusing to drink. We declined to drink with a man yesterday and it was noised all over town that we were out for mayor." The *Democrat* of February 11 said: "*City Retrenchment.*—This is the question. There can be no other. Shall the people be taxed for gratuities to broken down politicians, for money to lay idle as deposits in banking institutions, or for anything else but an economical administration of the city government?" The *Democrat* of February 12 said: "*Got Him Off at Last.*—Those who wished to speculate on our city finances, those who never opposed taxation and endless debts, have proven too strong for the Sons of Temperance. Mr. Raymond has been frightened off the track. He is no longer a candidate for mayor." The *Democrat* of February 26 said: "It is proposed

to add to our city debt \$350,000 for hydraulic purposes and quite a large sum in addition for sewerage. This infant city of ours will soon be in debt \$500,000. This before we have 50,000 population, making \$10 to every man, woman and child within the city. Our debt is increasing every year and we see nothing in the future but insolvency and repudiation." The *Democrat* of February 27 said: "The City hall was crowded last night. The speaking was alternately eloquent and sarcastic. The dancing and drinking candidates were cut all to pieces. Rich stories of how certain bankers had tried to get the Temperance candidates to withdraw were told and also of how brandy drank in the room of Alderman Dodge was charged to lake shore protection." "Never before has such a delay (to publish statement of city finances) been made, and never before were there so many reasons for promptness. But it has been kept back. A lot of bankers are struggling to get a loan of \$350,000 in order to get the deposits. They dare not have the true condition of our city finances known lest it might defeat their plans. Peck & Company ordered it kept back. There is but one great game on foot and that is to blind the eyes of the capitalists and our citizens to the awful condition of our city finances until a loan of \$350,000 is obtained and divided up as deposits among the bankers and their attorneys, who have already silenced most of the presses in this city and are daily at work with money and liquor to carry our elections." . . . "Our city bonds have been sold within a short time for 82 cents on the dollar. If they are 82 cents now, what will they be when \$350,000 more is added to our debt?"

The vote for mayor in the spring of 1852 was as follows: Gurnee, Democrat, 1,741; Throop, Temperance, 1,153; Curtiss, Independent, 1,295; Page, Mechanics' candidate, 271. Concerning this election the *Democrat* of March 4 said: "It is due to Mr. Gurnee to state that he is the only man in the whole state that could have been elected under the same circumstances." At this election the citizens of Chicago were called upon to vote on the first water works bonds—520 votes were polled against such an issue and 2,769 were for it.

The *Democrat* of March 3, 1852, said concerning the municipal election: "None of the defeated candidates should have any unpleasant feelings. There was nothing like personalities involved in the whole contest. There was a general cross-firing and confusing of opposition measures. . . . In times like these when candidates have to expend large sums of money a defeat leaves often very great embarrassment, and we regret to say that the time seems fast approaching when no poor man need run for office, as he cannot obtain it. . . . Some people say that there should be a law against expending money at elections."

The year 1852 is noted for the relentless and bitter attacks of

the *Democrat* upon Ebenezer Peck. The nomination of General Scott for the presidency in June, 1852, was ratified by an immense meeting of the Whigs in June. A feature of the campaign of 1852 was the activity of the Democratic Invincible club of Chicago. In after years this organization became very prominent.

In 1852 John Wentworth was again a candidate for Congress. A mass convention of Democrats held at the City hall in September was addressed by Joshua R. Giddings and Samuel Lewis. In September the Whig convention nominated John Sears, Jr., and Samuel Marrs for representatives, A. A. Dexter for sheriff, John Filkins for Circuit court clerk and A. B. Wheeler for coroner. The Democratic county convention nominated Homer Wilmarth and William B. Egan for representatives, Cyrus C. Bradley for sheriff, Louis D. Hoard for clerk of the Circuit court, Austin Hines for coroner, and Norman B. Judd for senator. At this election the Whigs were divided. There was a Dutch wing and a Wilson wing. It was declared that Richard L. Wilson of the *Journal* made Whig principles secondary to his private interests. In September Senator Douglas spoke in Chicago on national issues and was listened to with intense interest by an immense assemblage. The motto of the Democrats in 1852 was as follows: "Our cause is just, so win we must, and this we mean to do; the Whigs we Polked in '44 we'll Pierce in '52."

Concerning the election of November, 1852, the *Democrat* said: "*Chicago City Election.*—We have been at many elections in our own city and we never knew one characterized by such bitter and vindictive personalities as that of Tuesday last."

At the presidential election in 1852 the Democrats polled in Cook county 3,767 votes, the Whigs 2,089, the Abolitionists 793, and the Dover Whigs 1,712. In 1852 the vote in this county on the constitutional amendments was as follows. For the amendments, 710 votes; against the amendments, 213 votes. The vote for congressman in 1852 was: Aldrich, Whig, 2,493; Wentworth, Democrat, 3,423; Collins, Abolitionist, 585. It should be noted that at all elections in Chicago and, indeed, in the county as a whole the foreign element cut a very important figure. Very often they held the balance of power and thus managed to secure what spoils they desired. In 1852 the question of a sewerage commission was taken into politics and was important.

The vote for mayor in the spring of 1853 was as follows: Charles M. Gray, 3,270; Josiah L. James, 991. For judge, George Manierre received 1,224 votes, R. S. Wilson 1,867, P. Ballingall 619, Alonzo Huntington 348. For treasurer, Edward Manierre received 2,526 votes and Mr. Gilbert 1,575. The municipal election of 1853 was quiet and uneventful. At the November election in 1853, for judge, H. L. Rucker received 2,647 votes and W. H. Davis 1,863. For clerk, C. B. Farwell received 3,272 and E. S. Kimberly 1,206.



G.K. SCHMIDT

C.R. CHINDBLOM

JOSEPH CAROLAN

J.J. ELIAS

J.M. DENNIS

W. SCHROJDA

W.J. UMBACH

W.E. COLBURN

O.R. HILLSTROM

GROUP OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

For school commissioner, J. W. Waughop received 2,622 and T. O. Wilson 1,818. For surveyor, J. Van Horn received 2,394 votes and J. E. Thompson 2,102 votes. For treasurer, H. N. Heald received 4,549 votes. The parties had united on the latter candidate. The fall elections of 1853 were likewise uneventful.

In February, 1854, the following call, signed by nearly four hundred citizens of Chicago, was issued: "The undersigned citizens of Chicago, opposed to the abrogation and restriction and prohibition of the Missouri Compromise Act, with a view to favor the introduction of slavery into Nebraska territory, would respectfully call a meeting to consider and protest against any action of Congress for the repeal or modification of an act which time and the public both have made sacred." This meeting was held on February 8 at South Market hall. Of this meeting ex-Mayor James Curtiss was chairman and H. T. Dickey, R. S. Blackwell, C. L. Wilson, George Manierre and Thomas Lonergan served as committee on resolutions. Strong measures against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were adopted.

Early in 1854 the great speech of Senator Douglas on the Nebraska bill in Congress kindled immediate and emphatic opposition at Chicago. The Whigs and Abolitionists unitedly and many of the Democrats denounced his course and declared that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an unbearable outrage. When John Wentworth was asked how he was going to vote on the Nebraska bill he humorously answered, in imitation of some other members of Congress: "I will take an open, bold and manly course. I will either vote for the bill, or against it, or dodge it." In February, 1854, the Illinois Legislature adopted a resolution in opposition to the Douglas Nebraska bill. Meetings all over the state were held for the same purpose. The united ministers of Chicago in a stirring meeting protested against the passage of the bill. Douglas answered them in his usual able, artful and adroit fashion. Later a total of 504 ministers throughout the country protested against the passage of the bill. There was intense excitement here in April during the debate in Congress on the provisions of the bill. Everywhere throughout the West, including Cook county, people began to prepare to invade Kansas with the determination to make it a free state.

In the spring of 1854 the Maine or Prohibition law came prominently before the people of Chicago. The Temperance people organized and nominated A. G. Throop for mayor. At this time there were but two important questions, viz., the Nebraska bill and the Temperance cause. Opposed to the Temperance candidate was Isaac L. Milliken. At the election Mr. Throop received 2,432 votes and Mr. Milliken 3,517 votes. Thus in Chicago the liquor element was stronger than the Temperance element.

A large meeting of the Nebraska men was held in the spring.

Among the speakers were Isaac Cook, Dr. McVicker, E. H. Had-dock, W. H. King, C. Nye, Andrew Harvey and others. The opponents of the Nebraska bill attempted to control the proceedings of this meeting and partially succeeded. Against the bill speeches were delivered by R. S. Blackwell, S. S. Hayes, Peter Page, E. C. Larned, Hugh T. Dickey, and Mark Skinner. Notwithstanding their efforts, however, resolutions favoring the passage of the bill were duly passed. Those in favor of the bill argued that the people of a territory should decide for themselves whether or not they wanted slavery. They thought it right to give back to the people the privilege which the Missouri Compromise took away in 1820. It should be stated, however, that the Democratic party here generally opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

On March 16, 1854, the German citizens held a large meeting and passed resolutions, two of which were as follows: "*Resolved*, That we especially consider Stephen A. Douglas as an ambitious and dangerous demagogue; that we consider him a blemish upon the honor of the state of Illinois and deem it our duty to do our best in ridding ourselves of him as quickly as possible. *Resolved*, That we express our deepest condemnation of the servile manner in which our Legislature has hurried itself into an endorsement of the Nebraska bill." Of this meeting G. Leverenz was chairman. It was held at North Market hall and at its close Senator Douglas was burned in effigy. Among the speakers were Messrs. Hoffman, Breck and Schlaegel. The people of the city generally condemned the burning of Senator Douglas in effigy. The *Democrat* said: "We have yet to hear the first word of approval of the burning of Judge Douglas in effigy on Thursday evening last. Every citizen from whom we have heard an expression of opinion condemns it in unmeasurable terms. However, in no city of the Union is there a more firmly settled or stronger feeling of opposition to Judge Douglas' Nebraska bill than in Chicago." The *Journal* of May 23 said: "While the passage of this iniquity is deplored, it is nevertheless politically considered a source of gratification, for it aroused the Whig party from a season of depression, despondency and gloom to action and vigorous life." That paper quoted the following from Algernon Sidney: "That which is not just is not law, and that which is not law ought not to be obeyed." A correspondent of the *Democratic Press* of August 24, 1854, said: "I have been a resident of the city for the last seventeen years; during all that time our elections have been a disgrace to a civilized community—on account of men made furious by whisky. Most of this time it has been hazardous even to life for a quiet and peaceable citizen to go near the polls to vote, and this state of things has been growing worse and worse until our whole elections turn on whisky and brutal force." The *Democratic Press* replied as follows: "What our correspondent says is true in a great measure.

Few elections have passed off since we came here to reside—seven years ago—without the perpetration of brutal outrages on peaceable citizens. It is also very true that our elections have at times been controlled by unscrupulous demagogues who have pandered to the basest passions of men by first inflaming them with whisky purchased for the express purpose and then inciting them to play the bully about the polls and frighten or drive away sober-minded and virtuous citizens by acts of violence, whose vote would probably change the result of the canvass.”

In August, 1854, Dr. John Evans was an Independent candidate for Congress. He opposed the Nebraska bill so far as it repealed the Missouri Compromise, favored the river and harbor appropriations and advocated a continuation of the new postal rates. At this time Isaac Cook was postmaster. Of course, he supported the administration and also supported the measures of Senator Douglas. It was in 1854 that the Douglas Democracy, at the head of whom were Isaac Cook and Collector Snowhook, established a paper here called *The Times*, for the dissemination and support of the views of the administration generally and of all the policies of Senator Douglas in particular. They attempted to read out of the Democratic party such men as Norman B. Judd, Francis C. Sherman, Judge Dickey, Judge Skinner, W. S. Gurnee, Colonel Taylor, Doctor Maxwell, S. S. Hayes and Alderman Dwyer, but were unable to do so. On September 1, at North Market hall, Senator Douglas attempted to explain to the satisfaction of Chicagoans his course in regard to slavery and his attitude on the Nebraska bill. At the meeting great opposition and disrespect to him were displayed. There were many interruptions and he was unable to finish his speech. A few days later Joshua R. Giddings, then in Chicago, answered Senator Douglas at an immense meeting called for the purpose. The *Times* from the first demanded that opposition to the Nebraska bill in the Democratic ranks should cease. On September 9 Lieutenant Governor Willard of Indiana delivered a powerful speech in opposition to the Nebraska bill and Know-nothingism to an immense crowd in Dearborn park. He was answered by Senator Douglas the same evening. The *Times* denounced every person as an Abolitionist who did not support the measures of Senator Douglas. James H. Woodworth was the candidate of the Democracy for Congress and R. S. Blackwell the candidate of the Whigs.

The Nebraska bill completely divided the Cook county Democracy. The Free Soilers left that party and held a convention of their own. The Douglas wing convened at the United States court rooms and the Free Soil wing in the courthouse. The Free Soil Democracy refused to make the support of the Nebraska bill the test of Democracy in Cook county. The result was almost an equal division in the Democratic ranks. The Liberal or Free

wing of the Democracy nominated Edward L. Mayo for Congress and the Douglas wing nominated J. B. Turner of Chicago. Mr. Woodworth was elected to Congress. He was the fusionist or Know-nothing candidate.

In October, 1854, strong speeches for and against the Nebraska bill were made throughout the state, culminating in an immense meeting at Springfield. Senator Douglas delivered one of his masterly speeches and Abraham Lincoln answered in such a manner as to attract the attention of the whole country. Mr. Douglas thought it necessary to reply to Mr. Lincoln the following day, whereupon Senator Trumbull and Judge Breese spoke in opposition to Mr. Douglas. Speeches also were delivered by Mr. Calhoun, Col. E. D. Taylor and Colonel McClernand.

In 1854 the vote of Cook county for congressman was as follows: Mayo, 210; Turner, 1,175; Woodworth, 3,448; Blackwell, 467. The vote in Cook county this year for state treasurer was as follows: Moore, Democrat, 1,636; Miller, Whig, 3,644.

In November, 1854, Thomas H. Benton and James Shields passed through Chicago on their way to Washington. The election of November, 1854, was quiet and uneventful, as shown by the following extract from the *Democratic Press* of November 8: "Never in the history of the city have we had so quiet an election. The noise and confusion which have too often disgraced our city on such occasions were entirely dispensed with."

The municipal election of March, 1855, is remarkable in that not a candidate for mayor announced himself until within five days of the election. The *Press* of March 6 said: "It was unprecedented in the history of our city and we presume without parallel in any other municipal government in the country." The paper deplored the apathy shown and declared that the public should know every individual in office and who the candidates were to be in order to investigate their fitness for office." The election resulted as follows: For mayor, Levi D. Boone 3,185, Isaac L. Milliken 2,839; city attorney, J. T. Thompson 3,141, Patrick Ballingall 2,878; treasurer, W. F. DeWolf 3,072, Harris 2,827; collector, Jacob Russell 3,146, L. M. Wilson 2,846; surveyor, Greeley 3,206, Cloghe 2,797. This was a victory of those opposed to Democracy. It turned out afterward that the interests of private persons were alone considered at this election. The *Press* of March 6 said: "It is the old story. Demagogism has triumphed over public interests and an excited people have become the willing instruments of corrupt and scheming men. Our election today has no direct reference whatever to the interests of the city. Fitness for office, faithfulness, integrity, and the policy to be pursued are made to give way to a single question of caste and nationality. Several years ago party nominations for city office were abandoned. We see no reason for going back to them now, especially when both parties are alike intangible and irresponsible before the public."

During the spring of 1855 the Kansas-Nebraska question was elaborately, ably and bitterly discussed here by the press, the rostrum and the pulpit. The *Times* vehemently favored the position of Senator Douglas when all the other newspapers opposed it. The question of popular sovereignty was discussed and rediscussed. On October 11 Senator Trumbull delivered a powerful address here in opposition to the Douglas policies. About the same time Senator Douglas also delivered a speech of great power here, to an immense meeting. On October 17, at a large anti-Nebraska meeting held at the South Market hall, S. S. Hayes, a Democrat, opposed in a speech of great strength the measures advocated by Senator Douglas. Mr. Hayes, upon invitation, had interrupted Senator Douglas during the speech of the latter, but was not allowed to proceed. Strong resolutions condemning the attitude of Senator Douglas and the encroachment of slavery were adopted at this anti-Nebraska meeting. The *Times* was particularly severe with all who opposed Senator Douglas. The election of November, 1855, in Cook county resulted as follows: For county treasurer, John M. Gleeson 2,548, John L. Wilson 2,140; school commissioner, W. L. Greenleaf 2,756, J. W. Waughop 1,991; surveyor, Alexander Wolcott 2,582, John Van Horn 2,151.

"The *Times* of yesterday crows lustily over the result of the election in Chicago for county officers, claiming it as a victory of the Nebraska party. The fact is, no such political issue entered into the canvass, nor have our county elections for several years past been of a party character."—(*Press*, November 8, 1855.)

In February, 1856, L. M. Keith was nominated for mayor by the Douglas Democracy and Francis C. Sherman by the Nebraska Democrats. Mr. Keith refused to accept and Thomas Dyer was nominated in his stead by acclamation at a subsequent convention. The Democrats themselves were responsible for the reopening of the entire Nebraska question in Chicago. The spring campaign was very bitter. Personalities of the most insulting character were resorted to by the partisans. C. L. Wilson, editor of the *Journal*, criticised very sharply Thomas Hoyne, United States district attorney. This led to a personal encounter between the two late in February. A few minutes after the event the newsboys on the street were crying "'Ere's yer evenin' *Joinel*—great prize fight between Charley Wilson and Tom Hoyne." Sherman was called the anti-slavery extension candidate for mayor. Many Whigs voted for him. He was supported by such men as W. B. Ogden, J. Y. Scammon, Mark Skinner, F. A. Hoffman, J. M. Davis, E. C. Larned, John Wentworth and C. S. Blackwell. These men and others at an immense meeting on March 1 adopted the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That we, the people of the city of Chicago, are opposed to party dictation in our municipal election; but inasmuch as the issue of freedom or slavery has been forced upon us

in this canvass, we are compelled to accept it, and we resist the encroachment of the slave power and show our devotion to free principles by supporting for mayor Francis C. Sherman, the free laborer and advocate of freedom for all in the territories consecrated to freemen."

The *Press* of February 28 also said: "Money is flowing like water, it is said, in order to prostitute the city to the Douglas slavecrats. Let every man feel it his duty to put down the gross corruption." The vote for mayor and for president in 1856 was as follows:

WARDS.	MAYOR.		PRESIDENT.	
	Dyer	Sherman.	Fremont	Buchanan.
First	264	598	787	330
Second	499	738	1,040	609
Third	374	464	702	475
Fourth	375	290	419	367
Fifth	621	763	1,190	795
Sixth	553	497	300	604
Seventh	999	219	600	703
Eighth	592	358	532	571
Ninth	433	191	327	352
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,712	4,138	6,397	4,945

This occasioned intense joy to the supporters of Mr. Douglas, who thereupon projected a celebration where money flowed like water and the city, figuratively speaking, was turned upside down. Dyer was a Democrat, so also was Sherman. All not Democrats and all free Democrats united against Dyer. Hence his victory was considered by his friends an event which should be properly celebrated. The *Press* of March 5, 1856, said: "Chicago is disgraced—Dyer is elected. Yesterday demonstrated that in Chicago for once at least the men with principles stood no chance with the men with money and whisky. Never was there an election where the moral sense, the virtue, the intelligence and integrity of the whole community were so generally and so cordially united; and on the other hand the blacklegs and vagabonds of every hue and stripe went *en masse* for Dyer. The entire liquor interest also cast their vote for Dyer. . . . Money was used without stint. The basest falsehoods were constantly circulated against Mr. Sherman, by which almost the entire foreign vote was polled for Mr. Dyer. This combined with the liquor interest secured his election."

During the spring of 1856 the anti-slavery agitation continued in this county with unabated intensity. Never had the citizens been so profoundly moved as they were by the conduct of Southern Congressmen, Senators and press. Meetings denouncing every feature of slavery were held throughout the county during the entire year of 1856. The Republican party emerged from the ruins of the old parties—called into existence by principles such as never before had kindled emotions in the human heart. Clubs and wide-awakes

everywhere paraded and resolutions denouncing slavery were of almost daily occurrence. On the other hand, Senator Douglas and his supporters, in order to weather the storm, exerted themselves with a force and a brilliancy worthy of a better cause. Even in the City Council the members were literally at war. Anti-Nebraska clubs clashed at public meetings and in the public streets. At the Nebraska convention held at Springfield the acts of delegates and of Congress were sustained, but the proceedings of that convention were denounced by the united press of Chicago, except the *Times*. At the Cook county Anti-Nebraska convention held in May, 1856, the nine wards of Chicago were represented by the following delegates: Mark Skinner, J. W. Waughop, D. R. Holt, J. C. Outhet, J. C. Haines, R. A. Williams, G. Schneider, Enos Ayres and J. H. Kinzie. The civil war in Kansas, the destruction of Lawrence and the violent and murderous acts of pro-slavery partisans in that territory aroused the wrath of Chicagoans opposed to slavery as nothing else had ever done. At an immense impromptu meeting held in May a large subscription was raised to assist the fight of the Free Soilers in Kansas. At one of these meetings Mr. Hoffman served as chairman and B. F. Downing as secretary. Speeches of great eloquence were delivered by Mark Skinner, Isaac N. Arnold, E. C. Larned, J. C. Vaughn, John Wentworth and Mr. Blackwell. Arnold's speech was one of unusual power, a portion being as follows:

"Violence reigns in Kansas—violence reigns in Washington. There is no security for a free man either in the heart of the country or in its extreme limits. The slave power is setting its heel upon freedom to crush out its heart's blood. But a few months have passed since the country was at peace. The senator who disgraces the state of Illinois (Douglas) and represents the slave power has endeavored to force slavery upon free soil, but that territory shall be free by the help of God. Why these outrages? Why these refugees fleeing from their homes—for their lives? These outrages are perpetrated under the sanction and authority of the United States Government. Shame upon such a Government! The issue must be met. It is slavery or freedom. The invaders must be repelled; the Government must be changed."

The speech of E. C. Larned was also particularly direct, incisive and brilliant. The following is an extract therefrom: "For the first time in American history the floor of the Senate chamber has been stained with the blood of a United States Senator. Why? Simply because he sustained the principles of liberty learned in Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of Liberty. O shame! Fellow citizens, can you refrain from tearing from their places of power the men who gave encouragement to this outrage? Has it come to this, a crime to love freedom? The battle is begun. Slavery or freedom must give way; they cannot exist together."

The Cook county delegation to the anti-Nebraska extension convention at Bloomington were Grant Goodrich, F. C. Sherman, W. James, A. Dolton, James Michie, George Schneider, John Wentworth, C. H. Ray, J. L. Scripps, C. L. Wilson, Samuel Hoard, A. Aiken, H. H. Yates, I. N. Arnold, N. B. Judd, J. W. Waughop and Mark Skinner. The convention adopted powerful resolutions against the Douglas policies. The convention was held late in May, 1856. On May 28, 1856, an immense meeting was held at Metropolitan hall to endorse and ratify the nominations made at the Bloomington convention. Among the speakers were O. H. Browning, Burton C. Cook, Governor Reeder of Kansas, Owen Lovejoy, always a favorite to Chicagoans, and Abraham Lincoln. A correspondent of the *Democratic Press* of May 29, 1856, said concerning Mr. Lincoln's speech:

"Abraham Lincoln of Springfield was next called out and made the speech of the occasion. Never has it been our fortune to listen to a more eloquent and masterly presentation of a subject. I shall not mar any of its fine proportions or brilliant passages by attempting even a synopsis of it. Mr. Lincoln must write it out and let it go before all the people. For an hour and a half he held the assemblage spell-bound by the power of his arguments, the intense irony of his invective and the deep earnestness and fervid brilliancy of his eloquence. When he concluded the audience sprang to their feet and cheer after cheer told how deeply their hearts had been touched and their souls warmed up to a generous enthusiasm."

Another immense meeting held at Metropolitan hall on May 31, 1856, continued the extraordinary movement against slavery extension. The 3,000 seats in the hall did not hold half of those who desired to hear the proceedings and an overflow meeting was held in the courthouse yard. Over the meeting in Metropolitan hall Norman B. Judd presided. On this occasion Chicago subscribed \$15,000 in one evening to aid the Free Soil movement in Kansas. The speakers at the two or three different meetings were Norman B. Judd, Francis A. Hoffman, J. C. Vaughn, Dr. Egan, I. N. Arnold, J. H. Lane of Kansas and others. At this meeting it was determined to send a colony of 500 actual settlers to Kansas to aid the Free Soil movement. Means to provision this colony for one year were provided at this meeting. Among the heaviest subscribers to this fund were the following: T. B. Bryan, \$1,000; a citizen, \$600; Peter Page, \$500; L. C. P. Freer, \$500; Charles H. Walker, \$500; Philo Carpenter, \$500; Tuthill King, \$500; A. G. Throop, \$500; R. K. Swift & Company, \$500; Jonathan Brown, \$500; W. B. Ogden, \$500; I. N. Arnold, \$200; E. C. Arnold, \$200; F. A. Hoffman, \$200 and many others in equal or less amounts. At the meetings the enthusiasm had scarcely ever been paralleled in Chicago. The men present were so inspired by the righteousness of the cause that they subscribed rifles and other weapons and ammunition instead of

money when they could not afford the latter. Almost a hundred men volunteered to go to Kansas to fight in favor of free soil. Mr. Arnold said in his speech at this meeting that the rifles were subscribed "to protect the settlers and punish the wild animals." When the meeting broke up at midnight so enthusiastic were the participants that they adjourned singing "The Star Spangled Banner." No such enthusiasm and determination in the cause of right had ever before been witnessed in this city.

In June, 1856, a committee of the Kansas Aid society reported that fifty citizens were ready to go to that territory. There was organized here before that date a Ladies' Kansas Aid society the object being to supply clothing, money, etc., to the destitute in Kansas territory. Mrs. H. C. Hibbard was president of this society. Late in June a company of about seventy men raised here left for Kansas, of whom the names of sixty-six were published in the *Democratic Press* of June 18. This company was not permitted to pass through the state of Missouri where slavery was in vogue. The border ruffians therein prevented their passage, the company returning, and the indignation at Chicago found vent in numerous mass meetings where fiery resolutions exhibited the wrath of the people. They had been permitted to pass half way through the state and were forcibly turned back. At one of these indignation meetings speeches were made by J. Y. Scammon, J. W. Waughop, Peter Page, I. N. Arnold, General Bruce of New York, J. C. Vaughan and others. During the entire period of the Kansas-Nebraska trouble this act was a burning coal upon the heart of Chicago.

The nomination of Colonel Fremont for the presidency by the Republicans was pleasing to the members of that party in Chicago. The *Democratic Press* called the ticket the People's party or Republican-Democratic. In June Gerrett Smith sent \$500 here to be used as a contribution to the Kansas cause. On June 19, the nomination of Colonel Fremont was ratified here with bonfires, fire-crackers, pole-raising and speech-making throughout the city and at Dearborn park in particular. At one of these meetings William Bross, General Lane of Kansas, John Wentworth and Francis A. Hoffman were the speakers. During the summer and fall of 1856 emigrants for Kansas continued to pour through Chicago principally from New England. The organized Kansas Aid societies in New England were remarkably active at this time.

One of the meetings which denounced in unstinted terms the act of the Missourians in turning back the Chicago company was addressed by about a dozen of the most prominent citizens of this city.

Abraham Lincoln was advertised to speak here on July 19, 1856, on the Kansas question and as he was a great favorite already an immense crowd gathered to hear him. The *Democratic Press* reported the speech as follows: "A large meeting was held in Dear-

born park on Saturday evening to hear the speech of Mr. Lincoln, and we have never seen an audience held so long a time in the open air to listen to an argumentative speech. The speaker was calm, clear and forcible, constantly referring to indisputable facts in our political history and drawing conclusions from them in favor of supporting the Anti-Nebraska platform and nominees that were unanswerable. He showed how the South does not put up her own men for the presidency but holds up the prize that the ambition of Northern men may make bids for it. He demonstrated in the strongest manner that the only issue now before us is freedom or slavery, that the perpetuity of our Union is dependent upon maintaining the former against the latter and held up the bugbear of disunion threatened by the slavery extensionists to the scorn and contempt it deserves."

B. S. Morris was president of the Fillmore club in August, 1856. Evidently he had refused to join the Republicans. James M. Richards was president of the Young Men's Fremont club in July, 1856. The *Democrat*, edited by John Wentworth, a lifelong Democrat, came out in 1856 for Fremont and Dayton. It also supported the Republican state ticket. Evidently Mr. Wentworth could not stand Douglas and his Nebraska measures. It was noted in August, 1856, that the Scandinavians were almost unitedly for the Republican ticket. At the Republican county convention of September 15, R. M. Hough, Mark Skinner, George W. Dole, Andrew Aiken, George Schneider, R. F. Clough and A. H. Dolton served as committee on resolutions. About this time ex-Governor Horatio Seymour of New York delivered a powerful speech here. Early in September Senator Douglas was advertised to speak in this city. The *Democratic Press* of September 8, said: "Stephen A. Douglas is announced by his paper (*Times*) to speak at the courthouse this evening. It was thought that he would not dare to show his face before a Chicago audience this fall after such a disgraceful and shameful proceeding as attended a public dinner in honor of the scoundrel Brooks who attempted to assassinate Senator Sumner. But he has the effrontery to do anything, and having failed to gain the respect of the people of Chicago, he now insults them with his presence."

Senator Douglas sustained himself in a speech of unusual adroitness and ability. He was answered the following day by Senator Trumbull. Concerning the Douglas speech the *Democratic Press* of September 9, said: "It was the old affair—his standing vindication. If it differed from his other efforts on such occasions it was only that it excelled even those in its unblushing impudence—its coarse and vulgar language—and its unpardonable and willful falseness."

At this time there was an enormous sale of Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Her book "Dred"

had just began to make its appearance here. At the Cook county Buchanan convention in September, 1856, Col. W. B. Snowhook was nominated for sheriff, L. M. Keith, clerk of the circuit court; Samuel Ashton, state senate; Patrick Ballingall prosecuting attorney. Doctor Helmuth, coroner, and H. L. Neihoff, William H. Davis, Jacob Rhiel and Elliott Anthony, representatives.

At an immense political meeting held at Barrington in September, 1856, Homer Wilmarth was chairman and S. W. Kingsbury secretary. William Jones delivered the principal speech and introduced resolutions favoring Fremont's nomination and in opposition to the Kansas outrage. One of the resolutions declared that "we are misrepresented in the United States Senate by the traitor Douglas."

In October the Fillmore county convention was held. T. J. S. Flint was nominated for the state senate; A. Clybourn, B. F. James, J. E. Craine, Eliphalet Wood, representatives. S. B. Buckley, sheriff. Jacob Russell, assessor and recorder, J. W. Chickering, prosecuting attorney and Dr. S. Brownell, coroner. The Republicans also held their county convention in October. Their candidates were as follows: State senator, Norman B. Judd; representatives, J. H. Dunham, George W. Morris, I. N. Arnold, A. S. C. Mueller; George P. Hanson, coroner; William L. Church, clerk of the circuit court; Carlos Haven of Lake county, prosecuting attorney. The presidential campaign of 1856 was spirited and brilliant in the extreme. The Republicans were united, enthusiastic, vigilant and held a continuous series of meetings day and night throughout the county. City affairs were likewise thoroughly investigated and exposed. It was charged that Mayor Dyer had borrowed money when not needed, had raised taxation, had a corrupt understanding with ward politicians, had favored unfairly the license system and had placed large sums in banking institutions, while at the same time continuing to borrow. The following articles from the *Democrat* of October 1 and 2, 1856, show something of the bitterness existing during this campaign:

"The opinion universally prevails among our citizens that a more corrupt Council than the present never disgraced our city. If it keeps on its course of corruption it will make a great man of Mayor Dyer if he continues to have the moral courage to send in his vetoes."

. . . "One-half of the Council were relied upon in the outset to vote against every item that would increase our city expenditures. Instead of there being one-half, quite two-thirds of the Council have gone over bag and baggage to a system of corruption that equals anything that has led California to call a vigilance committee. The Mayor has become alarmed and has interposed his veto to head off these rascally proceedings. Some of these vetoes have been sustained and some have been corruptly stricken down." "At every municipal election quarrels have been gotten up between different interests of this city, but it has made no difference which of those

interests have won, the same class of men have handled our funds under different administrations and have been plundering our city all the while. The same men are in power under Dyer that were in power under Dr. Boone, Millikin, etc. They manage to raise fictitious issues about license laws, politics, temperance, etc., merely to hide the true character of their proceedings. While honest men are quarreling about the rate of license, etc., the aristocracy have been plundering the city to an enormous extent through city loans, city deposits, city contracts, etc. Last year the Nebraska party out of power complained of the party in power that the expenses of the city were enormous, that the public expenses were unnecessarily large, etc. This year the Nebraska party have got into power and the expenses are swelled enormously; and salaries which had been raised too high in all conscience last year are raised still higher this."

On October 4, 1856, the largest mass meeting ever held in Chicago up to that time convened at Metropolitan hall with overflow meetings elsewhere. Cassius M. Clay was the first speaker at Metropolitan hall. The *Democratic Press* said: "He made a powerful, argumentative and persuasive speech. We must say that this was one of the most effective speeches that has been delivered in this city during the campaign." Martin P. Sweet of Freeport, General Robinson of Kansas and General Nye of New York also delivered eloquent and memorable addresses. Buckner S. Morris in 1856 became the Fillmore candidate for governor of Illinois. He was a Free Soiler of southern antecedents. During the Civil War he was a secessionist. In 1856 the Maine law and the native American questions were almost wholly ignored by the Republican party in their zeal to elect their national ticket. At an immense Republican meeting held in Evanston, Dr. J. W. Ludlam served as chairman, Edward Murphy as secretary, and speeches were made by Norman B. Judd, I. N. Arnold and L. F. Bingham. On October 18, the largest meeting ever held in Chicago up to date, assembled here. It was estimated that not less than 25,000 people were on the streets. Nathaniel P. banks delivered a speech two hours in length on the West side of the Public Square. Schuyler Colfax delivered a speech at an overflow meeting. So also did Frederick Hecker. This was the most imposing day of the campaign. The meetings were spirited in the extreme; parades were constantly passing through the streets and at night bonfires and fire crackers illuminated the sky.

On October 23, another meeting was held at Blue Island and on that occasion there were present N. B. Judd, I. N. Arnold, John Wentworth, General Nye of New York, William Bross, J. F. Farnsworth, J. C. Vaughan and George C. Bates, all of whom at different meetings delivered rousing Republican speeches. Late in October Frederick Douglas lectured here on the subject of "Free-

dom," his address amounting to a stirring campaign speech. On October 25, a large Douglas meeting was held at Dearborn park, on which occasion speeches were made by the following men: Colonel Richardson, General Cass, Colonel Preston of Kentucky, J. L. Robinson of Indiana, C. H. Constable, a presidential elector and others. Glee clubs paraded the streets and sang campaign songs and torchlight processions were in evidence everywhere. Unfortunately Senator Douglas was too ill to take an active part. The same night a Fremont meeting was held at Metropolitan hall. The Speakers were Gen. Mitchell Sandford of New York, Rev. Theo. Parker, General Nye and George C. Bates of California. This meeting also had its glee clubs, parades and fire works. The entire county in 1856 was thoroughly canvassed by all parties. Late in October a Fremont meeting was held at Thornton station.

Several residents there delivered addresses as did also Owen Lovejoy, John Wentworth, F. A. Hoffman and others. On November 1, at night the Republicans held a mass meeting on the West side of the courthouse square on which occasion all candidates who were present were called out and given a chance to be seen and heard by the public. Senator Douglas viewed these proceedings from the window of his office adjacent. It should be noted at this point that on election day, November 4, 1856, strong barricades were erected around every city polling place. This was the first time such a step seemed necessary. All parties wound up the campaign on the night of November 3, with meetings and parades. The *Democratic Press* said after the election:

"Chicago has never witnessed anything like the enthusiasm and excitement which prevailed all classes of citizens last night. Soon after dark thousands began to assemble at the corner of Wabash avenue and Water street. Eight thousand torches had been provided. Before eight o'clock they were all given out and the cry was still for more."

Election day was November 4, 1856. On that day all of the saloons of Chicago were wide open. In the "Bloody Seventh" Ward fights and riots occurred throughout the day. That ward was on the West Side from Sangamon and Morgan. The Tremont house was the headquarters for news of the election. For sheriff, Wilson received 6,482 votes; Snowhook 4,656 and Buckley 306. The vote throughout the country, particularly in Cook county, was immensely gratifying to the Republicans notwithstanding the national defeat. On November 12, the supporters of Buchanan held an immense celebration on which occasion a congratulatory speech was delivered by Senator Douglas. Mr. Farnsworth, candidate for Congress, was elected by a large majority. The Republicans regarded the result as a Republican triumph. The ultimate curtailment of slavery was pointed and emphatic and certainly foreshadowed by this election. The moral effect was with the Republicans; slavery-extension

was doomed. On December 10 the Republicans held a banquet at the Tremont house to celebrate their victory. On this occasion the speakers were Owen Lovejoy, Abraham Lincoln, James Curtiss, Ebenezer Peck, Dr. Egan, E. C. Larned, J. Y. Scammon and others. Mr. Lincoln spoke to the toast "The Union," and the *Democratic Press* of December 11 notes his speech thus:

"He (Lincoln) maintained that the liberty for which we contended could best be obtained by a firm, a steady adherence to the Union. As Webster said, 'Not Liberty without Union, nor Union without Liberty, but Union and Liberty, now and forever, one and inseparable.' The speaker referred to the anecdote of the boy who was talking to another as to whether General Jackson could ever get to heaven. Said the boy: 'He'd get there if he had a mind to.' So was it with Colonel Bissell—he'd do whatever he had a mind to. He said our Government was based upon public opinion and whenever that changes so does the Government. Equality of men has been our central idea, and although we have progressed, yet we have been patient to a wonderful degree with certain inequalities that existed. We must change these inequalities—we must reform public opinion—we must found one principle—one central idea in the hearts of the people, that slavery is sectional and that freedom is national and we will not fail to achieve the victory. We must drown the cry now raised of equality of states, by the cry, 'All men are created equal.'"

Late in 1856 the Kansas Excelsior Joint Stock company with a capital of \$20,000 was organized here. The object was to locate, purchase and settle upon a whole township in Kansas. At the city Republican convention in February, 1857, John Wentworth was nominated for Mayor, C. N. Holden city treasurer and John C. Miller city attorney. At the meeting which ratified the nominations Abraham Lincoln was present and delivered an address and Mr. Wentworth also spoke, outlining what he expected to do if elected. In February the *Times* called for a meeting of all who were opposed to the Republicans. In April a German colony of 800 persons to form a settlement in Kansas was organized here. They first dispatched three commissioners to that territory to make preliminary arrangements; twenty families started westward on April 18. The municipal election of 1857 resulted in a triumph for the Republican party. The *Press* of March said:

"It will be seen that Chicago is thoroughly Republican in sentiment and that the home of Stephen A. Douglas continues to stamp with the seal of its unqualified reprobation the political course of that arch-demagogue and traitor to freedom. No stronger evidence of that fact can be given than the election of yesterday affords." . . . "The Dyer administration has closed in a succession of disgraceful scenes such as have never on any former occasion been known in our city. We have had disturbances more or less serious

in their nature. We have had one riot. Seldom has an election passed without its share of fights and fracas, but never before has the entire weight of the municipal government been thrown so openly and so entirely in countenance, in support, and we may add in participation with open violations of law and order and the rights of our citizens as men and voters as on yesterday. . . . Altogether, the election was one of the most disgraceful that has ever taken place in Chicago. In all the wards drunkenness and violence abounded—in some of them, ruled triumphant throughout the day.”

“It was the settled purpose of the opponents of the Republican candidates to make the polls in the most closely contested wards the theater of disorder and outrage, to which end the base tools of baser men were freely plied with liquor and their excitable natures thus wrought to frenzy were purposely directed to prevent the peaceful exercise of the voters’ right. . . . The election has passed. We trust that it will stand without a parallel in the annals of Chicago. The apathy, the unconcern, the inattention of our business men and those who have the largest interest at stake, a year ago threw Chicago into the control of the worst municipal government in origin, progress and termination that ever cursed the city.”

It was during the summer of 1857 that candidates for the presidency in 1860 began to be proposed. Douglas was beaten by Pierce in 1852 and by Buchanan in 1856. He regarded his most formidable competitor in 1860 to be Breckenridge. The famous speech of Mr. Douglas at Springfield in June before the House of Representatives was considered by the South as his bid for the presidency. “The great object of Mr. Douglas is to keep himself before the people; and as the respectable portion of his old friends in Chicago did not see fit to call him out, it was contrived (and very probably by his own suggestion) to have the United States Grand Jury at Springfield come to the rescue.”—(*Daily Press*, June 16, 1857.) The questions discussed were Utah, Dred Scott and Kansas. He said, “root out the evil in Utah.” He favored sustaining the Dred Scott case and skillfully answered attacks upon him concerning his attitude on the Kansas question. Immediately after this speech was delivered there arose from all parts of the state a general demand that Abraham Lincoln should answer him. This Mr. Lincoln proceeded to do. The following concerning that answer was published at the time:

“The reputation of its distinguished author will secure for it a careful perusal. Of all the leading men of the day none follows more closely in the footsteps of the sages of the Revolutionary period than Lincoln. The antagonism between the sentiment and moral tone of this speech of Lincoln and of that of Douglas is strongly marked and complete. They differ fundamentally and

radically. They spring from opposite theories of the inherent rights of man and of the true intent and duty of government."

"We, down here in the center (Springfield), consider Lincoln's speech an eloquent answer to the one delivered in this city by Douglas. It had the necessary fire in it and the power through it to crush out Douglas' pompous and flippant effort. Occasionally Lincoln would burst forth with the very grandest swell of eloquence. Douglas when he sees Lincoln's speech will see in it an argument he cannot answer and one that will stand in his way for more years than one. Our town people were as a matter of course delighted with it."

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

WARDS.	1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Haines—Gilman.	Haines—Brainard.	Wentworth—Carver.			
First	904	606	916	596	635	308
Second	1,073	886	1,091	977	897	532
Third	689	602	698	749	650	403
Fourth	429	501	502	594	388	320
Fifth	1,059	672	1,103	664	878	371
Sixth	1,275	980	1,187	785	725	509
Seventh	1,273	1,290	1,237	1,160	604	944
Eighth	604	555	719	603	477	511
Ninth	375	428	434	445	308	416
Tenth	907	1,208	720	934	386	629
Totals.....	8,588	7,728	8,607	7,507	5,948	4,943

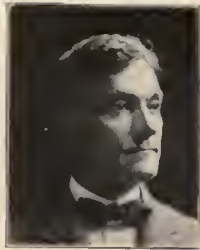
At a large meeting held in June, 1857, Gurdon S. Hubbard presided. Gerrett Smith delivered a speech of great strength on the unconstitutionality of the fugitive slave law and against the extension of slavery into the territories. Senator Trumbull thoroughly answered Senator Douglas in a speech of nearly three hours' duration while here in the summer of 1857. At the November election of 1857 the Republicans were again triumphant. The vote for county judge will illustrate about the majority on the whole ticket. For county judge, W. T. Barron, Republican, 6,000; Arno Voss, Democrat, 4,406; B. F. James, American, 177; scattering, 67. Charles B. Farwell was elected county clerk, August B. Boyden county treasurer, W. L. Greenleaf school commissioner and Ed. Bixley surveyor; all Republicans. The average Republican majority throughout the county was about 1,730. No polls were opened in Cicero and the returns of Lemont were thrown out for defects. The *Press* of November said: "The victory in Cook county in the election of Republican county officers on Tuesday last was a triumph worthy to be made note of. It will be remembered, certainly, by the defeated. It should be proclaimed as widely at least, as our opponents would have trumpeted their victory had victory been theirs. Had the Gleason and McCarthy ticket been successful the Border Ruffian press from the *Washington Union* down to the county organ (*Times*) of the most petty postmaster,



C. L. BILLINGS.



W. CLYDE JONES.



F. P. SCHMITT.



S. A. ETELSON.



C. R. JANDUS.



L. C. BALL.



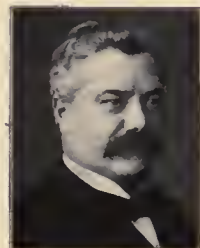
E. J. RAINEY.



W. H. DELLENBACK.



E. J. GLACKIN.



H. H. BREIDT.



NIELS JUUL.



W. M. BROWN.



A. C. CLARK.



CARL LUNDBERG.

GROUP OF STATE SENATORS FROM COOK COUNTY.

would have given the figures and chuckled hugely over the indorsement therein claimed for Douglas and his political gospel. We look back to the election of Tuesday with pleasure. Our Republicans turned out nobly; our honest German Republicans and our Scandinavians were out in full force."

The Chicago *Democrat* and the Chicago *Democratic Press*, still flying their own names and invoking the shades of the immortal Jackson, were yet thundering for the cause of the Republican party in November, 1857. Senator Douglas was humorously called "The Dwarf Giant." On November 1, he delivered a two-hours' speech here covering the whole ground of the slavery question and dwelling particularly upon negro equality and popular sovereignty. He said that "if the black Republicans could have their way, the blacks will push us from our sidewalks, elbow us out of our car seats, stink us out of our places of worship and everywhere overrun and overwhelm us." Late in 1857 he reversed his position on the Kansas question in a speech delivered in the United States Senate. His friends in Cook county ratified his changed views.

At a large Republican meeting held January 30, 1858, at North Market hall speeches were delivered by Messrs. Hoffman, Sturtevant, Larned, Wentworth, and Bross. Frank Lumbard sang several campaign songs. About the same time at a mass meeting of the Germans, Messrs. Arnold, Gale, and Schneider of the *Staats Zeitung* delivered addresses. At the convention of the Democrats on January 30, 1858, to nominate candidates for municipal offices E. Van Buren served as chairman and Thomas Lonergan as secretary. The meeting was held at Light Guard hall. Among those who took part were W. Y. Daniels, D. Stuart, B. Y. Semmes and Messrs. Kennedy, Anderson, McHugh, Woodman, Diversey, Smith, Allen, Sherman and Snowhook. Mr. Sherman objected to the use of his name as a member of the committee on permanent organization, but Mr. Stuart declared the name should remain there "to show that Sherman had returned from his backsliding from the Democratic party." At this convention Dr. Daniel Brainard was nominated for Mayor and H. D. Colvin for treasurer. At the Republican city convention in February, 1858, John C. Haines was nominated for mayor, Elliott Anthony city attorney, Alonzo Harvey treasurer, Alexander Wolcott surveyor. The campaign of March, 1858, was very spirited. Ward meetings and mass meetings were of almost daily occurrence. The *Press* of March 25 said, "The most exciting election for years takes place today. The most intense feeling prevails." It was generally concluded that the result meant either the endorsement of the Douglas policies or the reverse. As a matter of fact the eyes of the entire country were fixed upon Chicago during this election.

Senator Douglas by this time had changed his ultra attitude and was nearer what his Northern friends desired he should be—really opposed to the extension of slavery. At the election Mr. Went-

worth offered \$100 reward for the detection and conviction for false voting. So far as known, for the first time at this election, betters who lost wagers upon the election were required to saw wood upon the public square as a penalty. Henry Greenebaum lost thus to G. F. Leverenz. Greenebaum thereupon sawed wood on the courthouse square beginning at ten o'clock A. M. In the same way Mr. Weihe lost to Mr. Lochbeiler and his punishment was about the same. An admiring crowd viewed the interesting proceedings. It should be noted that the Buchanan supporters favored the Lecompton constitution and tried to make it a basis of Democracy, but Douglas took a stand against such a step and hence caused an important division in the Democratic ranks.

The struggle in Congress on the Lecompton constitution was viewed with concern and emotion by the people of Cook county. At the time Senator Douglas delivered his famous speech in the spring of 1858 in the Senate there was an unprecedented rush there to hear him. As a matter of fact he practically sided with the Republicans on that question and against the Buchanan administration and the South. During the speeches made in Congress at this time Mr. Farnsworth, Congressman from this district, declared defiantly in the House that his consent would never be given for another slave state. The Lecompton constitution was killed in the House. Crittenden's amendments were adopted. All of the ten wards in April, 1858, elected Republican county supervisors. The towns of South, West and North Chicago elected very generally Republicans to office. This was true also in the entire county with few exceptions.

The following were the Cook county delegates to the Democratic state convention: Daniel Brainard, S. S. Hayes, H. D. Colvin, J. B. Vaughan, E. S. Kimberly, Dennis Coughlin, Edmund Barrett, E. Van Buren, J. F. D. Elliot, Nathan Allen, B. F. Bradley, P. A. Hoynes, H. A. Clark, William Price, Hugh Maher, W. Bateham, J. W. Bell, J. W. Sheahan, W. W. Drummond, J. B. Bradwell, H. H. Honore, D. A. Gage, Harvey Danks, R. T. Merrick, J. T. O'Bannon, O. L. Hodge, J. L. Marsh, T. P. Abell, W. W. Jackson, I. H. Roberts, L. D. Boone, Charles Welch and J. C. Smith.

In the spring of 1858 the town of New Trier went Republican for the first time in its history. The Democracy in this county was hopelessly divided this year. The Douglas wing and the Buchanan wing were far apart in their views and of this fact advantage was taken by the Republicans. Isaac Cook, postmaster, headed the Buchanan wing of the Democracy. His followers assembled at the recorder's court room and the Douglas wing at the Democratic hall. The Buchanan state convention of the spring of 1858 did not nominate state candidates but was considered a bluff by Buchanan supporters to secure concessions from Senator Douglas.

The Republican state convention was held at Springfield July 16, 1858. Norman B. Judd was a member of the Republican Central

committee. To this convention Cook county sent thirty-eight delegates. Over one hundred additional persons interested in the outcome also went to Springfield. This convention passed resolutions of great strength against prevailing Democratic doctrines. They reaffirmed the Republican platform and declared for Abraham Lincoln for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Douglas. They also complimented Senator Trumbull on his Legislative record. The Dred Scott decision was repudiated and the power of Congress over the territories affirmed. At this convention Cook county politicians bore the banner—"Cook County for Abraham Lincoln." A delegate arose and said he had but one serious fault to find with the banner. It seemed too narrow in sentiment and application; he therefore desired to amend it so as to read, "Illinois for Abraham Lincoln." His amendment was carried amid such a whirlwind of applause as those present had never before witnessed. The entire convention sprang to its feet, gave three times three cheers for the new banner, whereupon the amended resolution was passed amid such applause and such feeling as to wring tears from the eyes of many present. In his great speech at this convention Mr. Lincoln used these memorable words: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other."

The *Press and Tribune* of July 14 said: "The masterly refutation of the leading points in Senator Douglas' speech, made by Hon. Abraham Lincoln in his speech of Saturday evening last, is a subject of constant congratulation among the political and personal friends of the latter gentleman. It is desirable for the good of the cause that the two speeches go out side by side broadcast over the State."

Upon his return from Congress in July, 1858, Senator Douglas was given a magnificent reception by the Cook county Democracy. He was received at the railway station on the lake front by an immense crowd and escorted to the Tremont house and there immediately delivered a speech from the balcony. The *Times* declared that 30,000 people heard this speech. The *Press and Tribune* figured the number at from 12,000 to 15,000. The following night a crowd estimated at 12,000 heard Mr. Lincoln's reply here to Senator Douglas. Mr. Lincoln also spoke from the Tremont house balcony.

"The *Times* publishes Douglas' speech twenty-four hours after everybody had read it in the *Press and Tribune*. It promises to insert Lincoln's speech tomorrow. We doubt whether Douglas will allow it. We make the *Times* an offer: We will publish the speeches of Douglas and Lincoln side by side in our weekly of this

week if the *Times* will do the same. Dare you do it, neighbor? Dare you let the Democrats of the rural districts read both sides of the questions? Are you afraid of free speech and free discussions?"—(*Press and Tribune*, July 12, 1858.)

"Hurried and imperfect as his preparation for a lengthy and important effort must have been, we can point to the speech itself as signal evidence of Mr. Lincoln's thorough and appreciative acquaintance with the facts of the country's political history, his devotion to the Republican cause, his eminent ability as a controversialist and his sterling worth and honesty as a citizen and a statesman. More than that: We point to it as a clear, comprehensive and overwhelming refutation of the sophistries and charlatanisms with which Senator Douglas had only twenty-four hours before enveloped the questions discussed and the momentous consequences involved. Plain in form of expression, in fact characteristically idiomatic in its construction, without a trace of rhetorical display for effect, with no appeals to the passions or prejudices of his hearers—it is a clear exposition of political truth—an epitome of the policy of his party—a sovereign prescription in its recommendations and suggestions for the disorders of the times. We can proudly compare its honest and indisputable statements of fact—its legitimate and logical deductions therefrom—its candid review of the opinions of his opponents, with the equivocations, subterfuges, concealments, misstatements, bad logic and bad manners of the Senator. We shall show our confidence in the superiority of Mr. Lincoln's speech—whether considered as an oratorical effect or as a document for political effect—by printing the two speeches side by side in the weekly *Press and Tribune* and trusting the judgment of their merits to the thirty thousand readers to whom that sheet will be carried."—(*Press and Tribune*, July 12, 1858.)

R. R. Hitt, stenographer, took down in shorthand the above mentioned speeches, both of Douglas and Lincoln and they were reproduced and used during the campaign of 1858. In September, 1858, Carl Schurz of Wisconsin spoke here in the cause of the Republicans. The most noticeable part of his speech was a telling analysis of popular sovereignty. He declared that "this was the first successful attempt in the history of the country to raise slavery from an obnoxious fact to a national principle. It was the first broad declaration that slavery had rights outside of the local law which made it possible—that it was the sister and the equal of freedom under the American flag." In September, 1858, Isaac Cook's county convention, as it was called, met at the courthouse. This convention declared in favor of the Buchanan administration and favored the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, condemned the anti-Democratic course pursued by Senator Douglas and his coadjutors from Illinois and their affiliations with their allies the black Republicans, and objected to his attempt to advance

his personal interests and gratify his unbounded ambition by advocating doctrines repugnant to the people of the United States. At the Republican county convention I. N. Arnold was declared to be the choice of the Republicans for Congress. The Democrats requested Mr. Wentworth to run for the senate in opposition to Mr. Lincoln. At this time Mr. Douglas lived at the Lake View hotel. On July 16, one of his first great speeches was delivered at Bloomington. Mr. Lincoln was present but deferred an answer to a subsequent date. On July 17, both delivered powerful speeches at Springfield. It was at this time that the demand arose for Lincoln and Douglas to stump the state together, though the latter began his campaign before a conclusion was arrived at. Attached to his train was a cannon which was fired upon entering a city to call the people together. On July 23, the Buchanan Democrats held a large meeting here on which occasion the Douglas wing endeavored to control it. R. J. Hamilton presided and Col. R. B. Carpenter delivered the principal speech. He contended that Douglas and his followers were "bolters" from the national Democracy. Immediately following this meeting Mr. Lincoln challenged Mr. Douglas to public debate. Finally Mr. Douglas accepted the challenge. The result is history.

The Buchanan wing of the Cook county Democracy, in September, 1858, nominated Col. R. J. Hamilton for sheriff and M. Shaughnessy for coroner. At a Republican meeting held here October 6, 1858, Frank Blair, of Missouri, Senator Dolittle, of Wisconsin and Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, were the speakers. On October 18, 1858, at Metropolitan hall, the Douglas Democracy held a rousing meeting at which S. S. Hayes, E. A. Van Buren, Frank C. Sherman, Dr. Hahn and others were the speakers. At a German Republican meeting at Metropolitan hall, October 25, 1858, Frederick Hecker, of St. Clair county, Francis A. Hoffman and George Schneider delivered addresses. At a large Republican meeting at Thornton, October 26, there were present about 1,000 persons. Schuyler Colfax in a rousing speech sustained Republican principles; John Wentworth and A. C. Hesing were also speakers. On October 26, 1858, Salmon P. Chase entertained Chicago Republicans with a speech two hours in length. Owen Lovejoy was called out and delivered one of his eloquent addresses, continuing for half an hour; Mr. Lovejoy also spoke at West Market hall; Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, was also here."—The *Press and Tribune* thus referred to the Lovejoy speech: "He was logical, brilliant, witty, sarcastic, and pathetic by turns, and eloquent all the while. There was not a man who listened to his burning words, fervent appeals, and terrific denunciations, who did not feel that it was good for him to be there."

The Douglas Democracy also held a large meeting at Metropolitan hall and were entertained for three hours by an extremely elo-

quent and sarcastic speech from Henry Clay Dean of Iowa. He was succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. McComas. In the issue of October 29, the *Tribune* editorially published a splendid eulogium of Abraham Lincoln. Both parties on Saturday, November 1, held strong meetings in every part of the county, and particularly was Chicago brilliant with torch light processions and with eloquent speeches from its most distinguished orators. The *Press and Tribune* of November 2 said:

"*Citizens of Chicago*—This is the last appeal we can make to you in behalf of the everlasting right before you cast your votes in the most important election you have ever participated in. For many months the eyes of the Union have been fastened upon you. From the forests of Maine to the lakes of Minnesota it is believed that the destiny of the American people hinges on the event in Illinois today. We believe so. You believe so. It is a most grave and serious trust that is reposed in your hands." . . . The Douglasites were groaning and cursing alternately at the prospects of fair weather today, enabling all the voters to come to the polls. Remember that this day, fair or foul will never come again; and that every Irishman in the city limits will be on hand, voting twice if he can though he has to swim to the polls. Republicans of Chicago, do you the same thing if need be."

When the returns of the election of November, 1858, were counted it was found that Mr. Farnsworth, Republican candidate for Congress, had received 10,109 votes, Mr. Dyer, Douglas Democracy, 8,259 and Mr. Black, Breckinridge Democracy, 304 votes. This was the Cook county vote and indicated the majority of the rest of the ticket. On November 17, 1858, Senator Douglas, who had been absent, was given a splendid ovation upon his return and delivered one of his characteristic and artful addresses to an immense audience from the balcony of the Tremont house.

In December, 1858, and January, 1859, Chicago was called upon to consider a new city charter. One was prepared here and was called by the Republicans "Tom Dyer's Charter" and also the "Le-compton Charter." The *Press and Tribune* charged that Mr. Wentworth desired the passage by the Legislature, of the Dyer charter, but this was denied by Mr. Wentworth. At this time Ebenezer Peck and Norman B. Judd were the objects of sharp and sarcastic attacks in the newspaper edited by Mr. Wentworth.

When it became necessary to select a new municipal ticket in the Spring of 1859, the important questions were whether the last administration had been economical, successful and fair. The *Tribune* of February 21 said: "The city has never had an administration that has more honestly and faithfully appropriated its revenues. During the year the city has not lost by defalcation or speculation a single dollar. . . . When Dyer's administration went out of power in March, 1857, it had consumed the proceeds of fourteen

mills taxation and all the other revenues it could lay its hands upon. It also ate up one hundred thousand dollars of borrowed money and added the same to the permanent debt of the city, on which Wentworth and Haines have since been paying the interest; and over and above this it bequeathed to its successors a legacy of \$194,092 of debts which the Republicans have since been struggling to pay. In other words the expenses of the Dyer administration in a single year exceeded its income by \$294,092. Wentworth came into power in March, 1857. He caused a tax of seventeen mills to be levied—fifteen outside of the lamp districts and largely increased the revenues from fines and licenses. He managed to carry on the government without adding to the funded debt, and reduced to some extent the floating debt. He paid \$119,003 of Dyer's debts, leaving \$75,089 for Haines to pay. But there were turned over for Haines to pay various items, such as \$34,000 for improving the courthouse and square; \$21,152 bonds of George E. Lee, belonging to the funded debt which had fallen due; \$21,602 for improving Dearborn park, contracted for under Wentworth; \$20,839 belonging to the sewerage fund collected in 1857; and \$4,919 for the steam engine 'Long John,' besides some small items, making in all \$110,216. So that in truth when Haines came into office he found a floating debt upon his hands amounting to \$185,305. He has reduced the floating debt to \$131,300, which is less by \$53,945 than he found it a year ago. Wentworth levied a general tax of seventeen mills inside, and fifteen mills outside of the lamp districts, which yielded him \$567,000. Haines levied thirteen mills inside and eleven mills outside of the lamp district, which yielded him \$430,000. Consequently the taxes this year are \$137,000 lighter than last year. All the outstanding floating debt was created by the last Democratic administration and not a dime of it by either Wentworth or Haines."

The Democrats nominated M. D. Gilman for mayor and the Republicans nominated John C. Haines, the latter being re-nominated. His administration was abundantly satisfactory to the Republicans at least. At this time Dennis Coughlin of the "Bloody Tinth" Ward was a prominent local politician. During the campaign the North Side was called "Over the Rhine," owing to the large number of Germans residing there. Bridgeport was the reverse, consisting of a large number of natives of the Emerald Isle. When the votes were counted it was learned that Mr. Haines had received 8,587 and Mr. Gilman 7,728 votes. The *Press and Tribune* of March 2, 1859, said: "For a month past the Democracy of Chicago have been engaged in a still hunt. With candidates long ago selected—with the aid of a new secret society of Democratic origin—with money stealthily but lavishly spent—with a magazine of falsehoods in relation to the administration in power—with appeals for economy of expenditures and complaints of high taxes—with every Republican jealousy skillfully fomented—with every prejudice fostered and flattered—with

all machinery of the party in working order—with every train laid and every gun charged, they went into the contest with confident assurances of victory. They contested every inch of the ground—fought as men ought to fight for a better cause than that in which they were engaged. But their labor went for naught. The Republican party of the city, true to its principles, the men of its choice and itself—has again triumphed by an emphatic majority.”

It must be considered that this was a partisan view of the contest. The Democrats charged extravagance and unfairness upon the Republicans, and declared that they had won the mayoralty contest only through gross fraud practised at the polls.

The judicial election for superior judge in April, 1859, was hotly contested. It is doubtful whether any man ever before in this county was so lampooned and abused as was Van H. Higgins, candidate of the Republicans for that position. Grant Goodrich was the other candidate of the Republicans and both were elected by a majority of over 3,000 votes in the whole county. In May, 1859, the Democrats elected the sewerage commissioner, Mr. Conley, over the Republican candidates because there were three of the latter, and they received in the aggregate more votes than the Democrat candidate.

During the summer of 1859 a strong fight to oust Isaac Cook, postmaster of Chicago, from his office was made, but failed to succeed. Lincoln's great speeches in Ohio in September, 1859, in answer to those of Mr. Douglas, attracted the attention of the country and were particularly scanned and enjoyed by the Republicans of Cook county. On November 19, 1859, the *Press and Tribune* came out with a strong editorial for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency in 1860. During the November contest of 1859 a fight was made over the county treasurer. A. H. Boyden, the Republican candidate, received 6,401 votes and Mr. Maher, the Democratic candidate, 4,877, and Mr. Speer, an Independent candidate, 131. This was not a political contest, but was conducted almost wholly along personal lines.

In December, 1859, several public meetings, on the occasion of the execution of "Old John Brown," were held in Chicago. The desperate attacks of the Southern wing of the Democracy in Congress, about this time, caused bitter comment in the local newspapers. It was decided in December, 1859, that the National Republican convention of 1860 should be held in Chicago. Norman B. Judd was national chairman from Illinois.

On January 6, 1860, Isaac Cook, postmaster, and a few others in sympathy with him called a public meeting, endorsed the administration of President Buchanan, pronounced in favor of the Cincinnati platform and against "squatter sovereignty" and therefore against the Douglas wing of the Democracy. In January, 1860, the Pennsylvanians residing in Chicago organized a Cameron and Lin-

coln club. On January 16, 1860, the Republicans held a mass meeting and selected a new county executive committee for the coming municipal campaign. Among those who took an active part were: Luther Haven, chairman; I. N. Arnold, N. B. Judd, A. C. Hesing, John Wentworth and E. C. Larned. It was decided to organize clubs in every ward in the city. At the Democratic municipal convention held in February, 1860, Walter S. Gurnee was nominated for mayor, E. I. Tinkman treasurer, and J. A. Mulligan city attorney. In February, 1860, the *Press and Tribune* again came out with strong editorials for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. The Republicans nominated for mayor, John Wentworth; treasurer, Alonzo Harvey; and city attorney, John Lyle King. What was called the Chicago Union club, in February, 1860, nominated a city ticket with Eliphalet Wood for mayor. The spring campaign of 1860 was lively. All realized that the condition of the country might be seriously affected by the way in which local affairs were administered, and hence they took an active and a fighting interest in the results here. It was asserted that voters sat up all night in order to be ready to cast their votes the next morning. It should also be noted that the Republican newspapers referred to the Democratic ticket as the Irish-Catholic ticket. The Republicans carried the election by a goodly majority, Wentworth for mayor receiving 10,007 votes and Gurnee 8,740. The *Press and Tribune* of March 7, 1860, made the following comment: "Yesterday was a day notable in the annals of Chicago, without a parallel in the history of our charter elections. It was the most exciting contest that ever was witnessed here. It called out, as will be seen, more votes than were ever cast in Chicago before. There was no resistance—no disturbance. Not a citizen was deprived of his vote if he had one."

Lincoln's great speeches in Connecticut in the spring of 1860 caused a sensation in all parts of the Union and were regarded with delight by the Republicans of Cook county. In March, 1860, it was decided to build a commodious temporary structure for the accommodation of the Republican national convention and for the convenience of the Republicans of Cook county during the campaign. The plan met with general favor. It was decided that the structure, which afterwards was called the "Wigwam," should be built on the corner of Lake and Market streets, on the site of the old Sauganash hotel. The cost was estimated at \$5,000, which must be raised by subscription among the Republicans. It is a singular fact that in Chicago a number of Republican presidential clubs were formed and that in almost every instance Lincoln was named second on the ticket. There were clubs called Cameron and Lincoln, Seward and Lincoln, Read and Lincoln, Banks and Lincoln, etc. The committee chosen to superintend the erection of the Wigwam and to receive and disburse the fund were Peter Page, Sylvester Lind, C. N. Holden,

G. S. Hubbard and Erastus Rawson. At this date E. C. Larned was president of the executive committee of the Republican club. The Wigwam was built in about thirty days. It fronted 180 feet on Market street and 100 feet on Lake, and was made to accommodate 10,000 people. It had a large gallery and was lighted with gas. A ladies' committee was appointed to provide suitable decorations. It was dedicated May 12, 1860, and 25 cents admission fee was charged. Many speeches were delivered, one by Joshua R. Giddings being especially noteworthy. Letters were read from Charles Sumner and Cassius M. Clay, and the Ellsworth Zouaves gave one of their inimitable drills for the entertainment of visitors from abroad. Giddings in his Wigwam speech said:

"When I look back but the short space of twenty years I remember when I stood in Congress without a single sympathetic heart, proclaiming doctrines which we all, which the vast host of Republicans all, now exult in upholding, and had no conception that I should live to see this the prevailing sentiment throbbing in every heart. We have come here with our souls baptized with the love of truth, justice and liberty. We know we shall have a man who will maintain those doctrines. We have no fears about it. Who that man is we don't care a cent. It is the principle, the rights of the people, those great immutable, unchangeable truths for which your fathers and mine contended on the hundred battlefields of the Revolution. We are fighting those battles over again."

As early as May 2 delegates from several states secured their headquarters in the city. The leading hotels at the time were the Richmond, Tremont, Sherman and Briggs houses. During the National convention rallies of Republicans at the Wigwam occurred nightly. Chicago succeeded in caring for all the delegates and visitors present at the National convention. At the meetings it was noted that there was great diversity of opinions on the question of slavery and the Union, but the prevailing opinion was that the Union must be preserved and that slavery must be restricted. Every evening the streets were brilliant with processions of wide-awakes and militia; rockets and Roman candles were shot off at the leading headquarters. Concerning these meetings the *Press and Tribune* said: "No one who saw the scene of this juncture will ever forget it. The artillery pealing, the flight of the rockets, the gleaming windows of the entire residence front' of our city, the vast depot edifice filled with the eager crowd, the excursion train safe from its flying trip across the peninsular state about to land its passengers, many of them for the first time on the Western shore of Lake Michigan, all constituted a *tout ensemble* wonderful and rare."

Gilmore's famous band of Boston was present. The Republicans here strongly and urgently demanded the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. It was declared that he was the soundest, safest, most conservative and truest to Republican principles. It was urged that

he was not a candidate, that he had no apologies to make, was a Southern man with Northern principles, was one of the people, was acceptable to all factions of the Republicans, was an honest man, and could be elected. Gen. James W. Nye of New York, who for a number of years had been a favorite orator of the Chicagoans whenever he came here, spoke as follows at one of the meetings:

"The labor that this convention is called upon to perform is of more importance than that of any convention that has ever convened in this nation. We behold on all sides ruin scattered broadcast, promises made to the head that are broken to the heart, pledges of fidelity to principles that are only made to be broken. We behold an old, gray-headed man (Buchanan) yielding implicit obedience to the mandates of an imperious oligarchy. The lower that this administration can stoop, the blacker it can get its face and its heart, the more in keeping it seems to think itself with its masters. To break this thralldom, to dispel this national darkness, is the work of no small moment. . . . The Charleston convention sat for ten long days and fifteen States backed out. The fifteen that backed out were affirmatively for slavery and those that stayed in were affirmatively opposed to freedom. They were afraid of each other. They ran, and the South when last heard of was as near destination as the swine that were possessed of devils were when they were last seen on land. And the Northern wing have come home to take counsel, I suppose, of their wives, for there is nobody else that will counsel with them, and they would not were it not for the marital vow. They have adjourned to Baltimore, and the fact reminds me of a story that was told of a nobleman of England who, when told that a certain friend of his had the smallpox twice and had died, inquired whether he had died of the first or second attack. Now if there are any Democrats present—and I hope there are some here, for 'I came not to call the righteous, but the sinners to repentance'—I will tell you where to hide—hide in the rich bosom of Republican redemption. Come back, after having fed on husks long enough, to your old father's house where there is bread enough and to spare."

The *Press and Tribune* of May 16 said: "The city swarms like a beehive. The hotels are full. Multitudes of our private residences have their quota of guests. The rush from the country will commence today. The delegations have established their headquarters at the several hotels. All trains come loaded with passengers. The great Wigwam is the marvel and admiration of all our visitors and will do a work in the coming campaign worth ten times its cost."

David Wilmot of Pennsylvania was made temporary chairman of the convention and in the opening speech said: "A great sectional and aristocratic party or interest has for years dominated with a high hand over the political affairs of this country. That interest has wrested, and is now wresting, all the great powers of the Government to the one object of the extension of slavery. It

is our purpose—it is the mission of the Republican party and the basis of its organization, to resist this policy of a sectional interest. It is our mission to restore this Government to its original policy and place it again in that rank upon which our fathers organized and brought it into existence. It is our purpose and our policy to resist these new Constitutional dogmas that slavery exists by virtue of the Constitution, wherever the banner of this Union floats. . . . Our fathers regarded slavery as a blot upon this country. Had the proposition been presented to them in the early conflicts of the Revolution or outside of that grand movement that they were called upon to endure the hazards, trials and sacrifices of that long and perilous contest for the purpose of establishing on this continent a great slave empire, not one of them would have drawn his sword in such a cause. No, citizens! This Republic was established for the purpose of securing the guaranties of liberty, of justice and of righteousness to the people and to their posterity. That was the great object with which the Revolution was fought; these were the purposes for which the Constitution and the Union were formed. Slavery is sectional; liberty national.”

Among the notable men present were Horace Greeley, William M. Evarts, George S. Boutwell, Frank P. Blair, Carl Schurz, John A. Kasson, David Davis, Preston King, Governor Reeder, David Wilmot and Montgomery Blair. George Ashmun of Massachusetts was made permanent chairman. He said: “No ordinary call has brought us together. Nothing but a deep sense of the danger into which our Government is fast running could have rallied the people thus in this city today for the purpose of rescuing the Government from the deep degradation into which it has fallen. . . . Allow me to say that I think we have a right here today in the name of the American people to say that we impeach the administration of our general government of the highest crimes that can be committed against a constitutional government, against a free people, and against humanity. . . . Allow me to congratulate you and the people upon one striking feature of our meeting in this beautiful city. It is that brotherly kindness and generous emulation which has marked every conversation and every discussion, showing a desire for nothing else but their country’s good. Earnest, warm and generous preferences are expressed, ardent hopes and fond purposes are declared, but not have I heard one unkind word uttered by one man toward another. I hail it as an augury of success.”

At the opening of the convention Norman B. Judd presented to the chairman a gavel made by a Chicago mechanic from Perry’s ship, the “Lawrence.” The Board of Trade invited the convention to take a ride on the lake, and E. E. Ellsworth invited the convention to the Wigwam in the evening to witness an exhibition drill of his Zouaves.

One of the most interesting events connected with the great con-

vention was the reception given to Abraham Lincoln at the Wigwam upon his appearance there. While he was present Mr. Oglesby, of the Illinois delegation, announced that an old Democrat of Macon county desired to make a contribution to the convention. On motion his contribution was accepted. Thereupon two old fence rails were brought in and carried up the aisle, decorated with flags and streamers and bearing this inscription: "Abraham Lincoln, the Rail Candidate for President in 1860. The two rails were from a lot of 3,000 made in 1830 by Thomas Hanks and Abraham Lincoln, whose father was the first pioneer of Macon county." The *Illinois Journal* said: "The effect was electrical. One spontaneous burst of applause went up from all parts of the Wigwam, which grew more and more deafening as it prolonged, and which did not wholly subside for ten or fifteen minutes after."

Mr. Lincoln was called out amidst a burst of applause and explained how and when the rails were split and the fence was built. On the great day of the convention when Mr. Lincoln was nominated there were packed into the Wigwam, by actual count, 12,150 persons; outside in the streets were fully 12,000 more. The weather was extremely warm and at least four women in the audience fainted. One of the notable features of the convention was the singing of national and patriotic songs by Frank Lumbard. On the third roll-call, when the Ohio delegation saw that about three more votes would nominate Mr. Lincoln and before the result was announced, enough of them promptly changed, insuring his nomination. When the call was read and it was known that Mr. Lincoln was the nominee, the entire audience rose to their feet cheering, waving flags, hats and caps and continuing thus for many minutes. Quickly, one state after another changed to Mr. Lincoln until he had a total of 364 votes. The *Tribune* of May 19 said: "*The Scene in the Wigwam.*—It is absolutely impossible to describe, as it is equally impossible for one who was not present to imagine, the scene in the Wigwam when Mr. Lincoln was nominated. Without attempting, therefore, to convey an idea of the delirious cheers, the Babel of joy and excitement, we may mention that stout men wept like children—that two candidates for the gubernatorial chairs of their respective states, who looked at the nomination of Honest Old Abe to carry the Republican cause at home through the storm, sank down in excess of joy. The tumultuous emotions of men all over the platform, who had not closed their eyes during the last forty-eight hours, trembling between hope and fear—laboring for what they deemed the best interest of the noblest cause under the heavens—acted with electrical effect on the immense auditory. Men of stern countenances and strong nerves, upon arising to speak, were almost disabled by their agitation. But the scene is not to be pictured."

"The speech of Mr. Evarts of New York in moving that the nomination of Abraham Lincoln be made unanimous is upon every

This all happened in the Decatur wigwam on May 10, not at Chicago a grievous error!

lip. The words of the eloquent gentleman will be found in another column, but the majestic grace and dignity of their utterance are not to be known to those who are readers merely and not hearers."

Lincoln was nominated by Mr. Judd of Illinois. William H. Seward was nominated by William M. Evarts. Simon Cameron and Salmon P. Chase were also nominated. Mr. Deland of Ohio, who seconded Mr. Lincoln's nomination, referred to him as "the man who can split rails and maul Democrats." As soon as it was known throughout the city that Mr. Lincoln had been nominated, Chicago practically went wild with delight and impromptu celebrations on the street corners and in public buildings were held. It is said that the Pennsylvania delegation telegraphed to Decatur to secure the whole fence built by Lincoln and Hanks in 1830. At the close of the convention were the great speeches of Evarts of New York, Andrews of Massachusetts, Schurz of Wisconsin, Browning of Illinois—all sound, harmonizing, eloquent and brilliant. All felt sure of success at the November election.

At a big Republican rally held May 19 the speakers were J. R. Giddings, General Nye, Ossian E. Dodge and General Swift. The speech of General Nye was unusually strong and effective. Mr. Giddings, as he always did, became eloquent and during his address scores were moved to tears. An interesting feature connected with the convention was that on Thursday, May 17, the night Mr. Lincoln was nominated, Mr. Greeley telegraphed to the New York *Tribune* that the nomination of Seward could not be prevented. Immediately after the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, his speeches and those of Mr. Douglas during the memorable campaign of 1858 became the strongest campaign documents. They were distributed by thousands in all parts of the Union.

Among those who took part in the Democratic county convention in June, 1860, were Dr. Brock McVicker, S. S. Hayes, H. L. Stewart, Alderman Comisky, J. B. Bradwell, A. G. Foreman, Aaron Haven, William Carpenter, W. A. Richardson, R. T. Merrick, J. M. Rountree, Utah Drummond, J. W. Sheahan, H. D. Colvin, J. A. Hahn and Henry Greenebaum.

Both parties during the fall of 1860 were thoroughly organized and carried on a campaign that was never surpassed for enthusiasm, vigor and brilliancy. The Democrats were divided, which put them at a disadvantage, particularly so as the Republicans were united and had drawn largely from their disorganized ranks. Dozens of rallies by both parties were held in Chicago, Evanston, Thornton, Blue Island and elsewhere, on which occasion wide-awakes paraded with torches, bonfires lighted up the surrounding country and the leading speakers from Chicago entertained the people with brilliant addresses. In June, 1860, Norman B. Judd began suit against John Wentworth for libel.

On July 7, 1860, at night, the Democrats held an immense meet-

ing ratifying the nomination of Douglas for the presidency. They took possession of North's amphitheater and made this the opening night, on which occasion they dedicated the building to Democracy for the fall campaign. Soon after Mr. Lincoln's nomination a delegation of fifty-one carloads of enthusiastic Republicans visited Springfield to congratulate the nominee and to hear him speak. At a Breckenridge and Lane meeting held August 12, Thompson Campbell and Henry S. Fitch were the speakers. At a Republican rally on the North Side on August 30, "on the forty-acre vacant lot," the speakers were Cassius M. Clay, J. F. Farnsworth, A. C. Hering, S. M. Wilson and others. On September 1, James Allen, Democratic candidate for governor, spoke to a torchlight procession from the balcony of the Tremont house.

The local questions of importance during the fall of 1860 were as follows: To amend the city charter; to fund the floating debt; to deprive the Council of power to run into debt; to limit expenses and revenue; to consolidate the sewerage board, board of water commissioners and the street commissioners in a single board; and to cut down the number of office holders. William B. Ogden was Republican candidate for state senator at this time. At a big meeting in the Wigwam on September 15, Messrs. Ogden, Scammon, Bradley, Arnold and Driscoll were the speakers.

On October 1, 1860, upon the appearance here of Gov. William H. Seward, he was given a splendid reception and responded with an eloquent speech on the famous balcony of the Tremont house. Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, who was lost in the Polar sea, occupied a place on the platform while he was speaking. The next day he delivered another address here and was followed by General Nye and Owen Lovejoy, both of whom were favorite orators of Chicago audiences. It was declared that on this occasion 75,000 people from abroad were in the city. It was no doubt the biggest crowd ever here up to that date. All of the surrounding counties and nearly every township in Cook county sent large delegations. A prize of \$100 in cash was offered to the best delegation and was captured by Libertyville; 10,000 wide-awakes were in procession and 500 mounted rangers occupied a conspicuous place in the parade. The crowd was larger than at the National convention or at the United States fair. The speeches were delivered from a stand erected nearly opposite the Wigwam on the west side of Market street; in fact, the crowd was so large that it was concluded to hold speaking outside of the Wigwam, which would hold only 12,000. Seward's speech was two hours in length and was a splendid exposition of Republican principles. Lovejoy and Nye spoke in the Wigwam. On October 4, upon the return of Mr. Douglas, he was given a magnificent reception by the local Democracy. He delivered a short speech from the Tremont balcony in the evening, but the following day, October 5, delivered one of his masterpieces to a crowd

almost as large and almost as enthusiastic as the big meeting of the Republicans. On October 24, Thomas Corwin, "The Wagon Boy" of Ohio, addressed an immense audience in the Wigwam. The election of November occurred on the 6th and the same evening more than 6,000 people gathered in the Wigwam and heard the returns read. Of course, interest centered in the presidential ticket, but a strong local fight was made over the office of sheriff. Mr. Sherman was the candidate of the Democrats and Mr. Hesing the candidate of the Republicans; the latter was abused unstintedly during the campaign. When the returns were in the Republicans went wild with joy, 200 guns were fired at the Randolph street bridge, the Wigwam was thrown open, the wide-awakes appeared as if by magic, and at Randolph and Clark streets a splendid display of rockets, roman candles and bonfires was enjoyed. In Cook county Lincoln received 14,589 votes and Douglas 9,946. In the city of Chicago the vote stood Lincoln 10,697, Douglas 8,094, Bell 107, and Breckenridge 87. At the same election was submitted the question of a convention to form a new constitution. The vote in Cook county was: For the convention, 24,369; against the convention, 260. The famous "Tinth ward" went overwhelmingly for Douglas, the vote being Douglas 1,359, Lincoln 991. It was humorously stated at the time that that ward threatened to secede from the Union.

At the time of the fall of Fort Sumter Chicago was in the midst of its municipal campaign, and immediately the question of sustaining the National administration in its coercive policy became all-important. The candidate of the Democracy for mayor, Thomas B. Bryan, was an unswerving Union man, as was also the candidate of the Republicans, Julian S. Rumsey. Both parties called their tickets "Union," and in public meetings indorsed the prosecution of the war to sustain the Government. At a meeting held in Bryan hall on the evening of April 15 the Democrats took the following action:

"Resolved, That the people of Chicago—Republicans, Democrats, Bell and Breckenridge men—should now know no party but that of patriots and should unite earnestly and cordially in support of the Government. To do so the People's Union ticket should be voted for with such unanimity as to render its triumph a most emphatic declaration of our whole people, ignoring all party, in favor of the Union, and in support of the Government."

The Republicans, while admitting the loyalty, popularity, ability and high character of Mr. Bryan, condemned the ticket as a whole, because it had the support of the *Times* and of men who had opposed coercive measures and had favored permitting the Southern states to dissolve the Union. The *Tribune* of April 17 said: "Aside from the endorsement of the *Times* and the special nursing of its Virginia cliques, there was no taint of secession on Mr. Bryan's garments and the people so understood it. Whether on the score



CLYDE A. MORRISON



MADISON R. HARRIS



D. H. WAMSLEY



JOHN R. CAVERLY



HENRY J. FRERCKS



J. J. SULLIVAN



EDWARD C. FITCH



ALFRED O. ERICKSON.

CITY ATTORNEY AND ASSISTANTS.

of patriotism, respectability, sound judgment, or public spirit, there was nothing to choose between the two men—Rumsey and Bryan.”

When the votes were counted it was found that Rumsey's majority was 1,673 in the total city vote of 14,875. It was seen that the parties had divided squarely on party issues and that the superior prominence of Mr. Bryan over Mr. Rumsey had cut no figure in the face of the momentous questions then shaking the country. The *Tribune* of April 18, 1861, said: “The result shows that the city divided nearly on the old party lines. After the nominations were made both sides adopted platforms pledging their firm and unceasing support of the Government in its war with the rebels. Was it the duty of either party to withdraw its candidates? If so, which party? Perhaps if more time had been allowed for the interchange of views, such an arrangement could have been made. Mr. Rumsey had no desire to be mayor. On the contrary, he was averse to the office up to the very closing of the polls. But he was not authorized to withdraw without consulting his friends.”

In March, 1861, Herman Kreismann of Chicago was appointed secretary of legation at Berlin by President Lincoln. At this time the entire police force was discharged by Mayor Wentworth. The death of Mr. Douglas in June, 1861, was deeply lamented and in many ways was regarded as a public calamity by the members of both parties. He had come out strongly in favor of the war and his past was forgiven by the Republicans. All felt that the war had lost a staunch friend. He died at the Tremont house and lay in state in Bryan hall for several days.

In October, 1861, a convention of Republicans and war Democrats was held for the purpose of uniting all persons favoring the preservation of the Union at any cost. A large committee was appointed to carry into effect a plan for dividing among the two parties delegates from the city precincts. This committee consisted of the following men: C. N. Holden, Julian S. Rumsey, Joseph Medill, J. C. Paine Freer, Homer Wilmarth, Jacob Rehn, Republicans; and W. C. Goudy, J. B. Turner, D. Cameron, W. B. Scates, Philip Conley, S. S. Hayes, F. C. Sherman and Andrew Schall, Democrats. This convention was held in Bryan hall in October and was called afterwards “The Bryan Hall Packed convention.” There were adopted at this convention a series of resolutions, just as the convention closed, that were not in harmony with the notions of a large portion of the Democracy. Objection particularly was taken to the following: “*Resolved*, That we call upon the administration to use every legal means of warfare to suppress the Rebellion, including the confiscation of all the property of the rebels and even to the liberation of their slaves.” This was carrying recommendations farther than many of the Democracy desired. The result was that two other tickets were nominated. The objectors wanted changes made upon the basis of the Crittenden resolutions.

Among the objectors were S. S. Hayes, Philip Conley, Thomas Lonergan, Walter B. Scates, Andrew Schall, John B. Turner and others. The Bryan hall ticket was called the Regular Union ticket. There were, in addition, the People's Union ticket and the Anti-People's Union ticket. The Regular Union ticket won by a large majority.

In March, 1862, the city of Chicago, indeed, the whole county of Cook, was shaken to its foundation by the "cutting and carving of Cook county." The representatives of the county in the Legislature redivided all the wards and constituted new election precincts to suit themselves. It was declared to be the act of the Secessionists in the Legislature. The *Tribune* of April 5, 1862, said:

"Certain partisans calling themselves Democrats are opposed to having the Republicans nominate a ticket for the charter election in this city. They want the Republicans to let the election go by default so that they may clutch the offices and control the city administration in the interests of secession. The people of Cook county tried those fellows last fall. The right hand of fellowship was cordially extended to them. Offices and honors were heaped upon them, and the treatment received in return all men know. They used these very gifts to render more certain the deadly blow aimed at the heart of their benefactors. Their behavior toward the Republicans who elected them has been treacherous and infamous, and no Republican with the least spark of self-respect will again consent to be insulted and betrayed by these tricksters. There are honorable exceptions among the Democrats. Republicans are perfectly willing to unite and coöperate with earnest and sincere Union Democrats who advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war until the Rebels submit unconditionally to the National authority. This class of Democrats is always welcome."

In the spring of 1862 the Republicans nominated for mayor C. N. Holden and the Democrats F. C. Sherman. The election was uneventful and the vote light, considering the importance of the questions pending. The Democrats elected their entire ticket. The *Times* declared it was a triumph of "Democracy and the conservative citizens over Abolitionism." That paper said, as follows, in the issue of April, 1862: "*The Waterloo of Abolitionism.*—The joy in Chicago over the victory of the Union arms at Fort Donelson was scarcely greater than that manifested last night over the Union victory won in the municipal election yesterday. Bonfires burned in all directions, the streets swarmed with happy faces, and the air was filled with jubilant shouts. Great as the victory was at Fort Donelson, we doubt if it was of so much value to the Union cause as will be the civil victory of yesterday in this city. And it will cheer the Union men of the South. If this be the voice of Chicago, they may well reason that Abolitionism has culminated as a power in the North. All honor to the Democracy and other conservative people of Chicago who have won the victory."

In April, 1862, the famous Wigwam, which had been sold to the Garrett Biblical institute, was in the hands of carpenters to be fitted up for Brayton and Young, commission merchants. It was to be divided into ten stores, seven fronting on Canal street and three on Lake street, and the papers said, "Sic transit gloria wigwam." At the August election in 1862 an important question was on the new constitution. The vote for the constitution was 7,970 and against it 8,633; for the bank clause 9,164, against the bank clause 7,206; for a new congressional apportionment, 7,724; against new congressional apportionment 8,690. All these questions were lost in the state. The constitution was rejected by over 16,000 in the whole state.

In September, 1862, Judge Walter B. Scates joined the war Democrats and sided with the Republicans. Owing to his great prominence, the act gave encouragement to the Republican party. He advised the war Democrats to side against the Springfield convention and repudiate its principles and platform. On September 27, 1862, the best and most loyal members of both parties, Democrats and Republicans, forty-two in number, signed and called for a meeting to consider the Emancipation Proclamation. This was the time also that John A. Logan, S. W. Moulton, A. J. Kuykendall, General McClermand and C. E. Ingersoll, all Democrats, decided to act with the Republican party so far as management of the war was concerned. The speakers at the meeting to pass on the Emancipation Proclamation were C. E. Ingersoll of Peoria, Mat H. Carpenter of Wisconsin, U. F. Linder, F. A. Eastman, R. S. Blackwell and S. A. Goodwin, all Democrats. The newspapers described this meeting as a "Carnival of Joy." Not half of those who wished could get into Bryan hall. All favored carrying into effect the Emancipation Proclamation and decided that the war should be finished on the lines of the Republican administration. The *Tribune* said: "Whether considered in regard to the numbers in the audience, the quality of the exercises, the appropriateness and earnestness of the speeches, this was the largest and most successful war meeting ever held in this city." Among the prominent Democrats present and active were the following: Charles H. Walker, Daniel Brainard, S. A. Goodwin, Mathew Laffin, P. L. Yoe, Alderman Schall, Michael McCauley, C. T. Wheeler, T. B. Bryan, Sydney Smith, H. W. Beecher, Henry Greenebaum, J. B. Bradwell, U. F. Linder, John Van Arman, Colonel Cummings, Michael Diversy, John K. Pollard, William Raps, Judge Otis, J. Y. Munn, Morgan L. Keith and H. D. Colvin. A small meeting was held about the same time and for the same object on the courthouse square.

In October, 1862, the Republicans nominated for Congress Isaac N. Arnold, and the Democrats F. C. Sherman. The latter was mayor of Chicago and proprietor of the Sherman house. The

newspapers made fun of Mr. Sherman's candidacy owing to his lack of education. Some time previously in a speech Mr. Sherman had used the expression, "Hove in a few remarks to facilitate business." This expression was taken up by the newspapers and Mr. Sherman was often referred to as "Hove-in Sherman." The Republican members made the most of this defect during the campaign. In October the Democracy held a strong meeting, on which occasion Richard T. Merrick openly denounced the Government for its management of the war. Present at this meeting were also F. C. Sherman, S. S. Hayes, W. F. Storey, Francis Peabody, Philip Hoyne, J. W. Sheahan, Dennis Coughlin, O. J. Rose, William Lill, Martin Casey, Barney Caulfield, Doctor Hahn and Charles Walsh. This meeting decided that the Emancipation Proclamation was unnecessary and uncalled for. On November 3, at a big Republican meeting, the speakers were T. B. Bryan, Governor Yates, Judge Scates, E. C. Larned and Emery A. Storrs. The latter became a favorite with Chicago audiences owing to his wit and his eloquent utterances. The Republicans were the victors at the November election. The *Tribune* of November 5 said: "God be praised! Chicago has redeemed herself. Glory enough for one day. Glory enough to have wiped out Toryism from our midst. The last vestige of Tory Democracy is swept away. They flooded the wards with illegal voters and counterfeit tickets. They deprived our gallant soldiers, so far as they were able, of the right to vote. But the war men of Chicago stood shoulder to shoulder and fought the battle like veterans. The result is the complete success of the Republican Union ticket."

Mr. Arnold was elected over Sherman for Congress by 1,740 votes. For sheriff in Cook county D. S. Hammond, Republican, received 10,085 votes and Charles Walsh, Democrat, 9,369 votes. The rest of the ticket gave about the same Republican majority. During 1862 the citizens of Chicago had prepared a new charter for the city and sent strong delegates to Springfield to have the same passed by the Legislature. It was during this campaign that the religious question as against the educational question cut a strong figure in local politics. The new charter divided the city into sixteen wards instead of ten as before. The Council was equally divided between the two parties, so that it was deadlocked and no meetings were held until March 23, 1869. The *Tribune* of March 25 said: "On Monday night the Council met for the first time since December 22, 1862. The reasons of the long interim are familiar as household words to the public—the dastardly attempt while Union members were absent from the city to throw the political power into the hands of an unscrupulous Copperhead faction by foul means to undermine the school system. To prevent this the Union men refused a quorum. A week ago a caucus was held by the whole Council to settle a basis by compromise, if possi-

ble, upon which they could meet. The caucus was a stormy one and after several hours' debate the Union men offered to let the Copperheads divide Bridgeport into two voting precincts and allowed them to name five men as school inspectors to take the place of the five members of the old board."

During the spring campaign of 1863 there were sharp contests between the two leading parties. Resolutions introduced in the Council by Alderman Holden were vetoed by Mayor Sherman on the ground of their being of too partisan a nature. Undoubtedly the Republicans at this time desired to commit the Democrats in the Council to a stronger support of the war measures of the administration. Back of Mayor Sherman, and no doubt sustaining him, was the old Invincible club, an organization of the Democracy more or less opposed to Mr. Lincoln's policy of carrying on the war. Alderman Shimp, a Democrat, held the balance of power in the Council. Whether he was purchased or not, he sided with the Republicans and thereafter voted with them, casting his vote for the patriotic resolutions introduced by Mr. Holden. During this campaign the *Tribune* said that Mr. Sherman was sound on the question of the war, but that he was in bad company when he affiliated with the *Times* and the Copperhead element. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Sherman was renominated for mayor by the Democracy and T. B. Bryan was nominated by the Republicans. It should be noticed at this time that the Democrats did not condemn the war, but only the management of it. Their attitude is shown by the following resolution passed at one of their public meetings; also will be shown the following opinion of the *Tribune* concerning an act of the mayor:

"Resolved, That we deplore the want of success of this administration in putting down this most wicked rebellion; that we arraign the party in power as responsible for the failure so far to vindicate the majesty of the Constitution and the supremacy of our flag; that we condemn the manner in which the war is conducted and firmly believe that the restoration of the Union is dependent upon the strong arm of Democracy—our conservative American people."

"An Infamous Outrage.—The Mayor of Chicago has Released the Inmates of Bridewell.—Yesterday the mayor of Chicago, 'Hove-in Sherman,' released nearly all the inmates of the bridewell on condition that they would vote for him today. This is an actual fact! Our streets are now filled with these jail birds, who will vote the Copperhead ticket. Union men of Chicago, will you endure this outrage?"

At the municipal election of the spring of 1863 twelve Republicans and nineteen Democrats were chosen, there being one vacancy. The Bridgeport ward was called the "Egypt of Chicago." Before the election the Democrats claimed that Bridgeport alone would elect Sherman, and the result showed that it did. Nearly the whole

Democrat ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 250 to 300. Mr. Sherman, Democratic candidate for mayor, received 10,252 and Mr. Bryan, Republican, 10,095. The majority was narrow and the Republicans claimed that the Democrats carried the election by fraud. They appointed a committee to investigate and Mr. Bryan notified Mr. Sherman that he would contest the seat for the mayoralty. In June, 1863, Chicago was intensely excited over what was known as the "Gridiron Bill." It was an attempt to unite all the street railways of Chicago and to secure a ninety-nine-year franchise. Notwithstanding the protest of Chicago in public meetings and the fact that an immense petition against the measure was sent to Springfield, the Legislature passed the bill. On June 10 Governor Yates prorogued the Legislature and later vetoed the "Gridiron Bill," but the Legislature passed it over his veto.

On June 18, 1863, the Democratic party here came out boldly in opposition to a further prosecution of the war and demanded that a convention be named to secure peace upon a Union basis. During the fall the campaign was exciting. For superior judge, Joseph E. Gary was nominated by the Republicans and Buckner S. Morris by the Democrats. Gary was elected, his vote being 10,450 to 5,634 for Mr. Morris. The Republicans swept the county. At this time there were two precincts in each ward; there had previously been but one in each.

At the municipal election in 1864 the Republicans carried the mayoralty contest by a little over 300 majority. The Common Council was pretty equally divided. In order to secure a quorum Mayor Sherman was more than once obliged to arrest and bring into the room a reluctant Republican. At this time Alderman Valentine Ruh, a ward Democrat, came out for the Republicans and thereafter in the City Council voted with that party. The Council was deadlocked for eleven consecutive hours—from 8 in the evening, May 16, until 7:30 in the morning, Tuesday, May 17. After coming out in their favor Mr. Ruh was serenaded by the Republicans, and on this occasion Alderman Shimp, likewise a deserter from the Democrat ranks, addressed and congratulated him for his course. In May, 1864, at the convention which nominated a candidate for governor, Cook county cast its entire delegate vote of forty-nine for Richard J. Oglesby. On June 10 the Republicans formally opened the campaign here at Metropolitan hall, on which occasion Mr. Oglesby was the principal speaker. He was followed by Grant Goodrich; Frank Lombard sang "Old Shady" and "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

The most important event in political circles during the summer of 1864 was the Democratic National convention held here. It was fixed for August 29, but delegates began to arrive by the 24th. Soon all the leading hotels were filled with the delegates and their friends. Among the prominent men who came here were Fernando

Wood, Ben Wood, Clement L. Vallandigham, Horatio Seymour, S. J. Tilden, Dean Richmond, August Belmont, ex-Gov. William Allen of Ohio, George Francis Train, Joseph E. McDonald and Sunset Cox. The *Tribune* of August 26, 1864, said: "Vallandigham took a walk last evening and returned to the Sherman house about 8 o'clock. He was followed by a suffocating crowd, the large hall being densely packed within three minutes after he had entered. Great enthusiasm was manifested, hats were thrown up, and loud calls were made for a speech, which, however, were not honored."

The Democratic campaign cry was, "An armistice and then peace." On August 26 Vallandigham delivered an extended speech on the courthouse square. Other leading speakers in the city were Henry Clay Dean of Iowa, Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Sunset Cox and Samuel J. Tilden. The latter was one of the committee on resolutions. John Wentworth, who had previously been the most influential Democrat in Northern Illinois, was called upon for a speech and responded by endeavoring to answer Mr. Vallandigham. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans was in the city at the time. William Bigler of Pennsylvania was temporary chairman, but the convention was called to order by August Belmont, chairman of the national committee. The convention declared in favor of the Union, but also asserted that, as the administration of Mr. Lincoln had failed to restore the Union, hostilities should cease with the view of a convention to establish peace and to restore the Union upon the basis of states. The latter was the clause to which the Republicans objected. Horatio Seymour was made permanent chairman. The newspapers stated that Vallandigham was clearly the hero of the convention. McClellan was nominated on the first ballot by a big majority and then pandemonium broke loose. Vallandigham was one to move that McClellan's nomination be made unanimous.

During the fall the Republicans nominated John Wentworth for Congress and the Democrats nominated Cyrus H. McCormick. On October 6 Robert G. Ingersoll spoke on the issues of the campaign at Bryan hall. There were many personalities in the contest between Mr. Wentworth and Mr. McCormick. The *Tribune* could not understand on one occasion why the *Times* should hang out the Stars and Stripes with the names McClellan and Pendleton inscribed thereon. It was called "rank sacrilege." On one occasion the *Tribune* misquoted Mr. McCormick and was corrected by the latter, who said: "My statement was that the Union ought not to be restored on the subjugating, confiscating and exterminating terms of Mr. Lincoln."

One of the largest political rallies ever held in Chicago, up to that date, assembled here on November 3, 1864. All of Northern Illinois was represented; the adjacent counties and every town in Cook county sent large delegations. Lyons was represented with

nineteen wagons; Evanston by a delegation at the head of which was an immense wagon containing thirty-five young ladies, who represented the States of the Union, dressed with blue caps with golden stars and with small flags on their sleeves. It was estimated that 75,000 people were present. Everybody was given a meal at Bryan hall; at night there was an immense torchlight procession. Many speakers held forth on public corners and at various halls. The next day Salmon P. Chase delivered a speech three hours in length. When the returns came in it was seen that the Ninth ward was the banner Republican ward of Cook county. Lincoln received there 1,428 votes and McClellan 784. The Tenth ward came next. Palatine was the banner Republican town; it gave Lincoln 280 and McClellan thirteen. Hyde Park came next with 115 Republicans and eleven Democrats. Lake went to Lincoln by a majority of one. Lincoln carried Cook county by a vote of 18,667 to 14,351 for McClellan. This was by far the largest vote ever polled in Cook county up to that date. On November 10 the Republicans held an immense meeting to celebrate the election. The speakers were: William Bross, lieutenant governor elect; I. N. Arnold, E. C. Larned and J. V. Farwell. During the week of the election the *Tribune* claimed to have circulated daily an average of 46,900 copies. In January, 1865, the all-absorbing question with the people was "The Ninety-nine Years Street Railway Extension Franchise." An immense meeting was held at Metropolitan hall and strong resolutions in opposition to it were passed. Only one representative from Cook county, William Jackson, had stood against the bill and was thanked publicly by this meeting. Two of the resolutions were as follows:

"Resolved, By the citizens of Chicago in mass meeting assembled, that it is the firm and deliberate conviction of his meeting that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the residents and property holders of said city are earnestly and unalterably opposed to any extension of the franchises of said corporations and to any further legislation on the subject.

"Resolved, That we hereby most firmly and decidedly censure and reprobate the conduct of such of our representatives as voted for this most obnoxious monopoly."

The bill was called "The Century Franchise" and was not a partisan measure. All people except those who expected to reap a benefit firmly opposed it. It was also called "The Ninety-nine Years Steal." On January 26, 1865, the friends of the bill in the Legislature applied the "Gag Law" and it was forced through successfully. Two days later an immense meeting in opposition to the bill was held in Bryan hall. The friends of the measure packed the meeting with from 200 to 300 of their employes on the front seats, but over 2,000 citizens assembled and ruled the meeting. All speakers opposed the bill that would unite all the Chicago

street railways for a term of ninety-nine years. It was shown that 9,000 people here in one day had signed a petition in opposition to the measure and that in the Legislature, although two-thirds of the Cook county representatives opposed the bill, it was forced through. The speakers declared that if the Chicago street railways were strong enough to force such a measure through the Legislature, they should be resisted at once and to the bitter end. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, By the citizens of Chicago in mass meeting assembled, that we view with astonishment and regard with indignation the bill recently passed by the two houses of the Legislature of this state in relation to horse railways in this city.

Resolved, That said bill is a fraud upon the rights of the city and citizens and creates an odious and perpetual monopoly which is of great and permanent injury to the public interests and dangerous to the public right and welfare."

The *Tribune* of January 30 said: "Never has a larger or more enthusiastic meeting been held in the city of Chicago to protest against the invasion of popular rights." It was realized that the rights thus given away were worth to the public millions of dollars. A delegation was sent to Springfield to urge the governor not to sign the bill; the Board of Trade publicly condemned it; accordingly, on February 5 Governor Oglesby vetoed the same. The Legislature promptly passed it over his veto and intense excitement and indignation were kindled in Chicago. It passed the senate eighteen to five and the house fifty-five to twenty-three; only three Cook county men voted for it, viz., Eastman in the Senate and Huntley and Dolton in the House. Governor Oglesby was thanked by the County Board of Supervisors for his veto. Immediate steps were taken to have the measure reconsidered.

The new city charter which came into effect under the law of February, 1865, provided that each town and each ward should have one county supervisor. In the city of Chicago it was provided that each ward should have one member of the board of education. The police commissioners were to be elected by the county and were to have county jurisdiction. The mayor was excluded from membership on the board of county supervisors, board of police commissioners and board of public works. In March, 1865, a citizens' committee of all parties was appointed to report on a method of instituting reform in the public service. County and ward associations were organized and, in fact, the association was extended to the county towns. The following is a form of the association:

"We hereby form ourselves into a ward association under the name of the Ward People's Anti-Monopoly and Reform association, to coöperate with the citizens' committee and agree to support a ticket for the next municipal election to be composed of honest and able men, without distinction of party,

who are opposed to monopolies and to all unnecessary taxation and in favor of a strict economy in the administration of public affairs."

The officers of the central association were E. C. Larned, president; M. F. Tuley, secretary and L. C. P. Freer, treasurer. This organization seems to have died a natural death. In March, 1865, Samuel Hoard succeeded John Scripps as postmaster of Chicago. In March all voters were required to register. The Republican newspapers charged at this time that "Wabash C. Goudy and Wilbur F. Storey are the real mayor of Chicago." The Republicans nominated for mayor John B. Rice and the Democrats renominated F. C. Sherman. The Republican ticket was elected by a large majority. It will be noted that the new city charter gave the three members of the Board of Police extraordinary powers; they were clothed with power over the Police department, Fire department and Board of Health. There was one police commissioner to each of the three principal divisions of the city.

RUNAWAY SLAVES

IN the year 1802 a special convention of delegates from the respective counties of Indiana Territory petitioned Congress for the suspension of the Sixth article of the Ordinance of 1787, concerning slavery. In 1805 a majority of the Legislature of Indiana Territory remonstrated with Congress on the subject; but in 1806 such Legislature passed sundry resolutions, addressed to Congress, "declaratory of their sense of the propriety of admitting slaves, and as the citizens of the Territory decidedly approve of the toleration of slavery" the Legislature communicated to Congress the reasons which influenced them to favor the measure. Accordingly the usual arguments in favor of slavery were set forth and ended with the request that the aforesaid Sixth article be suspended for a term of years, passed Sept. 19, 1807.

On October 10, 1807, the citizens of Clark County, Indiana Territory, assembled at Springville agreeably to previous notice "for the purpose of taking into consideration the resolutions passed at the last session of the Legislature of the Indiana Territory, praying Congress to suspend for a certain time the sixth article of compact contained in the Ordinance of 1787." Abraham Little, John Owens, Charles Beggs, Robert Robertson and James Beggs, were appointed a committee to draft a memorial to Congress in opposition to the proposed suspension of the sixth article. This memorial contained two important points: That the resolution of the Indiana territorial Assembly asking for a suspension of the Sixth ordinance had in all probability been unfairly passed, and that it was better, before admitting slavery into the territory, to wait until the people could decide the time the territory should be admitted as a State. As Congress was divided on the question—the House favoring the suspension and the Senate opposing it—the measure failed to become a law, and so slavery was for all time excluded from Cook county, Illinois.

As early as August, 1834, the *Democrat*, which had been started the previous November, published a notice from a St. Louis owner offering a reward of \$200 for the recovery of a run-away slave and the horse which he took with him. In August of 1835 the *Democrat* published another similar notice from a St. Louis slave owner. Some time after this date the Chicago Anti-Slavery Society was organized, the precise date not being accessible. The Democratic-Republican party of Cook county from the start deprecated any interference whatever with the institution of slavery. At a large meeting

of that party held at the courthouse on October 7, 1835, the following resolution was passed: "*Resolved*, That we view with the deepest disgust and abhorrence the course of the fanatical Abolitionists of the North in circulating their incendiary publications among the slaves of the South; and that some measures ought to be taken to compel these fanatics to answer in those states whose laws are set at defiance, and the feelings of whose citizens they have outraged by their reckless course." Among those present at this meeting were James Curtiss, S. G. Trobridge, E. B. Williams, William Jones, Hiram Hugunin, Luther C. Chamberlain, B. F. Knapp, G. H. Kercheval and Peter Pruyn. In June, 1839, Rev. R. R. Gurley on behalf of the American Colonization society lectured at the City Saloon on the subject of transferring colored people to Liberia in Africa. A few weeks later he formed the Chicago Colonization society, among the early members of which were R. J. Hamilton, Rev. Isaac T. Hunter, William B. Ogden, Harry Brown, Thomas Hoyne, George M. Merrill, William H. Brown, William H. Clark, John S. Wright, Nathan H. Bolles and William Stuart. At this date there was an elaborate discussion in the newspapers of Chicago concerning the relative merits of colonization and Abolitionism.

In August, 1841, Frederick Collins, Abolitionist candidate for Congress in this district, received a total of thirty-five votes. In October, 1841, an Abolitionist who had subscribed for the *American* ordered the paper stopped because it continued to publish runaway slave notices. He particularly objected to a notice offering \$100 reward for the recovery of a slave woman named Henrietta and her husband Nicholas, together with three children which they had taken with them. The owner was John Finney of St. Louis. In March, 1842, the quarterly meeting of the Chicago Anti-Slavery society was held at Chapman's rooms; A. Johnson was secretary. In May, 1842, the fifth anniversary of the Illinois State Anti-Slavery society was celebrated in this city. In the fall of 1842 a total of thirty-seven votes were polled in Cook county for the Abolitionist candidate for governor. In October, 1839, a Mr. Magehan, of St. Louis came here to recover his runaway slave Polly. While here he discovered another runaway named Henry, owned by John Kerr of St. Louis. Mr. Magehan caused the arrest of both Polly and Henry, but "the Abolitionists, aided by some Abolition officers, succeeded in preventing his bringing them away." The *St. Louis Republican* of October, 1839, said: "Mr. Magehan requests us to tender his thanks to the business and especially the mercantile portion of the citizens of Chicago for the kindness and assistance they showed him in the attempt to regain his property, and in releasing him from the imprisonment which the Abolitionists inflicted upon him, but for which he is likely to make them suffer. We are glad to find that the substantial and respectable portion of the community at Chicago discountenance and reprobate the nefarious attempts of the Abolition-

ists to conceal and protect runaway slaves. Mr. Magehan saw and recognized some three or four runaway slaves from this city during the time he was in Chicago. The citizens of the latter place owe it to themselves to put down the attempts of these fanatics to interfere with the property of their neighbors. Already the travel from the South to the East is fast setting toward Chicago, but should the South become alarmed for the safety of their slave property in that city, it will do much to divert it. Chicago will be avoided as Cincinnati now is by a majority of Southern men." During the campaign of 1841 the Abolitionists endeavored to make the strongest showing possible. A petition calling for a public meeting of Abolitionists was signed by thirty-eight of that party residing in Chicago and vicinity. The *American*, which was bitterly opposed to the proceedings of the Abolitionists, gave the following notice on August 5:

"The result shows the small potato nature of political Abolitionism—only thirty-four Liberty tickets were polled, notwithstanding the most desperate electioneering. Never did we see more zealous and devoted canvassers than the few Whig Abolitionists who attended the polls as a committee of special vigilance. They offered their tickets to strangers with the most brazen assurance. They even submitted with a good grace to the jeers of the bystanders. . . . But where were those cunning dogs—the Locofoco Abolitionists? Some few of them voted the Abolition ticket to keep up appearances and get their Whig brethren into a trap. . . . The red hot political Abolitionists in this city are said to be about sixty. They are, we understood, about equally divided in politics, viz.: goats or Locofoco Abolitionists, and sheep or Whig Abolitionists. About election day the goats always scramble away and the silly sheep are left to their fate. . . . There are many in this community who entertain opinions adverse to slavery, but there are very few who join in the treasonable practice of voting for a ticket opposed to the Constitution of the United States."

The growth of Abolitionism in Cook county was very rapid from 1840 to 1846. Late in 1845 a petition was circulated and signed by over 1,000 persons asking the Legislature to repeal the "black laws of Illinois." Instead of complying with the petition the Legislature, in the language of the *Chicago Democrat*, "not only left those laws as they were but added another chapter to the catalogue more outrageous and revolting than any which had preceded it." During 1845 the colored population of Chicago nearly doubled. This led the *Democrat* to observe that the Abolitionists must be doing a good business about these days." In October, 1846, two runaway slaves were pursued to this city, arrested by the agent of the owner and taken before Justice Kercheval to be dealt with according to law. While there they were rescued by negroes and Abolitionists to the number of several hundred. The officers were overpowered and

the fugitives were freed. At a large Democratic mass meeting in April, 1848, resolutions declaring the Democracy of Chicago opposed to the extension of slavery were passed. The resolutions were severe in their restrictions upon the idea of extending slavery to the new territories. In February, 1848, a negro who had lately arrived in Chicago was seized by the colored people, conveyed to the lake shore and publicly whipped. He was suspected of coming to Chicago for the purpose of revealing here the presence of runaway slaves. The offenders were arrested and fined. Rev. James Mitchell, who kept in his family as servants two colored girls, was prosecuted for harboring runaway slaves, but was promptly exonerated. His attorney was Isaac N. Arnold; Grant Goodrich appeared for the prosecutor. Late in May, 1848, a free colored man of this city was kidnapped by several slave catchers and spirited out of the city. A posse was sent in pursuit, but the colored man succeeded in effecting his escape and returned to the city. The kidnappers, Field and Thurston, were committed by Justice Rucker on the charge of kidnapping. They were released by a writ of habeas corpus. At this time the Yancy house was the aristocratic hotel of the colored people of Chicago; there they held their consultations and formulated their plans to prevent all rescues of fugitive slaves. It should be said that the *Democrat* edited by John Wentworth helped more than any other power in Northern Illinois to restrict the extension of slavery, render odious the fugitive slave law and assist by every means in its power the escape of fugitive slaves. Wentworth, himself, opposed any interference with slavery as it then existed, but used as a motto in his paper, "no more slave territory." That was the cry of the Whigs in 1847-48 and in that respect Wentworth although a staunch Democrat stood with the Whigs of the North. An article which appeared in a St. Louis paper and spoke of a drove of negroes and described them in detail like a herd of black cattle kindled the wrath of the Abolitionists and opponents of Chicago. The following resolutions were adopted at the Industrial convention, which assembled here on June 6, 1850:

Resolved, That as a moral, social and political evil slavery cannot exist without inevitably producing the destruction of the nation which permits it. It is therefore an absurd and impious mockery of Jehovah and of his inevitable decrees to flatter ourselves that we can perpetuate the joint existence of slavery and freedom.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the further extension of slavery and view with abhorrence the idea that to satisfy the South and to secure the perpetuation of the Federal Union, the people of the United States must agree that the slave power and the free power shall be held in equilibrium by the admission with equal or proportional pace of slave and free states; or that the slave as well as the free area shall be extended; neither if it were attempted could a basis of this kind ever support a union of Republics, for so long as

Divine justice exists slavery can never be a bond of union and of freedom.

Resolved, That greatly as we favor all Constitutional legislative provisos against the further extension of slavery into territories now free, yet the most sure proviso against slavery extension and all unjust servitude, is a free land proviso, securing homes to all, prohibiting the further sale of public lands, recognizing and guaranteeing the unbought, natural, and inalienable right of man to a home on earth, and limiting the amount of land that any one person or company may hereafter obtain title to, so as eventually to abolish and for the future prevent the undue monopoly of land by the few.

Resolved, That factory lords, land lords, bankers, speculators and usurers in the North may and do advocate slavery non-extension, while they hold their fellow men under oppressive, and ruinous conditions of service, but the free land proviso would everywhere on the cotton plantations of the South and in the Cotton factories of the North, unite all lovers of freedom and humanity against all haters of freedom and humanity, and would strip the question of liberty of all prejudices resulting from sectional and partial agitation."

The above resolutions were reported by H. H. Van Arminge, and on motion of C. T. Gaston they were referred to a select committee consisting of J. K. Ingalls of New York, Jeriel Root of Illinois and Edward Daniels of Wisconsin. The following resolution was adopted separately, *Resolved*, That woman's rights are the same as those of men on all subjects including rights to liberty, property, self-government, the elective franchise, and eligibility to office." The fundamental principles set forth alluringly at this convention were largely socialistic and anticipated many of the reforms of late years.

In October, 1850, the colored people assembled at the African Methodist Episcopal church on Wells street and formed a Liberty association composed of people of color or of African descent; they denounced the recently passed fugitive slave law. The entire colored population of the city joined the association and made every preparation to resist to the utmost the execution of that law. More than a dozen meetings were held in Cook county for the purpose of resistance. At one of these meetings Senator Douglas attempted to force upon the people the passage of resolutions submissive to the law. One of his greatest speeches was delivered on this occasion—October 23, 1850. The day before the one on which Senator Douglas spoke the City Council adopted resolutions denouncing the passage of the fugitive slave law. One of the resolutions was as follows:

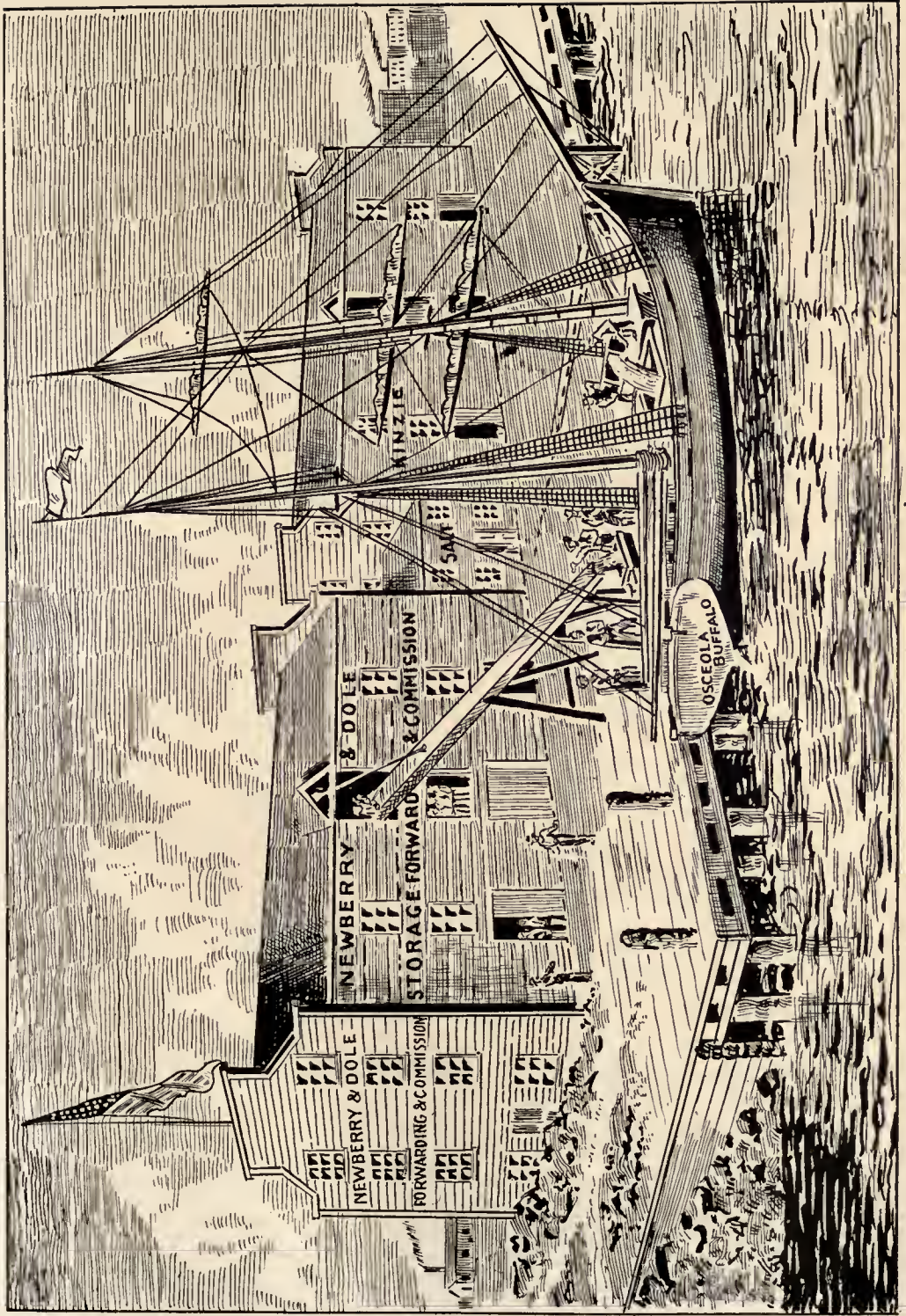
Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the free states, who aided and assisted in the passage of this infamous law and those who basely sneaked away from their seats and therefore evaded the question, richly merit the reproach of all

lovers of freedom and are fit only to be ranked with the traitors, Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his Lord and Master for thirty pieces of silver."

The aldermen who voted in favor of the resolutions denouncing the law were Milliken, Lloyd, Sherwood, Foss, Throop, Sherman, Richards, Brady and Dodge. Those who voted against the resolutions were Page and Williams. The passage of the law was denounced in the severest terms. The next day Senator Douglas in his speech assumed that he and Senator Shields were meant in the resolutions above where the Council spoke of Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot. He skillfully, adroitly and sarcastically answered the resolutions of the Council. He made the strong point that the resolutions of the Council amounted to open nullification of an existing national law, but his answer was unsatisfactory to the opponents of slavery in this vicinity.

Upon the passage of the fugitive slave law George W. Meeker was appointed commissioner for the commitment of fugitive slaves under the law. Mr. Wentworth in the *Democrat* said: "we had thought that in the whole city no one could be found whose sense of justice and humanity and all those feelings that designate the man were so blunted as to accept such an appointment, but it seems we were mistaken." During October and November, 1850, the colored population of Chicago underwent a period of great excitement. Numerous agents of owners were here to identify colored property. The African Methodist Episcopal church on Clark street lost nearly half its membership owing to their sudden and precipitate flight for Canada. A colored barber named Jackson was horrified one day to see his master enter the shop to be shaved. Jackson promptly evacuated and in the end managed to escape capture. Mr. Wentworth said in the *Democrat* of November 16, "There should be at least a regiment of troops sent to this city at once by Mr. Fillmore. They are absolutely necessary to enforce the late fugitive slave law. There are several hundred negroes in our city, every one of whom might be arrested and sent South under the late law if there was only a regiment of troops here to assist the catchers. A single company could do no good. Nothing but a regiment will answer for Chicago." During the exodus of the negroes Orrington Lunt, N. C. Holden, William H. Taylor and Thomas Richmond were a committee of the Abolitionists to raise provisions, clothing, etc., for the colored people thus forced to leave their homes. Old clothing partially worn was especially solicited by order of the committee.

The old Anti-Slavery society seems to have died out, because in December, 1850, another was organized at a public meeting of which Sylvester Lind was chairman and James McClellan, Jr., secretary. Among those who took active part in this meeting were Z. Eastman, Rev. A. St. Clair, L. C. P. Freer and James Curtiss. The residents of Chicago who desired to curry favor with the South and



FIRST SHIPMENT OF GRAIN FROM CHICAGO'S FIRST DOCK, 1839

with the administration made it a point to assist in the capture of fugitive slaves by their masters. This led to numerous sharp clashes between them and the Abolitionists. Friends of the South endeavored to make political capital by recapturing fugitives. In June, 1851, they captured a negro fugitive while passing through this city on his way to Canada, put him in irons and publicly conveyed him in a carriage to jail. The *Democrat* said: "Nabbing a negro was not enough; it must be done so as to outrage public decency in broad daylight. He must be gagged in this city. He must be thrown into a carriage like a stick of wood in the presence of women and children and hurried off, as if in this peaceable community there would be an effort to rescue anybody from a legal officer." This negro, Moses Johnson, was taken to the United States court room and there guarded by many special constables. In spite of the fact that no demonstrations looking to the rescue of the negro were made the militia was called out. The *Democrat* said: "But the insult and outrage did not stop here. The troops when called out were insulted and were not asked to guard the negro or the court, but were left to march around and overawe the people if possible." The *Tribune*, although one of the strongest against slavery and in favor of free soil, disapproved any attempt to rescue the negro. The *Western Citizen*, the organ of the Abolitionists at Chicago and edited by Z. Eastman, favored strenuous action to prevent the negro from being "kidnapped." He was claimed by Crawford E. Smith, of Lafayette, Missouri, who was represented here by an agent. It was decided to make this a test case. The claimant was represented by Z. T. Fleshman, Ebenezer Peck, B. S. Morris, and A. W. Windett and the colored man was represented by George Manierre, E. C. Larned, L. C. P. Freer, Calvin DeWolf and others. The courtroom could not hold one-tenth of those who wished to hear the trial. The negro was arrested on June 3 and brought to trial the same day. The overseer of the owner identified the negro fugitive. The *Democrat* under the personal influence and ability of John Wentworth did everything in its power to defeat the claimant and free the negro. At the trial the case really hinged on the identification of the fugitive and this in turn rested with Commissioner Meeker. The points made by the defense were as follows: First, that the record to prove the escape and servitude was invalid; second, it did not show that the negro described was a slave and owed servitude; third, the record described the slave as copper-colored, while the defendant was black. The defense ably conducted prevailed and the commissioner discharged the fugitive. The *Democrat* of June 7 said: "No sooner had the commissioner pronounced the words 'I discharge the defendant,' than a shout arose which shook the building. The fugitive was snatched from the hands of the officers and was in the street and in a wagon hurried off by the crowd in a shorter space of time than it takes to tell it." The *Democrat* also said: "The agent

of the owner narrowly escaped chastisement from the crowd in the street as he passed from the courtroom. He was saluted with hisses and groans and thought it best to make himself scarce as quickly as possible." The trial took place in the Swedenborgian Church. The *Democrat* of June 6 further said: "The speech of Mr. Larned for the defense was a brilliant one, every way worthy of his reputation, and is considered one of the most splendid efforts ever made in this city. . . . Mr. Fleshman, for the owner, has conducted the case remarkably well. . . . For legal ability and research, and for critical analysis and acumen, we have heard the speech of Mr. Manierre for the defense spoken of by members of the bar as an effort that would do abundant credit to a lawyer of the most extended reputation. . . . There is no doubt of the negro's discharge." This action of Commissioner Meeker was bitterly denounced by every pro-slavery advocate in the West. It was referred to for several years as a standing disgrace to Chicago, but the Abolitionists here and the free soil advocates were proud of the record and continued their tactics of every description to defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law. The colored people of Chicago at a public meeting voted to raise means to present to George Manierre and E. C. Larned suitable gifts to reward them for their gratuitous services; silver cups suitably engraved were selected. These two men and also Grant Goodrich and John M. Wilson, who had aided them, were publicly thanked by the colored people of Chicago.

In July, 1851, an educated colored man from Boston, S. R. Ward, lectured on "Inalienable Rights." In September, 1851, at the National Abolition convention in Buffalo, when Gerritt Smith was nominated for president, James H. Collins, of Chicago, was nominated for vice-president; he declined and Charles Durkie, congressman, Racine, Wisconsin, received the nomination. In 1851, a colored man named John Jones succeeded in raising, mostly here, \$800 to be used in purchasing the freedom of his brother in slavery in the South. The *Democratic Press* of November 12, 1852, said: "The vote at the late election in those localities which comprised the Anti-Slavery strength in 1848 proves conclusively that that element in our politics has about expended its force. In the County of Cook, for example, the vote for Mr. Van Buren in 1848 was 2,120—being 512 over the vote for Taylor and 598 over the vote for Cass. In 1852 the vote for John P. Hale was 793, being 2,974 less than that of Mr. Pierce and 1,296 less than that of Gen. Scott. . . . The vote has been reduced down to near the level of what it was before the days of the Wilmot Proviso."

Late in 1852 Judge John Pearson was the colonization agent here. In December, 1852, the colored citizens of Chicago held a mass meeting to consider the "disabilities which the state laws imposed upon them." The colored speakers were named Jones and Johnson. In February, 1853, the Legislature still further strengthened the

laws against the settlement in Illinois of free colored persons. During the debate on the bill Mr. Judd then in the Senate moved to amend the title so that it would read "A bill to establish slavery in Illinois." The entire representation in the Legislature from Cook county voted against the bill. One of the newspapers here said, "we should like to see the man that would mount the auctioneer's block in this town and sell a freeman to the highest bidder and we should like to see the bidder." In November, 1853, the colored people polled 245 votes in this congressional district. To a state convention of the colored people Cook county sent twenty representatives. In September, 1854, a colored man named William Turner was seized near Wells and Jackson streets by three white men who claimed to represent the owner; but he broke away and ran, one of them firing at him without hitting him. In a moment a large crowd of his friends gathered, whereupon the three white men were arrested and jailed on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon and attempt to kidnap. A large crowd gathered at the trial. The three men were bound over by Justice DeWolf. The *Democratic Press* said: "Knowing the light in which slave hunting is regarded in this portion of the state it is not a little remarkable that men can be found of sufficient temerity to undertake it without authority of law and the requisite proofs in broad daylight and in a thickly settled part of the city. Every such effort cannot but result in failure and the parties making it may deem themselves fortunate in getting off as easily as those did yesterday."

At the Abolition convention held in Ottawa, May, 1853, twelve citizens of Chicago were appointed as a state board to advance the interests of the Abolition party in Illinois. As a matter of fact the passage of the negro bill, so-called, by the Legislature in 1852-3, was important because it led to the reorganization of the Abolition party in Illinois. From 1848 to 1852 the party had remained comparatively quiet in this state, but the act of the Legislature prohibiting free colored people from settling in Illinois again roused that party into action. The *Western Citizen* was the state organ of the Abolitionists; it was issued in this city. Late in 1853 a large convention of the colored people of the state was held here. One John Jones of Chicago presided. They adopted resolutions denouncing slavery, criticising clergymen who did not work against it, asserted that the fugitive slave law was an outrage, and that the "black law" of Illinois was unbearable. Letters from Horace Mann, Cassius M. Clay, William H. Seward, Horace Greeley, David P. Brown and Charles Durkie were read. Speeches by A. H. Richardson, White of Galena and Rev. Byrd Parker, colored, of Chicago were made. On the second day of the convention Fred Douglas addressed the assemblage at Warner's hall. Later he stumped the state in the interests of the Abolition party.

In September, 1854, Henry Dwight of New Haven, Connecticut,

representing the Kansas Emigrant society, came here for the purpose of forming a branch organization. The *Democratic Press* said: "There is but one feeling we believe among the people, and that is that in spite of the machination of corrupt politicians this territory consecrated by our fathers to freedom shall be free." He referred to Kansas and Nebraska. In July, 1854, Cassius M. Clay lectured before the Young Men's association. He declared that Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was a "fair and equitable demonstration of slavery as it exists." He further said, "in Kentucky in the Green river country I have seen a man surrounded by a gang of dogs, trained and kept to track and run down a fugitive slave. But recently a gentleman from Georgia informed me that a pack of dogs which had been trained to follow runaway slaves had been sold in his state for \$1,100." In December, 1854, there were in the hands of the United States Marshal, Col. Harry Wilton, warrants for the arrest of four fugitive slaves. Anticipating trouble, he had succeeded in having ordered out two militia companies, the Light Guards under Lieutenant Harding and Company A, National Guards under Captain Shirley. Soon the city was astir. Judge Rucker announced that the United States marshal had no power to order out the state militia, whereupon the two companies dispersed. The marshal made no attempt thereafter to execute the warrants. However, the runaway slaves taking alarm started for Canada. The *Democratic Press* of December 9 said: "We have known of many attempts being made to take fugitives away from Chicago, but we have yet to learn the first instance in which the thing has been done." "Dr. Dyer at this time was a very active Abolitionist. He assisted many runaways to reach Canada. On one occasion a Kentuckian expressing himself too pointedly in favor of slavery was publicly caned by the pugilistic doctor. For this act he was widely congratulated and was presented with a gold-headed cane suitably inscribed. At this time the St. Louis and other Southern newspapers declared that the fugitive slave law was wholly inoperative in Chicago. Southern men were advised not to come here with their slaves.

It was true that many here who denounced Abolitionism and Abolitionists were also opposed actively to slave hunting and slave catching. They opposed the fugitive slave law, opposed the extension of slave territory, but objected to any interference with slavery where it already existed. The *Democratic Press* asked: "Would the editor of the St. Louis *Republican* engage in the business of slave catching? Would ninety-nine hundredths of the readers of that print do so? No, they would shrink from it as they would shrink from a leper. So do the great mass of the citizens of Chicago. No earthly power can make slave catchers of our people. Ten thousand fugitive slave laws cannot do it. Such is the general sentiment here." In March, 1855, a Kansas Aid society was organized in

this city, Messrs. Goodman, Chapman, High, Slater and Sloat were appointed a committee to set the organization in operation. In April, 1855, the Kansas Scotch Free Settlement society was organized in this city with George Leslie as secretary. The object of these societies was to raise men who were willing to become settlers of Kansas. Early in 1856 public meetings denouncing the decision in the Dred Scott case were held in this county. At this time it was discovered that several policemen were guilty of slave catching. One of them attempted to arrest a colored man passing through Chicago to Canada, but soon learned that he could not do it owing to the sentiment of the people and open opposition to any such step. In March the *Democratic Press* said: "Hundreds are now passing through this city every week for Kansas to be on the ground in the territory at the opening of spring. In 1856 Chicago people contributed about half the money to purchase Aunt Sally, a slave held in Alabama, the mother of Rev. Williams, a colored pastor of a church in Detroit. In January, 1857, at the State Colonization society convention held in Springfield, Shelby M. Cullom and Abraham Lincoln represented their respective counties. J. L. Scripps of Chicago was one of the vice-presidents. In July, 1857, in a suit by a colored man for assault and battery, the court overruled the plea of the non-citizenship of the defense. In August, 1857, several negro catchers arrived here and applied for help to the lieutenant of police but were refused. One of them asked: "Shan't I want some help to get the two boys away from the city?" The officer answered, "Well, I rather guess you will." The negroes remained in Chicago.

In September, 1857, a Southerner from Alabama attempted to carry off a colored boy, but was roughly handled by the colored people who set the boy free. A mass meeting of the colored citizens held on November 18, 1857, denounced in the severest terms the course of Senator Douglas on the slavery question. In the fall of 1857, while a negro congregation were baptizing some of their would-be members at the Illinois Central basin on the lake front, a crowd of roughs broke up the meeting amid great confusion. About this time a colored woman who was being taken from Canada to St. Louis was stopped in this city and freed, greatly to the indignation of her owner.

Late in August, 1859, seven colored fugitives, two women and five men, who were being rapidly pursued by their owners, were assisted through Chicago on their way to Canada. About three weeks before two colored men from near New Orleans had also passed through Chicago, bound for Detroit. In the southern part of Illinois were organized bands of slave catchers. They attempted to invade Chicago, but were warned with emphasis to stay away. In October, 1859, the Northwestern Christian Anti-Slavery convention, one of the largest assemblages of its kind in the West, was

convened here. The resolutions which were adopted covered every phase of the slavery question and were pronounced in opposition to any extension of that institution and to the execution of the fugitive slave law. At this convention a large sum was raised to purchase the freedom of a certain colored person. The *Press and Tribune* of November 19, 1859, said:

"The Underground Railway in Operation.—On Thursday night the Underground Railroad train arrived here with thirty passengers, five from the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia, twelve from Kentucky, and thirteen from Missouri. The thirteen from Missouri were sold to go down the river the very day they started. They are now all safe in Canada. A stalwart six-footer and a Sharp's rifle were the only guards."

It should be stated in this connection that the municipal court records of Chicago at that date are full of cases of small crimes committed by the colored population. In proportion to numbers the crimes thus committed by them seem greatly to outnumber those committed by white offenders. It is difficult to ascertain why this state of affairs existed. Perhaps the colored people were so discriminated against in labor circles that they were forced to steal in order to live.

In December, 1859, eight citizens of Ottawa were indicted by the United States Grand Jury for violating the fugitive slave law in rescuing Jim Gray from Southern claimants. Four of the principals, John Hossack, James Stout, Dr. Joseph Stout and Claudius B. King were brought to Chicago and put in jail. The Abolitionists proceeded to make martyrs of these men. The best lawyers of Chicago volunteered to defend them. In January, 1860, these men addressed the following letter to the editors of the *Ottawa Republican*: "We wish through the medium of your paper to inform the citizens of Ottawa that as humiliating and formidable as this prison life would seem under any other circumstances, to us it is rendered quite tolerable by the sympathy expressed by the liberty-loving people of Chicago. We wish to bear testimony to you of the capacious souls—first of our custodians, then of sheriff John Gray and the jailor, John Haskins; next of the bar; next of the editors; then of the citizens; and last but not least of the ladies. To our wives and children we would say, be of good cheer—the day is not far distant when we hope we shall be released from these bonds. Chicago is a large place, and could it be otherwise, where such big hearts abide." The *Press and Tribune* of January 4 sympathetically said: "Let our citizens remember that prominent citizens of a sister city are in our jail charged with interfering with the return of the fugitive slave "Jim" to his master. We have need to utter no suggestions." At the trial which was largely attended Hossack was sentenced to ten days imprisonment and a fine of \$100, Joseph Stout to ten days imprisonment and a fine of \$50 and Claudius B. King to one day's

imprisonment and \$10 fine. The total expenses to the defendants were about \$1,600. Every dollar of this was raised by subscription in Ottawa and Chicago. In 1859 and 1860 negro catchers were particularly active in this locality. The *Press and Tribune* said: "The goodly number of fine fat chattels most provokingly free about this vicinity, and their market value down the river, are two circumstances that are constantly inviting the scant moral sense of the 'nigger stealers.' Almost every week attempts are made in the direction of the ultimatum—the conversion of these chattels into cash."

Almost every device conceivable was resorted to by the catchers to effect their object. On one occasion a hackman was offered \$50 if he would convey four passengers (colored) to a railway station thirty miles from Chicago. The plan was to drug the negroes. The hackman refused. On another occasion a negro named Bill was loaded into a wagon and carried off a considerable distance before he recovered and escaped. It was shown that he had been overpowered with chloroform purchased at Buck & Rayner's drug store. A contract agreeing to pay \$500 when Bill and his two children Andrew and Martha were delivered in St. Louis was found upon the person of one of the abductors. The colored people of Chicago on August 1, 1860, celebrated Emancipation Day of the West Indies. In November, 1860, Stephen F. Nucholls of Nebraska came here to re-capture his slave Eliza Grayson. He called upon Deputy Sheriff George Anderson to assist him, but that officer refused and assisted the woman to escape. Nucholls thereupon demanded \$800 payment from Anderson for the loss of the slave. The *Tribune* of December 20, 1860, said, "Look out for him—a long, shabby fellow, a large operator in running off niggers is in town. He has come to save the Union probably by pocketing the profits of a kidnapping job. If what we hear is true, no man in the state has operated more successfully in this way. A party from Texas accompanies him and their sublime mission may be imaginable."

In January, 1860, two colored men and three colored women from a plantation near Jackson, Mississippi, were passed through Chicago in charge of the Underground Railroad bound for Canada. In May, 1860, a colored man, James Mann, raised a balance of \$220 here to free his son then in slavery in Virginia. Previous to this he had paid \$2,400 for himself, wife and two other children. In 1860 the colored people established a circulating library and asked for a colored school.

In the case of Eliza Grayson the grand jury indicted white residents of Chicago for participating in her escape. Among them were Deputy Sheriff Anderson, Justice Calvin DeWolf, Chancellor L. Jenks and J. H. Williams. All gave bail in the sum of \$2,500 each. In the end they received but a nominal punishment.

In July, 1859, it was remarked that a colored man named William Turner had come back to Chicago as the agent of Southern owners to assist in identifying and recapturing their runaway slaves. The colored people made such hostile demonstrations toward him that at his own request he was placed in jail. About this time it transpired that white detectives of Chicago were really kidnappers of colored people. Among them were Charles Noyes and Charles W. Smith. They succeeded in decoying three colored men to a car which had been chartered from the Illinois Central Railway company and were conveyed to St. Louis and delivered to their owner. It was afterward learned that they were beaten nearly to death and that Noyes and his associates had been paid more than \$1,000 for their services. Noyes managed to escape, but afterward committed a crime in New York for which he was punished. Upon the outbreak of the Rebellion Southern men who had lost slaves made desperate efforts to recapture them before the progress of the war should prevent. Chicago was visited late in 1860 and early in 1861 by more than a dozen agents of owners from the South. The *Tribune* of April, 1861, said: "There was a general stampede yesterday among the fugitive slaves harbored and residing in this city, and within a day or two, hundreds of them will have left for Canada, a course we advise to all who cannot make up their minds to save their country by going back to their masters." . . . "The city is overrun with slave owners and manhunters. The most extraordinary excitement prevails among our colored people and within the past few days hundreds of fugitives, some of them long residents here, have found safety in the British dominions. Some of these have left their homes here under circumstances of peculiar hardship, but the hunter of human flesh was upon them. In some cases most narrowly was capture evaded. On Thursday a mother and her young children were concealed under a heap of manure in the rear of a barn on Buffalo street in this city, when the master of the mother was turning over the hay in the hope of finding them there. . . . We object to a Federal office-holder under Abraham Lincoln surpassing in zealous manhunting all his predecessors in office. There is a distinction between doing one's painful duty under the law and making that duty a delight, and yet the latter has been chosen by Mr. Jones."

"There has been an immense state of excitement among the colored people generally, as a class our most quiet citizens, and the actual presence of numerous slave hunters in town and the knowledge that several writs were in the officers' hands has created a perfect stampede among the numerous fugitives resident here. Within the week ending with Sunday last nearly three hundred colored people from this city have sought refuge in Canada. We give the above figures on the best authority as the outside limit for the reason that the number is greatly exaggerated by rumors

and accounts rife about town. All through last week they left in parties of from four to twelve or fifteen, quietly and without attracting attention. They went by the regular trains and generally at second-class fares. There was, however, a large share of those for whom an early departure was deemed prudent who were still in town when the week closed.

"A party of thirty were concealed for several days in the hold of a schooner whose destination was the other side of the lake. Sunday came and found upwards of one hundred pressing and anxious to go, for whose transportation late in the week preparations were made in the contract with the Michigan Southern railroad to take them through to Detroit in freight caboose cars at an average of \$2 apiece. Sunday was made memorable by such an exodus as no city in the United States ever saw before. While the church bells were calling our congregations to praise and prayer, the same was a signal for a great gathering at the Baptist church on the corner of Buffalo street near Edina place, most remarkable in its character. The house, a neat structure erected by our colored residents, was densely packed. The services were impressive and deeply affecting. The occasion was to be the farewell of one hundred and fifteen who were to leave by the train for Canada."

L. C. P. Freer, who was very active in assisting the slaves to escape, issued the following notice in April, 1861: "To the late Liberty Guard: The new United States marshal is inaugurating a reign of terror among our colored population. Do you wish to take any steps in the matter? If you do, you are invited to meet at my office, 51 Clark street, at half past 7 o'clock this evening. No ones but live men are invited."

It was declared by the newspapers at this time that secession sympathizers were arranging to arrest a fugitive slave with the expectation that a rescue would be effected. The object was to so kindle the wrath of slave owners of the border slave states that they would join the secession movement. J. R. Jones was United States marshal in the spring of 1861. He arrested a colored man named Harris and delivered him in St. Louis before the people here were aware of the occurrence. He also arrested a colored man, wife and three children and delivered them to their owner in Missouri. He was so active that a mass meeting of the citizens demanded his removal and passed vigorous resolutions in opposition to his course. Among the most active in opposing him were L. C. P. Freer, Philo Carpenter, John Jones, J. F. Temple, Watson V. Coe, Chancellor L. Jenks and Dr. W. H. Kennicot. It was disclosed that the colored man Harris who had been conveyed to St. Louis by Marshal Jones had been betrayed by another colored man named Hayes, who when the facts became known was obliged to flee the city in order to save his life. The *Tribune* investigated the Harris case and announced that Harris was really a free man

and had been abducted. A number of colored men in this city who had assisted the colored man Hayes were fined in small sums. They appealed and Chancellor L. Jenks signed their bonds. In April, 1861, the Baptists of Chicago held an immense anti-slavery meeting. During 1860 and 1861 the colored people of Chicago were guilty of many offenses against the city ordinances. They had established gambling houses and in open defiance of the law continued to conduct the same in spite of the officials. After 1861 all further attempts to recapture runaway slaves were abandoned by Southern owners. The progress of the war prevented the Southerners from recovering their property. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia in 1862 met the warm approbation of the colored people here. In June, 1862, there were polled in this county 994 votes against Section 1 of the negro act, 9,875 votes for Section 2 of the negro act, 9,620 votes for Section 3 of the negro act of the new constitution. When the announcement was received that Lincoln had declared the Emancipation Proclamation should take effect on January 1, 1863, the colored people held a jubilee of a week's duration. The principal services were at Quinn's chapel on Jackson street, on which occasion sixteen colored men enlisted in the Union Army. On January 1, 1863, when the Proclamation went into effect, they likewise held continued and elaborate services to celebrate the important event. In 1862 the colored people started a school of their race, with a white teacher, Theodore J. Ellmore. The first winter the term was six weeks, but during the second winter it lasted six months. It was located at 640 West Lake street. A colored evening school also was conducted. The repeal of the infamous black laws of Illinois in February, 1865, received the plaudits of the colored people here. This was a step for which they had prayed for more than a score of years. The act probably was passed largely in response to an elaborate petition which had been circulated here and uniformly signed by both black and white residents. The petition was taken to the Legislature by John Jones, colored, of this city. After the war the colored people had nothing to prevent their advancement in education, morals and general prosperity.

THE MEXICAN WAR 1846—1848

ASIDE from the companies raised in Cook county for the Black Hawk war and the early militia companies, nothing of a warlike nature occurred until the war with Mexico in 1846-48. In May, 1832, the militia of this vicinity were mustered and Gholson Kercheval served as captain and George W. Dole and John S. C. Hogan as first and second lieutenants. This company did not enter the service, but was supposed to be in readiness for emergencies. During the Black Hawk war Robert Kinzie commanded a company of Pottawatomie scouts. Capt. J. B. Beaubien also commanded a company of militia and a few Indians.

Under the law of 1829 the militia of Illinois was organized. Another law of 1833 provided for the organization of the militia of Cook county. It was provided that they should organize themselves into one regiment of two battalions. Under this law J. B. Beaubien and John Mann were candidates for colonel of the Cook county regiment. At the election held on the Des Plaines river on June 7, 1834, Beaubien was elected colonel "by an almost unanimous vote." The two battalions of this regiment were located as follows: All of Cook county from the Des Plaines river to the Oak Woods and northward was to constitute the first battalion, and all southward of that line was to constitute the second battalion. At that time, of course, Cook county embraced a portion or all of the present Will, Du Page, Lake and McHenry counties. The above election was held at Laughton's tavern, distant about twelve miles from Chicago and near the present Riverside on the Des Plaines. The Cook county regiment came to be called the Sixtieth and later the companies organized at Chicago were usually attached to the same. However, a number of companies organized here acted independently. In 1847 Colonel Beaubien became brigadier general of the Second brigade, Sixth division, Illinois militia, and J. B. F. Russell became colonel. Among the independent companies was the Chicago City Guards, organized in 1839, also the Dragoons, which had been organized before 1839. There was another company called the Washington Guards, organized as early as 1842. The Chicago Cavalry was organized in the spring of 1842. The Montgomery Guards were organized about the same time.

A short time previous to the outbreak of the war with Mexico a public meeting of the citizens, to be held at the courthouse, was called early in January, 1846, by Mayor Garrett. The object was

“to take into consideration the best method of defending our city in case of war.” While war with Mexico had been talked of, the real reason for this call was fear that some trouble with Great Britain might arise in the near future whereby the safety of Chicago might be jeopardized. Upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico and the call of the governor for volunteers immediate steps to raise two companies under Capt. Lyman Mower and Capt. Elisha E. Wells were taken and the companies were ordered to rendezvous at Alton. Another company was promptly raised in Lake precinct of Cook county under the command of William H. Davis, captain. Both of the companies of Captains Mower and Wells were mustered into the service late in June. Mower’s company was assigned to the First regiment under Colonel Hardin, and Wells’ company was assigned to the Second regiment under Colonel Bissell. Both of these regiments were promptly sent to the relief of General Taylor and participated in the battle of Buena Vista and others. Other calls for volunteers spurred Chicago to raise additional companies. One was recruited by Capt. C. C. Sibley and another by Capt. E. B. Bill, both of which joined General Scott and participated in the battles of his campaign. Early in 1847 another company was raised by Capt. T. B. Kenny and another by Capt. William Rogers, and a little later companies were raised by Capts. George W. Cole and James R. Hugunin. Captain Kenny’s company was accepted May 8. Captain Roberts with his company tried to join the regiment under Colonel Hays, but arrived too late and was forced to go independently. The *Democrat* of July 2, 1847, said: “We have raised nine companies and are ready for the tenth. The United States recruiting officers should be here at the Harbor and River convention if soldiers are wanted for Mexico.” Previous to this date three or four companies which had been raised in Cook county were compelled to disband and join miscellaneous commands because their services could not be accepted. The company of Captain Rogers was begun in February, 1847, but the enlistment was so slow that it was not ready until June. It was claimed that the slowness in raising volunteers was owing to the “inexpediency, injustice and inhumanity of the war with Mexico.” Generally the Democrats favored the war and the Whigs opposed it. The opposition of the latter was based upon the fact that the territory to be acquired as a result of the war would be devoted to slavery; thus the South as well as the Northern Democracy favored the war and all who opposed an extension of slavery opposed also the war. The company commanded by Captain Kenny was called the Chicago cavalry. Late in 1847 the company raised by James R. Hugunin took the field. Companies by Captains R. K. Swift and Harvey were raised in 1847. The company under George W. Cole was named the Shields Cadets. Col. R. J. Hamilton was very active in raising recruits for the war.

Captain Harvey's company reached Alton July 14, 1847. A company called the City Guards was organized here in November, 1847, principally by W. D. Danenhower. With the end of the year 1847 the enlistment in Cook county for the war with Mexico was practically ended. The county of Cook furnished a total of about ten companies for the Mexican war—say in all about nine hundred men. In December of that year a peace convention assembled in Chicago and demanded that the ante-bellum status should be adopted. They demanded the immediate cessation of the war and the restoration of former conditions. The *Democrat* argued against the resolutions of the convention, declaring that such a step would be nonsensical. In the issue of December 24 that paper said:

“Call home your troops, Mr. President of the United States! Sheath your sword, General Scott! Drop your heads, trail your arms and sneak out of Mexico, noble veterans, for the Chicago Peace society DEMAND this most peremptory at your hands, and by its potent influence it will enforce its mandate!”

The year 1848 was principally characterized by the return and ceremonious reception of the Mexican volunteers. Numerous militia companies remained as a heritage of the war spirit kindled by the Mexican war. Among the companies organized between that date and the outbreak of the Rebellion were the Montgomery Guards, the German Rifle company, Ringgold Guards, Chicago Hussars, Emmet Guards, Chicago Light Guards, Jackson Guards, Garden City Guards, National Guards, Washington Battery, Chicago Battery, Shields Guards, William Tell Guards, Highland Guards and others. J. B. Beaubien was general of the Cook county militia. In the spring of 1848 the Sixty-third regiment, Illinois militia, was organized at Blue Island with Theodotus Doty as colonel. The Sixty-second regiment of Cook county militia was organized at Wheeling, on the Des Plaines, in 1848, with Joseph Filkins as colonel. J. B. F. Russell continued to be colonel of the First regiment Cook county militia at Chicago. In the spring of 1854 a reunion of the soldiers of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war was held at South Market hall, Chicago; the object was to secure pensions for survivors of those wars. In 1854 Col. W. H. Davis commanded the Sixtieth regiment Illinois militia. In June, 1856, the annual encampment of the state militia was held on the lake shore four miles south of Chicago. The camp grounds afterwards became Camp Douglas at Cottage Grove. Gen. J. B. Beaubien was supreme commander on that occasion. In the spring of 1858, upon the call of volunteers for the war against the Mormons in Utah, several hundred volunteers were raised in Cook county. In April of that year thirty-two recruits were sent to Jefferson barracks, Missouri, thence to be marched to Utah. As a matter of fact a full regiment of Cook county militia for the Utah war was ten-

dered and was refused. It was commanded by S. B. Buckner, colonel, who afterwards surrendered Fort Donelson to General Grant during the Rebellion. Late in the fifties the marvelous performance of the Zouaves under Col. E. E. Ellsworth attracted the attention of the whole country. Their triumphant trip throughout the East was noted by every newspaper in the land. As a whole the Cook county militia were in excellent condition when the Rebellion broke forth.

THE CIVIL WAR 1861—1865

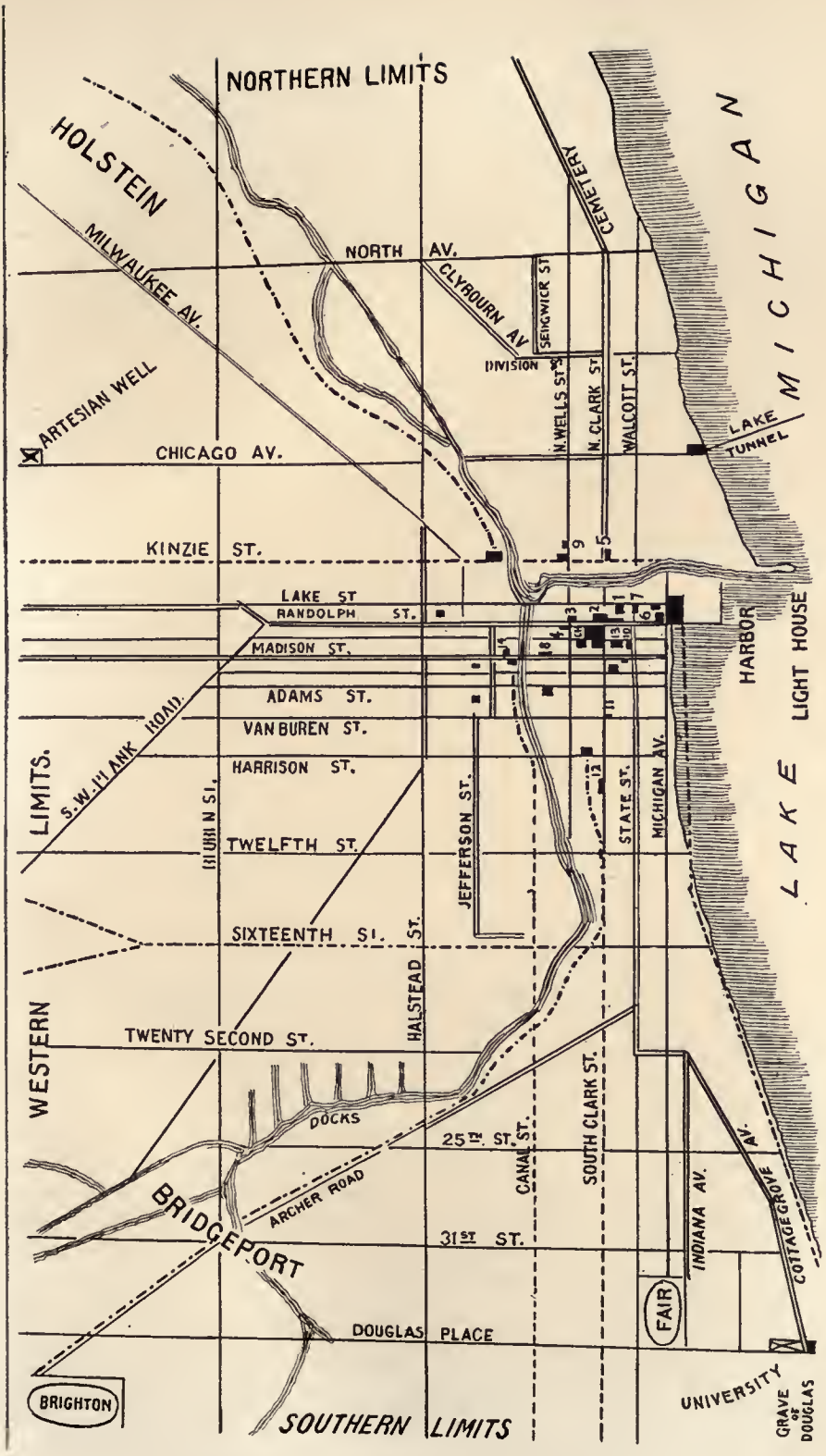
THE election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency in November, 1860, was variously received in this city. Chicago was peculiarly, if not unfortunately, situated at this time and during the entire continuance of the Civil war. Many of its foremost citizens had previously been residents of the slave-holding states—particularly of Virginia and Kentucky—and, as might have been expected, such residents sympathized with the South, decried and denounced Abolitionism, and from the start openly manifested their hostility to the probable restrictive measures of President Lincoln's administration. To them it was not a question of treason or disloyalty, but was one of protest against any interference by the Government with the institutions of the South—particularly slavery. As this interference was menaced, as they thought, by the election of Mr. Lincoln, they opposed his election and combated the views of the Abolitionists and of all who favored the restriction of slavery. Their views were openly expressed, bitter in sentiment and expression, and defiant when Abolition measures were suggested or advocated. This condition of local opinion caused the election of November, 1860, to be one of extreme tension, rendered all the more stringent when it became known that Mr. Lincoln had been elected. To most of the leaders here, strange as it may seem, the entire question was one of politics and expediency. The question of loyalty or treason had not yet confronted the people. The great war none was wise enough to forecast. So Democrats and Republicans contended over the lesser problems of political intrigue, hoping in case of the Democrats to avert the threatened rupture of the Union of the South by conceding their demands, and determined in the case of the Republicans to nullify the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Dred Scott decision and to prevent the threatened nationalization of slavery regardless of consequences.

“At midnight the special dispatches received at this office, and elsewhere given, told the story beyond peradventure that Abraham Lincoln had been elected by the people. The enthusiasm in our streets at the time was something tremendous. The air rang with jubilant shouts. The Wide Awakes were out, led by a splendid band. All was rejoicing and jubilation. Our entire community deserve credit for the eminently peaceable manner in which the immense vote was polled yesterday. There were no fights, few arrests, no rows, and less noise than we have ever witnessed here on much less exciting occasions.”—(*Tribune*, November 7, 1860.)

On November 21, 1860, Mr. Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin arrived and stopped at the Tremont house. They visited the various points of interest and held a public reception at the Tremont house parlors on November 23. It required two and a half hours for the line to pour through the hotel, but Mr. Lincoln shook hands with each individual. At his right stood Mrs. Lincoln and at his left Mr. Hamlin. This was a local event of great prominence—one long to be remembered by the celebrities of Chicago.

The immediate effects at Chicago of the election of Mr. Lincoln were somewhat marked. Soon orders for produce from old and reliable houses of Baltimore and New Orleans were declined unless accompanied with the cash. The secession of South Carolina and one by one of the other Southern states was regarded with direful forebodings by the people of Cook county. The attitude of Mr. Douglas in the United States Senate in December, 1860, particularly in his masterly replies to Wigfall, Iverson and other fire-eating disunionists, was highly praised by all residents here. Coercive measures began to be favored by all Republicans and many Democrats immediately after the secession of South Carolina December 20, 1860. The course of Maj. Robert Anderson in retiring to Fort Sumter late in December, 1860, received the warm approval of local Republicans. It was noted that during the Black Hawk war in 1832 the same Major Anderson had been inspector general of Illinois volunteers and under him had served Capt. Abraham Lincoln; now in 1860 the latter was soon to be commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, while the former was major of the First United States artillery located at the storm center of the Union. Early in the month of January, 1861, the ringing message of Governor Yates to the Legislature kindled the warmest comments.

Late in December, 1860, and early in January, 1861, the *Times* and its supporters here sharply censured Major Anderson for occupying Fort Sumter. The *Tribune* of January 3 in answering said: "We do not cite the *Times* article to prove its sympathy with the disunionists and traitors of South Carolina, because that is well known wherever the paper is read, but to show to what lengths partisan hate and malice may go with impunity in the North." The following call, signed by ninety-six leading citizens, was circulated on January 2: "The citizens of Chicago, without distinction of party, who are in favor of standing by the Constitution and the Union and the enforcement of the laws, are requested to meet at Bryan hall on Saturday evening, January 5, 1861, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation thereto." Bryan hall was crowded at this meeting. S. S. Hayes, a Democrat, presided. Speeches were delivered by S. A. Goodwin, E. C. Larned, S. S. Hayes, William Bross, Henry Waller, E. Van Buren, I. N. Arnold



HORSE RAILWAY LINES 1865

and others. The committee on resolutions were as follows: S. A. Goodwin, W. K. McAllister, J. Lyle King, J. W. Sheahan, E. Van Buren, John C. Rogers, E. C. Larned, A. Van Arman and Digby V. Bell. There was no division of the sentiment to maintain the Union at all hazards. Gen. R. K. Swift presented this resolution, "the reading of which was followed by a perfect whirlwind of applause, the audience almost to a man rising to their feet in a tumult of enthusiasm": "*Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the decisive and patriotic course of Major Anderson at Charleston, and that in him we see the type of the hero of New Orleans."

This meeting of all shades of opinion on the exciting questions of that period was abrupt, violent and difficult to manage. Several wanted radical resolutions, others milder ones, and still others wanted concessions to restore the Union. The following was proposed: "*Resolved*, That while we disapprove and denounce all legislative or individual action calculated to impair or infringe upon the constitutional rights of the people of any section of the Union, we have neither compromise nor concession to offer disunionists arrayed in open rebellion to the Government, or their aiders or abettors." This was too severe to suit sympathizers with the South. All violent resolutions were rejected. The resolutions reported by the special committee were adopted. They declared: 1. That the Union must be preserved; 2. The right to secede was denied; 3. Federal laws must be enforced if necessary; 4. Peaceable measures should be exhausted before the sword was drawn; 5. There should be an honorable and constitutional settlement of the slavery question; 6. The action of Major Anderson was endorsed; 7. All differences between the North and South should be adjusted in a spirit of fairness. The resolution most vehemently objected to was as follows: "That whatever their difficulties may be (differences between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union), they will only be aggravated by a dissolution of the Union; and that men of all political parties in both sections of the country should be ready to make great concessions to restore peace and harmony between the different sections of the country."

The *Tribune* of January 8 said: "Had the meeting at Bryan hall on Saturday night last contented itself with the solemn declaration that the 'Union must and shall be preserved' and that 'the laws must be enforced at whatever cost and by the whole power of the Nation,' its action would have received the unqualified indorsement of the people not only of this city but of the whole Northwest, and the moral effect could not have been otherwise than good. In going farther than this, the good that might have been done was wholly defeated, and the whole moral effect of the meeting was to the encouragement of treason and secession. . . . It is due to many who participated in the meeting at Bryan hall to say that they were misled as to the real force of the resolution pledging

to a willingness to make 'large concessions.' . . . The *Tribune* has only words of denunciation for any resolution or scheme that contemplates the surrender of one iota of the principles on which the late Republican triumph was achieved. The day of compromise has gone by. To make concessions in the face of treason and of threats is both dastardly and unpatriotic."

Dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the Bryan hall meeting continued to grow until another, of all persons "opposed to great concessions to the disunionists," was called. The "great concessions" resolution was written by E. C. Larned with the conscientious design of uniting all partisans to support Lincoln's administration in quelling the rebellion and saving the Union. While it was not satisfactory, the general effect here and throughout the state was conciliatory, quieting and therefore good. In the end, however, the sentiment of "no concessions to the slave power" prevailed here. J. K. C. Forrest openly, defiantly and eloquently opposed any concessions, and was the spokesman of hundreds of the best citizens. On the other hand S. S. Hayes and a large delegation favored the concession resolution. The proclamation of Mayor Wentworth to observe January 8 (Jackson's day) as a day of demonstration to approve the course of Major Anderson was recognized by the whole city. The flag was flung out everywhere, salutes were fired, and the militia companies paraded.

On January 14, 1861, a big meeting was called "to set the people right on the 'great concession' question," as it was called. Judge George Manierre presided and opened the proceedings with a strong speech in favor of maintaining the Union—with force if necessary. Grant Goodrich, William Bross, Gen. R. K. Swift, I. N. Arnold, J. W. Waughop, Van H. Higgins, J. K. C. Forrest, A. Huntington, S. B. Perry and A. D. Bradley were appointed a committee on resolutions. While they were being prepared, eloquent and loyal speeches were delivered by I. N. Arnold, John Lyle King, Grant Goodrich, A. D. Bradley, John Wentworth and others. Three of the resolutions presented and adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That the Federal Government is a government of the people and not a compact between individual states; that as the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, secession or nullification is revolution and treason.

Resolved, That while we disapprove and denounce all legislative or individual action calculated to impair or infringe the Constitutional rights of any section of the Union, we have neither compromise nor concession to offer disunionists arrayed with arms in their hands in open rebellion against the Government, or their aiders or abettors.

Resolved, That we will maintain the flag of our country, that it shall remain the flag of the whole country, and that not a star shall be torn from it, neither by secession, rebellion or aggression."

The *Tribune* of January 15 said: "No one could have witnessed the vociferous and almost ravenous enthusiasm with which the stars and stripes were greeted at the immense Union meeting in Metropolitan hall last evening without believing that the men of Chicago are ready to follow their nation's flag into the most trying scenes that ever beset the pathway of a high and righteous patriotism. It was tumultuous and prolonged, rising and swelling like the waves in angry weather."

On January 24, 1861, the Democrats held a large meeting at North Market hall. Richard T. Merrick presided. Among the speakers were W. C. Goudy, Charles C. Cameron, T. Benton Taylor, M. F. Tuley, Robert S. Blackwell and Charles M. Willard. All shades of opinion concerning the state of the Union were expressed. The meeting endorsed the resolutions adopted by the recent Democratic state convention at Springfield, among which was the solemn declaration that a state had not the right to secede from the Union, but if it did the Government could not prevent it. The most of the speakers favored conciliation and compromise. Strong resolutions to suppress the rebellion, offered by Charles S. Cameron, were defeated by this meeting. This was one of the first Copperhead movements here.

On January 25, 1861, a big meeting was called at Metropolitan hall by 168 young men under the age of 30 years, "for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for the organization of the young men of the county in defence of the Constitution and the Union as they are." L. H. Davis presided. The committee on resolutions were as follows: Horace White, G. A. Forsyth, J. O. Parker, G. W. Whittle, W. H. Blodgett, J. W. Merrill, C. T. Scammon, D. L. Leiter, W. S. Cadman, G. P. Williams and H. D. French. Several sets of resolutions, all fervent, strong and loyal, were adopted. The C. S. Cameron resolutions which had been defeated at the Democratic meeting the night before were adopted amid roars of applause by the young men.

"The meeting of the young men at Metropolitan hall last evening was overwhelming in numbers and uproarious in enthusiasm. The boys were out in full force and had a jolly season of speeches, resolutions, songs and cheers. Every patriotic allusion to the stars and stripes and every determined expression of adherence to the Constitution as it is elicited irrepressible applause."—(*Tribune*, January 26, 1861.)

The young men's meeting adjourned to reassemble on January 29. The enthusiasm was even stronger than before. Excellent resolutions to uphold the Union were passed amid tumultuous cheers. One was as follows: "*Resolved*, That we young men of Chicago do hereby tender our personal services to the Governor of Illinois, whenever in the judgment of the President and Congress of the United States it may be necessary to call for volunteers to aid

in vindicating the Constitution, executing the laws and maintaining the Union exactly as our fathers established it."

On February 4, 1861, the reception here of the unfounded rumor that Major Anderson in Fort Sumter had been reinforced occasioned much excitement and enthusiasm. Upon the receipt of this rumor the value of Southern and other stocks declined heavily in New York and in Chicago; exchange and gold advanced. The *Tribune* from the start took a radical Union course, while the *Times* assumed an ultra Southern view. The *Times* in January and February sharply criticised Douglas for his course in Congress in opposing the rebels. The *Post* was the organ of the Douglas wing of the Democracy. The *Journal* was Republican, but less radical than the *Tribune*. The *Staats Zeitung* was thoroughly loyal, as indeed were the Cook county Germans generally. As a whole the Irish favored Democracy, and many of them took the *Times* and imbibed its Southern views. As might have been expected, Chicago's trade with the South as a whole and with New Orleans in particular was almost wholly cut off. This occasioned strenuous complaint from business men here who suffered thereby and who were unable or unwilling to look beyond mere commercialism. Finally they issued the following call: "We, the undersigned Republicans of the city of Chicago, who have heretofore left all political matters to politicians and editors (who we think have more or less always misrepresented us), deeming it high time and highly important that a meeting be called to have a fair expression on the political differences that now distract and divide the country, do call a meeting on February 13, 1861, at Bryan hall." This was really a movement against the strong course of the coercionists and in favor of concession and conciliation. Many of the packers and wholesalers whose trade had been injured were concerned in this call. Their minds were more on Mammon than on the Union. The meeting was held, and resolutions deploring the distracted state of the country and recommending conciliation were adopted.

As a matter of fact this was a period of change in principle. The political standards of the past were thrown down. A revolution in thought swept the country. There were the Abolitionists who were determined to destroy slavery at any cost. Then came the radical Republicans who cried, Save the Union and restrict slavery! Other Republicans and the Douglas branch of the Democracy cried, Save the Union and leave slavery as it is! Another branch of the Democracy declared that the South should not be coerced and could dissolve the Union if they wished to do so. All of these factions were well represented here at the outbreak of the Rebellion and all held separate meetings to announce and disseminate their particular views. Party lines were largely obliterated, many Democrats in particular joining the Republicans who favored, if necessary, the coercive policy in order to save the Union. "Leave

slavery alone and save the Union" was the cry of the majority, perhaps, of Cook county. Thus the Union sentiment prevailed here at the outset; the momentous step of obliterating slavery came at a later stage of the war to distract still further the revolution in sentiment and principle.

An immense Union meeting was held at Metropolitan hall on February 19, 1861, B. F. Millard serving as chairman. Brilliant speeches were made by the chairman, J. J. Richards, Ichabod Codding, E. C. Larned, A. D. Bradley and John Wentworth. Determined resolutions to save the Union at any cost were passed. In February Joseph Medill, representing the *Tribune* in Washington, was attacked by William Kellogg, one of the Congressmen from Illinois, for having sharply criticised the public course of that gentleman. Never before was Washington's birthday celebrated here so fervently as it was in 1861. The peril in which the Union stood aroused all the latent patriotism of the people. The memorable journey of Mr. Lincoln from Springfield to Washington, with its report of plots to assassinate or to wreck the train, ending finally by the sudden and secret advent of Mr. Lincoln into Washington, swayed and rocked this county as by a tornado. Immense relief was felt when Buchanan stepped down from the chair he had disgraced and Lincoln assumed the scepter of state. The *Tribune* in its transport said: "Thank God! This (Monday, March 4) is the day of deliverance. . . . Henceforth a new career is open to the Republic. . . . The Government is rescued from the grasp of the slave power. . . . This Government—for the last forty years the creature of despotic institutions—the machine for propagating human bondage—is to be hereafter on the side of human rights and human liberty."

In March the appointment by Mr. Lincoln of Norman B. Judd of Chicago as minister plenipotentiary to the court at Berlin pleased the residents of this county. After the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln many here, including the *Tribune*, wanted and expected immediate action to recover the forts and other property of the Government which had been taken possession of by the South. But such a step was not yet the policy of the administration. Local patriotism could not understand the delay and hence grew restive and fault-finding even with "Honest Abe." The *Tribune* of March 18, voicing the impatience effervescing here, said: "The condition of the country demands action. A 'masterly inactivity' policy is the wisest for some emergencies, but it is not adapted to our present needs. The Government must indicate its power in the face of treason and rebellion or its destruction is certain." But the delay continued for causes later well known, until anxious hearts, in the darkness, almost lost hope.

To the Government loan early in March, 1861, Walter L. Newberry subscribed \$40,000. It was such acts that encouraged the

Government and furnished it with the "sinews of war." Cook county and indeed the whole North, like Micawber, was waiting for something to turn up, and they did not have to wait much longer. Late in March it was advertised that the famous Wigwam in which Lincoln had been nominated would be sold at auction. It was bought by Orrington Lunt for the board of trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute.

Generally, nearly all of the military companies were meeting and drilling, though even they were waiting to see what was going to happen. Finally the attack on Fort Sumter awoke the waiting county and city like an earthquake. Lincoln's plan of throwing upon the South the burden of commencing the war had succeeded. The *Tribune* of April 13 and 15 said: "*War Inaugurated.*—By the act of a handful of ingrates and traitors, war is inaugurated in this heretofore happy and peaceful Republic. While we write the bombardment of Sumter is going on. . . . The duty of the Government from this moment is plain. The resources of the Republic must be put forth with no grudging or tardy hand. The strife must be short and the war quick, sharp and decisive. . . . The traitors commence the strife. They crown their months of insult, aggression and robbery by the act which plunges the country into war. Heaven and the civilized world needed not this last enormity to justify the Government in putting forth its utmost power to crush the men by whom it is assailed. But rather upon the traitors than upon the friends of the Union be the responsibility for blood which must now be spilt. The most ample apologist for treason is henceforth silenced. This on the part of the Government is today a war of self-defense. Tomorrow let it be one of quick aggression. . . . Yesterday was a day long to be remembered in Chicago. Whatever the future has in store to continue or increase the present excited state of feeling, the earliest effect of the war news of Saturday evening on and throughout yesterday was of too marked a nature readily to be paralleled in a city usually so quiet on the Lord's day. The city was given up to intense and all prevailing excitement the like of which has never been known in this community."

An immense Union meeting was held at Metropolitan hall on the evening of April 15, called to voice the sentiments of the people. Norman B. Judd presided. Among the speakers were Elliott Anthony, R. S. Blackwell, I. N. Arnold, J. S. Rumsey, T. J. Sloan, A. D. Bradley, B. F. Millard, George W. Gage, S. M. Wilson, U. F. Linder and Owen Lovejoy. Mr. Linder delivered a speech of great power and eloquence. In fact, all of the speakers, under the inspiration of the hour, surpassed themselves. It remained with Owen Lovejoy, however, to unfetter the patriotism burning in the bosoms here and to give it vent in enthusiastic cheers and in the blazing spirit of war. He entered the hall while the speaking was in progress and was promptly called to the stand by the whole

audience amid immense cheering. The *Tribune* of April 16 said: "Our brief limits can do no justice to his fervidly eloquent harangue, which characteristically passed through every range from telling hits and biting sarcasm to the most eloquent and pathetic pathos and beauty. At times his voice was drowned in tumults of applause; at times the very breathing of the vast audience seemed hushed as he painted in feeling terms the evils of the times on which we have fallen. The speech of Mr. Lovejoy was followed most appropriately by the Star Spangled Banner sung in splendid style by Frank Lunbard, the vast audience swelling the chorus with an intensity of feeling and effect we have never seen equalled. . . . Chicago was the scene of vast excitement yesterday. Men gave themselves and the day up to the hearing and the discussion of the exciting news. It is most gratifying to note how little the varied political antecedents had to do with the all-prevalent and fervid glow of patriotic feeling. Men of all parties talked of the American flag and its honor as a common possession and heritage. Men of peace and ordinarily quiet and pacific citizens seemed to walk with fuller chests and to draw in long breaths, and as they heard this and that accession of exciting news spoke and acted as if in a war time. Men became intolerant all at once, and those who last week and in the time past have heard our institutions attacked and the aggressions of slavery defended, who have dared heretofore to quote the political and national gospel according to Jefferson Davis, sang small or not at all and were made to do little and say less that should indicate their sympathy with the assailants of the Stars and Stripes. The war footing was taken on suddenly. . . . Throughout all yesterday the city was brilliant with flags. They floated from the hotels, public buildings, newspaper offices, and from many of the stores. The newspaper offices were thronged all day, and the bulletins, issued as fast as the dispatches came, found eager perusal by thousands and passed from lip to lip. . . . And foremost among those who are ready to dare all, brave all, sacrifice all, are the women of Chicago. . . . In this city there is much stir and consultation among our military men, and preparations for the immediate future are in progress."

On the evening of April 16, 1861, two companies of United States troops which had been stationed in Minnesota passed through Chicago on their way to Washington under command of Major Pemberton. So intense was the military spirit at this time that fully 10,000 cheering people turned out to see them as they marched through the streets from one depot to another. By April 17 the effervescent state of public feeling had to some extent given place to the determined sentiments of war. Immediately upon the fall of Fort Sumter all the fragmentary militia companies here began mustering volunteers and held daily, almost hourly, drills. Public meetings in all parts of the city and county, both of native and

foreign born citizens, were held preparatory to active work in the field. The old United States Zouaves (Colonel Ellsworth's pride) were reorganizing under Captain Hayden. The Irish companies were filling up. The German Turners were nearly ready. The Union Cadets were almost the first to be prepared for their arms. The Highland Guards were drilling almost nightly under Captain McArthur. Their services were tendered to Governor Yates about April 16. Capt. Charles R. Baker left for Springfield Tuesday evening, April 16, for the purpose of inducing the authorities to accept his company of Chicago dragoons. The students at Bryant and Stratton's college began forming a company. Another company was called to rendezvous at the Tremont house. All of the old companies were calling for recruits. The *Tribune* of April 18 said: "*Chicago Volunteers*.—Last night the city was alive with volunteer meetings. The coolest resolution, coupled with the most stirring enthusiasm, marked all the gatherings. Between 1,500 and 1,600 men are already on the muster rolls. Tonight there will be a general rendezvous at Bryan hall for further enlistment and to provide a fund for meeting the contingent expenses of the companies until the state shall make provisions for the same. The work must go on. Though Illinois has been drawn on for only six regiments, it is inevitable that the call will soon be doubled or trebled. There is no time for delay."

In a letter to the *Tribune*, dated April 18, 1861, Mr. H. Cox asked if some step should not be taken to provide for the families of soldiers. The Chicago Light artillery under Col. Ezra Taylor had four brass pieces and two howitzers and were nearly ready. By April 17 the Washington Independent regiment under Col. Thomas Shirley had seven companies nearly filled. They were the Highland guards, Washington Light cavalry, Washington rifles, Chicago grenadiers, Lincoln rifles, Union rifles and Illinois rifles. The company raised at Bryant and Stratton's was tendered to the Governor April 17. The *Tribune* of April 19 said: "A movement is on foot, started by private citizens, to uniform and equip the Zouaves by private subscription. A wealthy, well-known citizen heads the list with \$1,000." The *Times* of April 16 spoke of "His Excellency President Davis." This act kindled the wrath of the Union enthusiasts. Before April 18 Chicago bankers had subscribed over \$500,000 to the state war fund to be used in carrying on expenses prior to the assembling of the Legislature.

The *Tribune* of April 19 had this to say of an immense double war meeting held here: "It would be impossible to describe the wild enthusiasm of the double meeting at Bryan and Metropolitan halls last evening, called to procure subscriptions for the immediate expenses of our volunteers. The money came down like rain, and the people rushed forward in unprecedented numbers at the various military headquarters to enroll themselves among the defenders

of the flag. Lighted tar barrels illuminated the horizon, and the streets were alive till midnight with martial music and the shouting multitude. . . . The wires are burdened with dispatches offering men to the Governor. Democrats are struggling with Republicans and Republicans with Democrats, for places in the ranks. The cry is 'Still they come!' How different from the sluggish movements which preceded the war with Mexico, when three successive proclamations from Governor Ford failed to start a volunteer in Chicago, and when the civil authorities well nigh despaired of raising the Illinois quota. *Then* the consciences of the people were not enlisted. *Now* they are touched as with a live coal from off the altar of their country."

On April 18 Capts. Charles W. Barker and Fred Harding returned from Springfield with the joyful news that their companies had been accepted by Governor Yates. Another immense war meeting was held at Bryan hall on the evening of April 18. Among the speakers were Judge Drummond, S. S. Hayes, ex-Governor Baker of New Hampshire, but in 1861 residing in Iowa, George W. Gage, Judge Gookins of Indiana, John Wentworth, I. N. Arnold, Philip Conley and Rev. Mr. Corning. A splendid series of resolutions was adopted, among which was the following: "*Resolved*, That the armed Southern rebellion against our beloved and cherished Union is without excuse or patriotism, an outcry against freedom and humanity, a most wicked and diabolical scheme to subserve selfish and ambitious ends, and that the traitors who have armed themselves and confederates against our government shall be conquered, disarmed and crushed out, cost what blood and treasure and time it may."

At this meeting \$8,386 was subscribed in a few minutes to be used to meet current expenses in equipping the first Chicago companies. Among the subscribers were: John Wentworth, \$500; R. M. Hough, \$500; S. F. Gale, \$500; J. L. Hancock, \$500; Walter L. Newberry, \$500; and E. W. Willard, \$500.

The same evening (April 18) a big neutral meeting was held at Metropolitan hall, among the speakers being Rev. Mr. Cox, Senator Bestor of Peoria, H. E. Seelye, Murray F. Tuley, G. A. Much, S. S. Hayes, Col. Thomas Shirley, C. G. Wicker and John A. Thompson. Modified or conciliatory resolutions were adopted. This meeting was not a credit to the participants, numbers of whom in after years were ashamed of the proceedings. The same evening an immense war and patriotic meeting was held in West Market hall by the Scandinavians. On the evening of April 17 a deputation of West Side Germans waited upon the editor of the Chicago *Democrat* and demanded that he display the Stars and Stripes from his office, as his was the only newspaper office in the city that had not already done so. He complied. The war meetings were so large and so numerous that the Wigwam was prepared for that

service and renamed "National hall." By April 19 the fund to equip volunteers amounted to \$36,000. The Board of Trade had subscribed \$5,000 toward the fund, but private individuals of the board had given \$5,000 more. It was announced April 19 that Washington Independent regiment, consisting of ten companies, had been accepted entire by the state. Captain Harding's company drilled at the old Board of Trade rooms. Men past forty-five years talked of organizing a company of home guards. Captain Barker's company drilled at the Armory; his Dragoons numbered 120 by April 19. George Smith, the banker, subscribed \$1,000 to the volunteer fund.

The first volunteers of Cook county left here on Sunday night, April 21. The *Tribune* of April 22 contained the following notice: "The train on the Illinois Central road which left at 10 o'clock last night carried off seven hundred men—comprising a fine body of troops, armed and equipped for active service, however immediate: The Light artillery of Capt. James Smith, the Lincoln rifles under Captain Michalozy, Captain Clybourn's company, Captain Harding's company, the United States Zouaves under Captain Hayden, and the Union Cadets under Captain Kowald. . . . The scene at the station was a thrilling one as the hour for departure drew near. Parents crowded about to bid good-bye to sons, wives to take leave of husbands, sisters to brothers, lovers parted, friends exchanged farewells. It was bringing the war home—the departure of these troops. An immense concourse of spectators were present, who gave them a parting cheer as the long train of twenty-six cars, drawn by two engines, moved slowly out along the pier."

The remainder of this regiment was to be sent forward within two weeks. April 21 was the busiest Sunday Chicago had ever experienced. All day the streets echoed with the tread of troops, the voices of the bugles and the roll of the drums. The headquarters of Gen. R. K. Swift and of the war committee was on Wells street between Lake and South Water. General Swift commanded the troops that left Sunday night, April 21, for Springfield. Roger Fowler was appointed commissary general here and Colonel Baldwin brigade inspector. The following day (Monday) was as stirring as Sunday. Troops paraded the streets almost constantly. The excitement caused all the courts to adjourn. Solomon Sturges offered to arm and equip at his own expense a company of eighty sharpshooters. Henry Farnam, J. Y. Scammon and the Chicago Gas Light company each gave \$1,000 to the war fund. New companies were springing up all over the city. Captain Barker's Chicago dragoons and the Rumsey guards under Captain Kellogg left for Springfield April 22. A company of engineers, sappers and miners began enlisting at the surveyor's office. Four companies of a Reserve corps were nearly organized by April 22. Company A of the Highland guards, commanded

by Captain Raffin, became the color company of the Washington regiment. The Union rifles, a German sharpshooting organization, were ready April 23. The Irish citizens were busy. At North Market hall on April 20, in one and a half hours, 325 names were enrolled for an Irish regiment. Recruiting stations for this organization were opened in many places throughout the city and county. Captain Mulligan was active in recruiting and organizing it. He later became its colonel. It formed the famous "Mulligan's brigade." The first Cook county troops to take the field were sent to Cairo, Illinois, to guard that section from a threatened attack.

At a preliminary meeting of ladies held April 22 at Bryan's hall, thirty of them, married and single, volunteered as nurses, to be ready when called upon. The Chicago Medical society passed a resolution to give to the families of absent soldiers medical service gratis. At this time organized provision to care for sick and wounded soldiers was taken. The committee of safety were A. H. Burley (president), E. I. Tinkham (vice-president), James Lang (vice-president), Samuel Hoard (secretary and treasurer), E. H. Haddock, W. T. Mather, Julian S. Rumsey, Thomas B. Bryan, L. P. Hilliard and Orrington Lunt. A crack Zouave regiment was commenced by George E. Gage, W. T. Barron, A. F. Chadbourn, L. P. Bradley, John Van Arman, John M. Loomis, Frank T. Sherman, F. W. Buckingham and others. By April 23 there was strong talk of the necessity of a vigilance committee to hold in check Southern sympathizers. In his message to the Legislature April 23, 1861, Governor Yates recommended the organization of ten regiments and the appropriation of \$3,000,000—all for war purposes. Tuesday, April 23, was as busy a day in military affairs here as were Sunday and Monday. Casper Butz, who had served in the Baden revolution of 1848, and Charles Torbahl began recruiting a German battalion April 23. The companies before and after April 23 began leaving for Springfield, often without ceremony and without notice. By April 24, according to the *Tribune* of that date, nineteen full companies had left Chicago for Cairo and Springfield, but quite a large number of them had come here from adjacent counties. The Chicago Home guards, by April 23, consisting of men over age, numbered 140 and were commanded by Capt. C. E. Thompson. By this date companies commanded by the following captains were either entirely filled or nearly so: Shambeck, Rolshansen, Lippert, Becker, Putz, Mattern, Poull, George Schneider of the *Staats Zeitung*, Van Horn and Hersch. The Swiss citizens were organizing a reserve corps, and some half dozen other companies, without commanders as yet, were nearly ready. Thus Chicago and Cook county, though bitterly opposed, criticised and insulted by local Southern sympathizers, were doing their full duty to aid the Government to save the Union. On April 23 about 1,000 ladies assembled at Bryan hall to complete an organization to carry

on a systematic plan of preparing lint and bandages for the hospital department of the army. Forty-nine of them volunteered to become nurses. Senator Douglas on his way home from Washington made several speeches—one at Columbus and one at Indianapolis—and in each vigorously advocated the prosecution of the war for the Union. One of the duties of the committee of safety was to stop shipments of contraband to the South. By April 24 Mulligan's brigade comprised about 500 men; they received \$400 from the citizens' committee for equipment. Captains Fuller and Snyder had companies about ready by April 26. Several of the companies of the "Yates Phalanx" were started about this time. The "Ten Regiment Bill" passed the Legislature May 2, and \$2,000,000 was appropriated to cover war expenses. The ten regiments were for state service, and were in addition to the six regiments raised under President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers. Capt. Chas. R. Walsh was elected colonel of the Irish (Mulligan's) brigade, according to the *Tribune* of May 2, 1861. Capt. E. L. Brand had recruited a company by April 24. The colored men of the city held a public meeting April 24 and passed resolutions of regret that they were not permitted to enlist and fight for the flag and freedom. A company of sailors was well advanced by April 25. The companies of Captains Kellogg and Cooper left for the front April 24. On April 25 Senator Douglas was invited to address the Illinois Legislature. He did so and made a ringing and eloquent Union speech. The *Tribune* reporter wrote: "The effect of this most powerful oratorical effort was electric. The whole house rose to their feet and gave cheer after cheer for Douglas, for the Union and for the Stars and Stripes." A big war meeting was held at Lemont on April 23, H. M. Singer serving as chairman. Strong Union resolutions, offered by B. F. Brown, were adopted. A whole company was enrolled on this occasion, though the town had only about 400 inhabitants.

By April 26 Van Arman's company was half filled; the Irish brigade was 600 strong; Captain Slaughter's rifle corps was well advanced; Colonel Peaslee's "Yates Phalanx" regiment was nearly completed; Captain Bross' company was almost ready; the Shields guards were ready—both companies A and B; the Sturges rifles, under Capt. James Steele, were complete; a fusileer company was nearly filled; a full company was raised April 25 at a public meeting at Canal and Mitchell streets—George W. Spofford presided at this meeting; Henry Deal was elected captain of the Seaman's brigade; at a war meeting held in Palatine April 24 and addressed by J. B. Bradwell, thirty men were recruited; the ladies here organized soldiers' sewing societies; boxes of delicacies and medicines were sent to the Cook county boys at Cairo; the gunsmiths of Chicago were overrun with work; all tailors were busy making uniforms and hatters making Zouave caps; one house had made

3,000 cartridge boxes; the stock of guns and pistols in the city had been exhausted before April 26. At this date exchange was at 10 per cent premium, and gold at 15 to 16 per cent premium selling. On April 27 the Sturges rifles were armed with Sharp's rifles, at the expense of Mr. Sturges. The two companies of Shields guards were commanded respectively by Capts. James Quirk and Daniel Quirk. They were ready April 27. Capt. M. C. J. Stolbrand commanded the Scandinavian company which was ready April 29. By May 1 the activity in military affairs at Chicago had apparently not abated in the least.

Senator Douglas upon his arrival here May 1, 1861, was given a great ovation by all Chicago, regardless of party. His emphatic and vigorous course in support of the war for the Union wiped out all bitterness here against him. He delivered another of his powerful speeches for the Union. The *Tribune* of May 2, 1861, said: "Three weeks ago there was not a full military company in the city, even for holiday purposes. Today Chicago has thirteen companies in actual service, with a reserve corps of twenty-five full companies ready to march at the tap of the drum—twenty-five exclusive of the Home guard and Van Arman's regiment, not yet complete. These companies will average, rank and file, ninety men each—a total of 3,420. If any large city has done better in proportion to population we would be glad to know its name."

A few of the old Chicago Zouaves joined Colonel Ellsworth's New York regiment. He left New York for the front April 29. The thirteen companies in actual service were as follows:

Chicago Light Artillery.....	Captain Smith
Chicago Dragoons	Captain Barker
Chicago Light Infantry.....	Captain Harding
Rumsey Guards.....	Captain Kellogg
Union Cadets (German).....	Captain Kowald
Lincoln Rifles (Hungarian).....	Captain Michalozy
Washington Light Cavalry (German).....	Captain Tobowhertz
Highland Guards.....	Captain Raffin
Zouave Company A.....	Captain Hayden
Zouave Company B.....	Captain Clybourn
Zouave Company C.....	Captain Conner
Zouave Company H.....	Captain Inness
Union Rifles.....	Captain Cooper

The above companies averaged fully ninety men each. Early in May, 1861, a large war meeting was held in the Presbyterian church at Dunton, on which occasion there was present a full company under Captain Heeler, recruited in Palatine, Dunton and Barrington. William H. Dunton was chairman and Ira Clark secretary. William Bross, from Chicago, addressed the assemblage. Gen. James H. Lane of Kansas delivered a strong Union speech in National hall (the Wigwam) on May 5. There was complaint from Chicago at this time that the companies of Captains Smith, Michalozy and Kowald had been assigned to detached duty and had

not been placed in one of the early Illinois regiments. By May 5 many of the companies that had been formed were disbanded, because it was reported that they would not be needed. By May 6 the Irish brigade numbered 864 men; they voted not to disband. In May Solomon Sturges offered the Government six steam tugs, one of which, the "McQueen," was the best on the lakes. The Sturges rifles were accepted directly from Washington by Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, and went into camp at Cottage Grove, on the spot which soon afterward became Camp Douglas. The German Jaeger regiment had four companies ready by May 10. Edward Hamilton of Chicago invented a breech-loading rifle cannon which was tested on the lake shore in May. The first death of a Chicago volunteer was that of George Matthie, who died at Camp Yates, Springfield, about May 11. Many of the Illinois volunteers at Springfield, finding they could not be accepted for the Illinois regiments, entered the Union army in Missouri. Six companies of the German Jaeger regiment were complete by May 14; Col. Frederick Hecker was its commander. Its captains thus far were Van Horn, Lange, Knobelsdorf, Becker, Marschner and Endres. At this date, also, the Yates Phalanx regiment had 900 men ready under Col. W. S. Peaslee. The captains of its nine complete companies were Cooper, Ranstead, Vaughan, Light, Dudley, Slaughter, Snyder, Lambert and Barry. Norman B. Judd left for Berlin May 14. Col. J. A. Mulligan, who had gone to Washington in the interest of the Irish brigade, wired to Chicago May 17 that the brigade had been accepted by the President. Great was the rejoicing. Capt. J. M. Loomis was recruiting a company at this time. Capt. H. D. Booth was raising another. There still was much complaint at the alleged discrimination against Cook county troops. The *Tribune* said: "The citizens of Chicago would like to know why the discrimination against their volunteers has assumed the character of a relentless persecution. They would like to know whether this fault lies principally at the door of the Governor or the adjutant general. They would like to know how it happens that with all the expenditure of money and all the enlistment of men in this city, barely three Chicago companies have wormed their way into the service of the United States through the avenue of the executive chamber of Illinois. They would like to know why the first companies on the ground at Cairo (Captain Michalozy's and Captain Kowald's), after being mustered into the service of the United States by Captain Pope, have been excluded from any place either in the first or second levy of six regiments. They would like to know some reason for the jealousy that exists at Cairo against Captain Smith's artillery and Captain Barker's dragoons. No less than 4,700 men have been raised in this city, drilled and tendered to the Government. Of this number 252 have run the gauntlet at Springfield so as to get into the service of the United States in regimental order."

Late in May, 1861, the Irish brigade went into barracks in the old Kane brick brewery building on West Polk street. Early in June the board of Supervisors of Cook county appropriated \$30,000 for the equipment and sustenance of the Irish brigade and Hecker's Jaeger regiment. The *Tribune* of June 12 said: "Our city is all astir with military preparations. We have now far more troops in the city than at any time since the war began. In addition to our from twenty to thirty home companies the home guard, and other volunteer corps, who will await the future exigencies of the war, we have here, formed and forming, three fine regiments, all of whom have been accepted by the Government and are pushing forward their preparations with all celerity."

One of the regiments here referred to was encamped on Cottage Grove avenue near the Sturges rifles. Near them, at what was temporarily called Camp Hecker, was Hecker's Jaeger regiment. About this time a new regiment called Douglas brigade was commenced. Companies were leaving for camp almost every day. The appointment of George B. McClellan to the Western Department and his rapid rise in military affairs gave much satisfaction here where he was well known. On June 16, he visited Chicago and inspected the military camps. There had been some contention as to who should be colonel of the Irish Brigade; James A. Mulligan was finally elected to that position on June 15. The first regiment of ten full companies to leave Chicago was Hecker's on June 18. They marched from Cottage Grove to Union Station on the West Side and filled twenty cars. A beautiful flag was presented to them upon their departure. They went first to Alton. About this time the Sturges rifles left for Marietta, Ohio, ordered there by General McClellan. The Zouave regiment under Col. J. M. Loomis was well advanced by this time.

Late in May and during the month of June many here, including the *Tribune*, joined in Horace Greeley's cry of "On to Richmond." They had become impatient at the long delay and wanted action. It was assumed that it would be no great military undertaking to march down from Washington some fine morning before breakfast and take possession of the rebel capital. They learned a little later that Bull Run was one of the obstacles in the way of that maneuver.

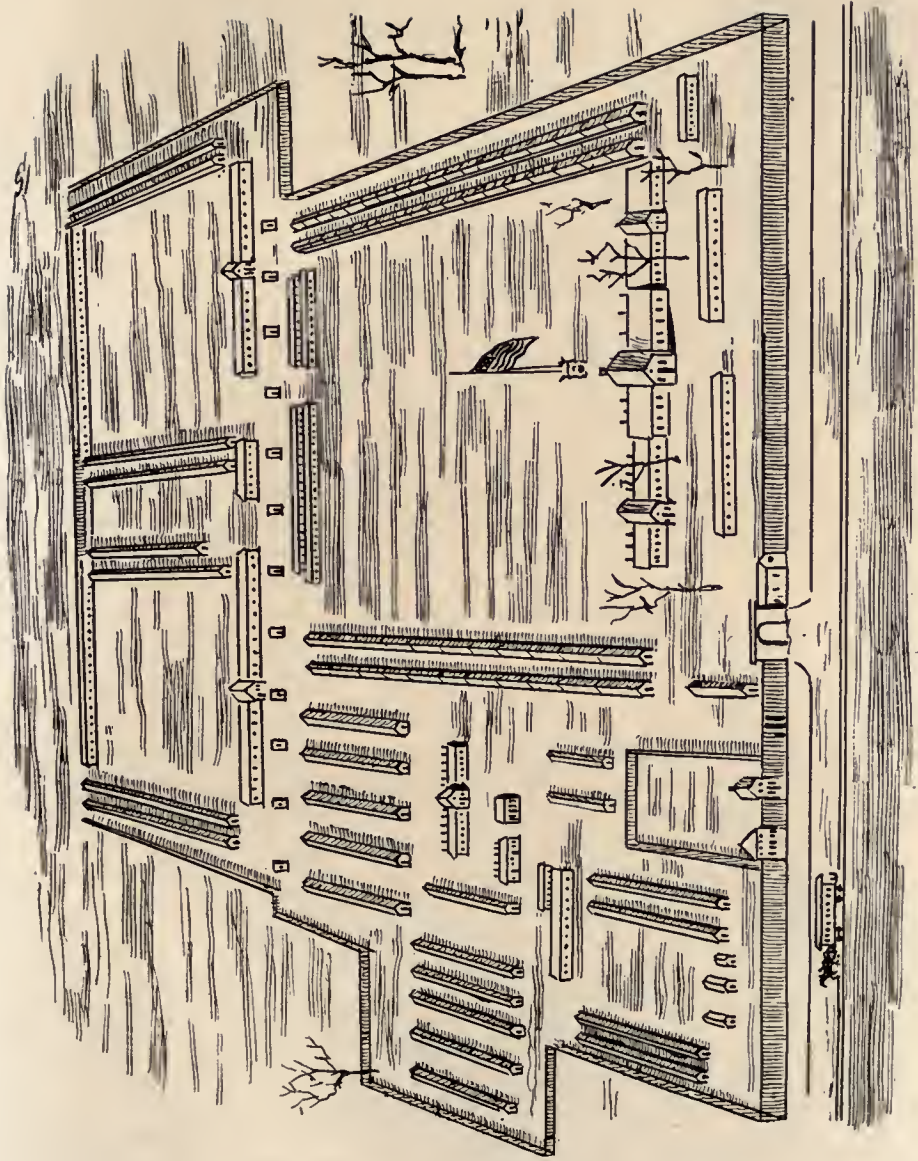
About July 3, 1861, the Irish brigade was transferred to Camp Fremont at Cottage Grove. That locality was known as several camps before it was formally named Camp Douglas. The Zouave regiment under Col. John B. Turchin left for the seat of war in Missouri on July 12; the captains of its ten companies were Hayden, Stewart, Guthrie, Colby, Raffin, Allard, Williams, Garriott, Howard and Clybourn. As they marched through the streets sharp eyes detected a girl dressed as a man among them; she was taken from the ranks against her protest; her name was Olson. There was great joy here in July, 1861, over McClellan's success in Vir-

ginia. The Chicago Dragoons under Captain Barker, the Sturges Rifles under Captain Steele and the Hoffman Dragoons under Captain Shambeck were with McClellan in Virginia. Many troops passed through Chicago, going East or West, during the summer and fall of 1861. On July 15, the Irish brigade left for Missouri; the captains of its ten companies were as follows: McDermott, Gleeson, McMurray, Simonds, Hurlburt, Moriarty, Phillips, Coffey, Fitzgerald and Quirk. They were given a brilliant sendoff. A few days later Hecker's regiment left Alton for the war in Missouri. About the middle of July, 1861, the three months' men returned from the field; the most of them soon reënlisted. The Audubon Rifles under Captain Litchfield were ready July 17.

The news of the disaster at Bull Run was received here July 22, 1861, and caused the utmost consternation. The *Tribune* of July 24 said: "The thronged streets, the eager crowds watching till far past midnight for further tidings from the field of flight and retreat, the anxiety of friends and relatives in behalf of their own brothers and friends engaged in the fearful scenes at Manassas, all constituted Monday and Monday night memorable and marked above all others in the annals of the war thus far."

The Yates Phalanx was ready late in July, 1861. Its colonel was Austin Light and its ten captains were Ranstead, Light, Clark, Pugh, Clark, Mann, Slaughter, Vaughan, Munn and Knapp. It was noted that the favorite song of the volunteers at the camps in and around Chicago was "John Brown." The death of General Lyon in Missouri caused much grief here, and the bulletins were scanned by immense crowds. As early as May a Soldiers' Sewing Circle had been organized here by the ladies. By August 12, they had made 449 flannel shirts; 100 pairs of trimmed pants; 188 hickory shirts; 120 camp blankets; 60 rubber blankets; 1523 havelocks; 106 pillows; 453 pillow slips; 177 hospital shirts; 156 sheets. The Union Defence committee in August, 1861, consisted of the following persons: John M. Wilson, Grant Goodrich, Van H. Higgins, E. W. Willard, J. M. Douglas, Thomas Hoyne, Thomas B. Bryan, A. H. Burley, E. C. Larned, J. H. Bowen, J. C. Dore, Thomas Drummond, George Manierre, H. D. Colvin, John Van Arman, George Schneider, Eliphalet Wood, R. M. Hough, P. L. Yoe, C. G. Wicker and J. H. Tucker.

In April or May, 1861, a lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle was instituted here, and from this event forward a spirit of resistance to the war continued to flame and expand. At the head of this opposition to the war was the *Chicago Times* edited by Wilbur F. Storey. The *Tribune* of August 28 said, "There are more Secessionists in Chicago than people generally suspect. It is well ascertained that a lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle was formed in this city last spring and still exists, holding stated secret meetings." Early in the war Mayor Rumsey recommended



CAMP DOUGLAS

the passage of a resolution by the City Council, requiring all persons who were unwilling to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, to leave the city, and empowering the Citizens' Defense committee to investigate all suspected cases and report names for publication. This recommendation stirred up a storm of protest from all the Southern sympathizers. The cry of the opposition almost from the start was, "Peace! peace!"

Colonel Turchin's regiment became the Nineteenth Illinois; and Colonel Hecker's, the Twenty-fourth. The Northwestern Rifle regiment was being formed here in August, 1861. Wilson's Dragoons under Captain Thielman left for Alton on August 21. The Fremont Rifles under Col. Julius White numbered 850 men by August 31. Their camp was in Wright's Grove at the northern limits of the city. Later this rendezvous was called Camp Fry. Capt. J. W. Wilson recruited a corps of fusileers here in August and September. A Georgia regimental flag captured in Virginia was exhibited here in September, 1861. Miss Dix, head of the female nurses of the army, was in Chicago September 8, the guest of E. W. Blatchford.

Under the resolution of the board of supervisors of January 8, 1861, Superintendent Burley of the Committee appointed for the purpose reported that Hecker's Jaeger regiment had been provided with the following equipment: Uniform jackets, 830; brogans, pairs, 672; woolen socks, pairs, 1,200; uniform trousers, 830; knapsacks, 830; the whole costing \$9,416.72; also camp utensils, tools, lumber for barracks, provisions, etc., amounting to \$1,379.80. Total, \$10,796.52. Also that the Irish Brigade had been supplied as follows: Uniform jackets, 1,000; uniform trousers, 1,000; knapsacks, 1,000; brogans, 950 pairs; caps, 950; woolen socks, 1,900; the whole costing \$11,265.75. Other expenses \$1,131.59. Total \$12,497.34. The war fund orders issued amounted to \$25,901.94. Correspondence from Washington indicated that this expense would in the end be borne by the Government.

The Northwestern rifle regiment left for St. Louis September 14. They had rendezvoused at Cottage Grove, were 1,000 strong, and were commanded by Colonel Knobelsdorf. They departed amid much ceremony of speech making and flag presentations. This regiment was among the first to be wholly equipped by the Union Defence committee. Colonel Bracket's cavalry regiment occupied the ground at Cottage Grove just vacated by the Northwestern regiment. The camp at Wright's Grove was early called Camp Webb. Upon the departure of the Fremont rifle regiment September 19, 1861, its colonel, Julius White, was presented with a beautiful black charger. The regimental flag had Fremont's portrait on one side. On the other were scenes from Fremont's exploits painted by D. P. A. Healy, the artist. Isaac N. Arnold was present at Bull Run as a volunteer aid of General Hunter.

In September, 1861, the county board of supervisors passed a resolution that a committee be appointed to disburse the fund raised by tax for war purposes; that the unappropriated portion of such tax and what might be refunded by the Government be used for the care and relief of soldiers' families. It was decided at first to pay to soldiers' families each week \$2 for each adult and 25 cents for each child.

Two regiments called the Douglas brigade were completed here in August and September, 1861. By September 18, the first under Colonel Webb left Cottage Grove for St. Louis; these men were equipped by the War committee. The other regiment of this brigade was half filled at this time. S. F. Wilson, accused of being a Secessionist, took the oath of allegiance and was exonerated by a majority of the county board committee. The Chicago legion which became the Fifty-first Illinois regiment was organized here in September. Its colonel was G. W. Cumming, and its captains were Westcott, McWilliams, Heffernon, Rose, White, Brown, Hale, Wentz, Gardner and Roland. The fight of Mulligan's brigade at Lexington, Mo., in September, 1861, stirred and fired Chicago as scarcely anything had done up to that date. Though captured and paroled, he had fought gallantly, and the news inflamed the people, and the whole county rang with his praise. The formation of a regiment was begun here in August by Col. S. B. Baldwin. Turner & Sidway, 208 Randolph street, were making and shipping over one hundred cavalry equipments daily. Nearly all military supplies were manufactured here in immense quantities. Thousands of horses were bought here monthly for the army.

On September 29, 1861, Northeastern Illinois was constituted a separate military district. The camp for this district was located at Chicago and was named "Camp Douglas." Col. Joseph H. Tucker was appointed its first commandant. Previous to this date the camps had been in existence in different parts of the city, though the leading localities were on the spot where Camp Douglas was established and at Wright's Grove on the northern boundary. They were called Camps Long, Mulligan, Fremont, Ellsworth, Mather, Webb, etc. The various commands were soon consolidated at Camp Douglas. The Yates Phalanx, Douglas brigade, Mechanic Fusileers and Col. Bracket's regiment were removed to this new camp if they were not there already. The Chicago legion numbering about 400 under Colonel Cumming was also ordered there. Several of the previous commands had occupied the Wigwam temporarily. Camp Douglas was built during October and November, 1861, mainly by the Mechanic Fusileers, all of whom were good mechanics. A cut of the camp as it was first built is contained herein. Strong efforts to secure the location here of the contemplated United States arsenal were made during the fall and winter of 1861.

On October 10, 1861, five companies of Mulligan's brigade returned to Chicago, having been paroled. The *Tribune* said, "An immense crowd of friends and curious spectators assembled about the depot and thronged the adjacent streets. As the train approached the depot a universal welcome burst forth from thousands of hearty throats for the gallant heroes of Lexington." They were entertained with a supper, and then ceremoniously at the Wigwam.

The Yates Phalanx left for Missouri on October 11. It had been more difficult than any other to recruit. Its uniforms were furnished by the Defence committee. They had their own band of eighteen pieces, besides fifteen drums and fifes. On October 11, 1861, Capt. J. C. Phillips of the Irish brigade assaulted J. W. Sheahan, editor of the *Post*, for having, as he claimed, published an unjust article concerning him. Early in October, 1861, a Mrs. Onderdonk was arrested here on the charge of being a rebel spy. She admitted being Secessionist, but denied being a spy. She had two sons in the rebel army. She was taken to Washington. In October, 1861, about 300 United States Regulars were in Camp Slemmer at Maine Station on the Northwestern Railway. The camp was on the Des Plaines river and was one of instruction. The several regiments of Douglas' brigade was ready November 1, under Col. David Stuart. The battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861, roused Chicago to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

Upon his arrival in Chicago November 8, 1861, Col. J. A. Mulligan was given a reception a king might envy. He was met at Joliet by a delegation from the Common Council, the Board of Trade, the city clergy, judges and many military men. The *Tribune* said concerning his arrival in Chicago, "The train arrived at Chicago about ten o'clock. Thousands of people had gathered in the depot grounds and swarmed in the adjacent streets for a distance of several blocks. As the train neared the depot a signal rocket flamed through the air, and upon that instant cannon boomed a noisy welcome; the bands struck up patriotic airs; the immense procession waved their torches which turned night into day and set the sky aglow with the livid light; deafening cheers again and again repeated rent the air. The scene beggars description. Probably no man ever received such a spontaneous and triumphant welcome to the city or was ever greeted by such a vast assemblage." He was taken in a coach drawn by four white horses to the Tremont house amid an immense and shouting multitude. There he was tendered the hospitality of the city by B. F. Ayer on the famous balcony on behalf of the municipal authorities. He was invited to a public banquet on November 9, but declined. Soon after this he made an attempt to reorganize his old regiment.

At Camp Douglas, on November 15, 1861, were 4,222 men. They were Bracket's Ninth cavalry of 1,021 men; Cumming's

Fifty-fifth regiment of 512 men; Baldwin's Fifty-third regiment of 202 men; Stuart's regiment of 974 men; Winslow's regiment of 432 men; Lynch's regiment of 184 men; Wilson's Mechanic Fusiliers of 653 men; Hartman's German Guides of 175 men; and Kurth's Lyon color guard of 69 men.

Colonel McArthur's Highland guard regiment became the Twelfth Illinois. Late in November, 1861, a delegation of citizens visited Paducah to present a stand of colors to the regiment and supply the "boys" with delicacies. Colonel Turchin's regiment became the Nineteenth Illinois. An immense meeting of Chicago ladies to devise means to assist the soldiers in the field was held on November 29, 1861; delegates were present from the three city divisions. Mulligan's brigade, as such, was officially dropped from the army rolls, as it was found that the men could not be exchanged by December, 1861. A. G. Throop, George Strong and A. H. Burley, committee of war fund of the county board, reported December 5 that they had issued orders to date to the amount of \$28,598.66, of which \$1,500 had been handed to the Union Defence committee to be used for soldiers' families. The latter reported that between 300 and 400 families, drawing from \$700 to \$800 per week, would have to be provided for during the winter. The county board finally appointed a new war fund committee of five—A. G. Throop, George Strong, H. Z. Culver, Aaron Haven and A. B. Johnson—and authorized them to work in conjunction with the Union Defence committee for the relief of soldiers' families. The Chicago branch of the United States Sanitary commission was in receipt of large contributions in money and supplies from all parts of the West. The second regiment of the Douglas brigade under Colonel Stuart left Camp Douglas for St. Louis about December 9, 1861. This branch was organized about the middle of October, 1861, and Judge Skinner was elected its president. Doctor Tiffany reported about the middle of December, that forty large boxes had been sent to St. Louis alone; they contained 10,234 shirts; 925 pairs of socks; 1,749 pillow cases; 169 dressing gowns; 441 comforters; 127 blankets; 125 handkerchiefs. Twenty boxes containing similar articles had been sent to Cairo.

The news of the capture of Fort Henry early in February, 1862, caused great rejoicing here. Colonel Baldwin's Fifty-eighth regiment left Camp Douglas for Cairo about February 8, 1862. Colonel Cummings' Fifty-first Illinois regiment left Camp Douglas for Cairo February 14, 1862. Colonel Bracket's regiment was also ordered to take the field. It was reported here February 13, 1862, that Camp Douglas would be fitted up for the detention of 5,000 rebel prisoners. Captain Waterhouse's battery left for Cairo February 14; they had six superior James' rifled cannon. Colonel Bracket had succeeded Colonel Tucker in command of Camp Douglas, but about February 14, Col. J. W. Bell succeeded Colonel Bracket.

The news of the storming and capture of Fort Donelson about the middle of February, following as it did closely upon the heels of the capture of Fort Henry, caused intense excitement and great rejoicing here. The *Tribune* in its delirium of joy said, "The storming of Fort Donelson is the turning point of the war. The back of the secession serpent was broken by the blow that captured the rebel fortress. It was the center of their western lines of defense—the key of their position which in our hands opens wide the door that leads into the heart of Rebeldom. The Kingdom of Davis will now quickly tumble about his ears like a cob house. It is beyond the strength and resources of the rebels to make a successful stand at any point. . . . The disgrace of Bull Run was wiped out at Donelson by the Western boys. The stigma no longer stains our national escutcheon. The Bull Run debt is liquidated in full."

"Yesterday was a day that will be long remembered in Chicago. The breathless anxiety of the public throughout Saturday night and Sunday found full vent at an early hour on Monday. At nine o'clock this dispatch was received: "Fort Donelson is ours.' The dispatch was read to the crowd on the street. It was followed by a pause whose hushed stillness might be felt, and then broke out such a cheer as men do not often hear in a lifetime. The scene that followed beggars description. Men went crazy with delight. We have in our eye the spectacle of strong men weeping amid the shouts they gave. One elderly and sedate judge threw himself bodily upon a stout member of the bar and the two embraced like urchins just blessed with a holiday. We do not forget the loved ones who were in the fight; but grief however is lightened of half its load by this victory, and while sympathy will drop a tear for the bereaved, humanity will bless God for a great work accomplished in Liberty avenged and triumphant, while Treason totters to its crumbling base. . . . There were thirty Illinois regiments engaged in the contest. Here in Chicago the feeling of suspense is painful in the extreme. as some thousand of our boys were in the fight. . . . Chicago was on the rampage yesterday: was crazy with delight and insane with jubilation upon receipt of the glorious news from Fort Donelson. In fact Chicago didn't care an expletive whether the school house was kept open or not. The people heard nothing, saw nothing, knew nothing, except that our boys had taken Fort Donelson. The revulsion of feeling and the sudden and magical change from Sunday was most noticeable. . . . Like lightning the glorious intelligence sped from lip to lip and men wrung each others' hands; embraced each other; rushed hither and thither shouting the glad news, all the more gladly that the thirty regiments of Illinois troops had so nobly vindicated the old flag and added new incentives for State pride and shed new glory upon State arms. Hour by hour the dispatches

came, each received with wild shouts of ecstasy until men fairly grew crazy. The excitement culminated in the intelligence that the renegade Buckner was captured. Shout after shout rent the air. Men sang and danced and indulged in all sorts of patriotic gymnastics. Flags were flung out from every window and roof-tree and across every street. Everywhere the air was resonant with thrilling strains of music pealing out national anthems. The bells rang with a wild jubilatory tintinnabulation. The windows of the hotels swarmed with the ladies who answered the shout below with the waving of handkerchiefs. At no time in our remembrance has Chicago so suddenly, so spontaneously, so thoroughly burst into a wild delirium of joy and rejoicing as yesterday. . . . Judge Manierre's court room was in a whirl of excitement and the officers attempted to check the uproar. The Court arose, and letting legal dignity, law books, and law cases slide, fairly carried away with the fire and enthusiasm of the moment, proposed three cheers for the victory. Three rousing cheers were given and the Court adjourned for the day. In the United States Court, Superior Court, and Recorder's Court, the same scenes took place."

The whole city was on the streets. Camp Douglas was furnished the news by fast messengers. In a few minutes the entire camp was ablaze with lights and bonfires and ringing with the cheers of the volunteers. At night the theaters appropriately recognized the victory. Miss Anderson of the Rob Roy company grouped her players as the American flag and then sang the "Star Spangled Banner." The bright men of the board of trade went wilder than they ever had in any wheat panic; they adopted appropriate resolutions. Half a dozen impromptu meetings assembled. H. G. Miller presided over one in the courthouse. Immediate steps were taken to care for the wounded. A large sum of money was subscribed, but the following committee of ten was appointed to collect more; N. P. Fairbanks, C. G. Wicker, Doctor McVickar, A. D. Titsworth, William Bross, Walter B. Scates, Grant Goodrich, S. G. Catlin, George Manierre, and A. E. Kent. Among the speakers at this meeting were C. G. Wicker, Mark Skinner, Mayor Rumsey, Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney, and Charles Walker. A total of \$2,783.80 was subscribed the first evening. Nurses were sent to Cairo to meet and care for the wounded. A disbursing committee of fifteen was also sent to that city. The *Tribune* said, "If the day was exciting the night was Bedlamite." A humorous proclamation issued in the forenoon that "any person found sober after nine o'clock in the evening would be arrested," was taken literally and apparently accomplished its object. The city was illuminated with rockets, lights and bonfires. The rebel General Floyd was hung in effigy by the North Market boys and then burned.

Every battery at Camp Douglas was now called to take the field. Now it became certain that rebel prisoners would soon be at Camp

Douglas. On February 19 it was announced that 7,000 would arrive the following Saturday; this news caused a great sensation. The newspapers noted that during the big war meetings held at this time, disloyal women objected to the wearing of red, white and blue as "it was distasteful to them." The Sanitary Commission had for some time been sending out from twelve to fifteen boxes daily. Twenty car loads of Fort Donelson prisoners arrived here February 21 over the Illinois Central railway. At this time Col. Arno Voss was commandant at Camp Douglas; he ordered that no person be permitted to see the prisoners without a pass. The prisoners were from Tennessee, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama.

Scarcely had they been established in their quarters than the leading Secessionists here inaugurated the plan of lionizing them and supplying them with food, clothing, delicacies and comfort. This course caused much indignation, and the Board of Trade passed resolutions condemning the act. The first lot of prisoners numbered about 3,200. About 1,500 more arrived on February 23. Colonel Tucker again took command of the camp February 23. There was a great rush of visitors to see the prisoners. One-half of the Chicago Relief committee of fifteen sent to Cairo continued on to Fort Donelson. On February 28 there were 4,459 prisoners at the camp. They were in such bad condition upon their arrival that they began to die rapidly; soon 200 to 300 were in the hospital, but all were given reasonable care and attention, and all had the same food that was furnished the Union soldiers. On March 4 about 325 were in the Camp hospital. The dead were buried in the city cemetery. The County War Fund committee reported about March 1, 1862, that they had supplied money to 441 families and paid out \$10,236.63. Colonel Mulligan was commandant at the camp in March, 1862. The Camp Douglas Hospital association of ladies were doing excellent work. The fight between the Merrimac and Monitor roused everybody early in March. Rebel sympathizers held regular consultations with the rebel prisoners. At first the prisoners were submissive, but under such influence soon became outspoken and violent. About March 8 visitors were forbidden at Camp Douglas.

The special message of President Lincoln in March, 1862, recommending gradual and compensated emancipation, was well received here. The *Tribune* favored freeing the slaves at once and arming them. When President Lincoln modified General Fremont's proclamation concerning the slaves in 1861, the *Tribune* opposed the President.

The Democratic Invincible Club, a partisan organization, had been established here many years before March, 1862. They held meetings every Tuesday night, and were outspoken against the war. Often the orators spoke entirely from the Southern standpoint. Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow ("Parson") was publicly received

here April 9 and delivered one of his characteristic addresses in which he paid special attention to the *Times*. On April 14 there arrived here about 1,500 rebel prisoners from Island No. 10. Chicago men killed at Shiloh were to be brought here, so it was decided, and buried in a lot at Graceland donated by Thomas B. Bryan. The deaths of rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas prior to April 18 were 219. Henry C. Work's famous song "Kingdom Coming" was very popular at this time. Colonel Mulligan raised a battery here early in 1862 and received his guns—four 6-pounders on April 18. At this time the Scotch regiment under Col. D. Cameron was at Camp Douglas.

News of the battle of Shiloh was slow in reaching Chicago, but when it came the anxiety and suspense were intense. The *Tribune* of April 10 said, "Our brave Western troops have achieved another glorious victory in Tennessee. The whole country from Maine to California is in a blaze of excitement. The valor of our men, the sacredness of our cause and the imperishable glory of the result—all conspire to make this a most memorable day." The Board of Trade promptly donated \$5,000 and raised \$975.50 additional to care for the wounded. Nineteen physicians and over forty volunteer nurses (men) left for Cairo at five o'clock P. M., April 9, taking with them 104 boxes of hospital supplies. They chartered a special train and on the way down thoroughly organized themselves for work. At Cairo the hospital boat "Louisiana" was placed at their command and on April 11 at 4 o'clock P. M., they reached Pittsburg Landing and immediately went to work. They distributed apples, butter, desiccated vegetables, tapioca, brandy, bandages, tea, tin cups, oranges, lemons, eggs, brooms, bed ticks, pillows, socks, drawers, plasters, chambers, urinals, etc. The commission, upon their return, said: "We busied ourselves till after midnight in waiting upon these sad objects brought from the tents on the bank through the rain, groaning with pain at the motion, with filthy clothing, and wounds that had not been dressed since the day of the battle, many with limbs needing amputation, or balls not yet extracted from their bodies. Oh, how gratefully they received the soft beds, the clean shirts and drawers and the refreshing water and lemonade."

It was found necessary to build a prison in Camp Douglas for the close confinement and punishment of offenders. It was built of heavy oak, and the first story had no windows and was the dark room into which malefactors were placed when severe punishment was meted. This jail was called "White Oak" and in the end was something of a terror. Squads of rebel prisoners continued to arrive weekly or oftener and escapes were frequent. At this time there were about twenty-five rebel surgeons confined in Camp Douglas. They were permitted on daily paroles to visit the city for supplies, etc. News of the capture of New Orleans was re-

ceived with joy. Members of the Chicago artillery, killed at Shiloh, were brought here and with much ceremony buried at rose Hill. Before this there was organized here the Chicago Female Nurse's association. Rev. Dwight L. Moody, who had spent three weeks on the Shiloh battlefield described his experiences at Bryan hall in May. General Sigel visited Chicago in May, 1862, and was serenaded at the Tremont house; he spoke from the balcony.

There were hurried calls from the front for troops in May, 1862. The Ellsworth Zouaves, Light Guard and Home Militia were left alone to guard Camp Douglas. Soon they were joined by the Anderson Rifles under Captain Cole. The confiscation bill gave satisfaction here to all who favored the war. In May Cook county learned that one or two regiments for the three months' service would have to be raised. Promptly a big war meeting was called in Metropolitan hall on May 24. Mayor Sherman presided. Adjutant-General Fuller, from Springfield, explained the call. Washington, the capital, was in danger. All organized bodies must be sent forward, and short time men must be raised to take their places. Within a few days a dozen recruiting offices were opened in the county. By May 30 Captain Bond had 35 enrolled; Captain Van Buren, 35; Captain Hall, 34; Captain Manchester, 60; Captain Caldwell, 34; the Signal Guards, 40; Captain Hallagren, 35; Captain Heilig, 40; Captain Freund, 12; Captain Turner, 40; Captain Dudley, 60, and others smaller numbers. Other war meetings were held. Order No. 3 of General Halleck forbidding fugitive slaves to enter his lines, was severely denounced by the *Tribune* and others. About 1,000 rebel prisoners were sent to Camp Douglas from Madison, Wis., so that the Nineteenth Wisconsin regiment could take the field.

Mulligan's battery was ready for the field June 2, 1862. By this date 496 rebel prisoners had died at Camp Douglas. Cook county was now being recompensed by the Government for the money spent in equipping the earliest companies sent to the field. A total of 310 families of soldiers were receiving assistance in June, 1862, from the County War Fund committee. The report showed that they had been paid regularly on borrowed money. Captain Round's Emmet Guards were ready June 7, 1862. The War committee of the Young Men's Christian association held regular meetings while the war continued and sent large quantities of papers, magazines and books to the various hospitals.

In June, 1862, Camp Douglas, which had been enlarged, embraced 114 acres, but had at first only 87 acres. On June 8, 1862, there were 8,962 rebel prisoners confined there. About 2,000 more could be accommodated. Their rations consisted of potatoes, pork, beef, flour, beans, rice, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, soap, candles—in all respects just the same as the Union soldiers there. They were required to exercise regularly and were permitted to

play ball, pitch quoits, etc. Of the prisoners 5,717 had come from Fort Donelson; 736 from Shiloh; 1,809 from Island No. 10, and 700 from other places. The Scotch regiment and the Irish brigade left for the East early in June, 1862.

The *Tribune* of June 10, 1862, said, "*A Day of Rejoicing.*—Yesterday was a day of general rejoicing and jubilation over the glorious news from Memphis. Everybody was happy and overflowed with joy at the downfall of that prison hole of secession in the Southwest. The rejoicing was doubly significant from the fact that probably not less than five hundred of our citizens were expelled from Memphis by the Regulators. A still greater number had property and business interests there confiscated by the rebels. Many of our citizens were not only driven out, but were beggared by the sweeping confiscation. Hence their great joy at the overthrow of this nest of secession."

The Sixty-seventh regiment of three months' men under Col. R. M. Hough was placed on guard at Camp Douglas about June 10. The splendid letter of Governor Yates to President Lincoln in July, 1862, advocating a still more vigorous prosecution of the war, struck a responsive chord in many loyal hearts here. Greenbacks began to make their appearance. When they first arrived the Democratic county treasurer refused to receive them in payment of taxes. The *Tribune* of July 16, 1862, said, "*One of 'Em.*—The man in the city of Chicago who is most blatant and abusive in his talk of Republicans, designating them as "nigger worshipers," promoters of "nigger equality," etc., is, we are told by good authority, the father of at least five children by a negro woman—not a yellow woman, but a regular African with all the peculiarities of her race. And it is hinted by our informant that of these children four were sold into slavery by their father though the mother was free. Of such are the Secession Democracy." The *Tribune* of July 19, said, "Chicago is full of Secessionists—a startling but true assertion. There are Secessionists in our schools, in our churches, in almost every civic organization in Chicago. There is scarcely a hotel in the city that does not contain them. You will find them in every saloon, and in some of these holes it is fairly unsafe to proclaim yourself an unconditional Union man. You can find them on the street corners. It was not an insignificant boast nor an infrequent one, made yesterday at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, that, 'By God, Jeff Davis will be up here pretty soon and then we will fix things all right.' It is not unknown to everybody that a law office in this city is in the confidence of the Confederate Government and that it received funds to pay out to the Confederate surgeons at Camp Douglas. It may be a matter of news to some, but not to all, that regular meetings of Secessionists are held in this city, at which most treasonable sentiments are uttered, and at these festive orgies, healths to Jeff Davis and his crew are drunk, some-

time with as much enthusiasm as to be audible to parties in the street."

The Union Defence committee called a mass meeting at Bryan hall on July 19, 1862, for the purpose of devising measures to meet the last call for volunteers. They asked the Board of Trade, the Mercantile association, Young Men's association, Young Men's Christian association and the Common Council for assistance. An extra session of the County Board was also called. The meeting assembled and Thomas B. Bryan presided. He delivered the opening speech, and was followed by Doctor Tiffany, H. G. Miller, Robert S. Wilson, J. Y. Scammon, George Steele, E. C. Larned, J. C. Van Arman, Rev. W. W. Patten, and others. Mr. Scammon said he had already given \$50,000 and his only son for the war, but would give \$50,000 more. George C. Cook offered \$200 bounty for the first two volunteers. Eliphalet Wood and J. H. McVicker made similar offers. George Manierre, chairman of the committee on resolutions, introduced them with a strong speech and they were unanimously adopted. The speech by E. C. Larned was especially eloquent and loyal. At its conclusion J. G. Lumbard sang "Three Hundred Thousand More," with thrilling effect. One verse was as follows:

"If you look upon our valleys where the growing harvests shine,
You may see our sturdy farmer boys fast forming into line;
And children from their mothers' knees are pulling at the weeds,
And learning how to reap and sow to meet their country's needs;
And a farewell group stands weeping at every cottage door;
We are coming, Father Abraham—three hundred thousand more."

The resolutions adopted recommended a county tax to be used as a bounty to raise volunteers—\$200,000 asked for, \$100 to each volunteer. T. J. Sloan of Sloan's Commercial college announced that he and others had just raised two full companies for the war. J. H. Read & Co., druggists, subscribed \$500; J. L. Hancock, \$500; A. C. Hesing said he was willing to take the field at the head of a company or a regiment of colored troops. The same evening a big meeting in the courthouse square was addressed by George C. Bates, Robert S. Blackwell, William C. Goudy, Robert Collyer, U. F. Linder, E. G. Asay and Gilbert C. Walker. Still another meeting at Metropolitan hall was addressed by John Knox, U. F. Linder, and William K. McAllister. The war people were terribly in earnest, but the volunteers were slow in coming forward, because definite bounty was not yet offered.

In this emergency the Board of Trade came bravely to the rescue. Previous to July 19, 1862, they had given about \$10,000 to the war. Now they resolved to raise a battery and appropriated \$10,000 with which to raise the volunteers. They subscribed \$5,121 in a few minutes the first evening—July 21. By July 23, the subscriptions amounted to \$17,000 and 172 volunteers were enrolled—

more than enough for the battery. This was accomplished so quickly, that the Board resolved to raise a whole regiment and immediately began work. A dozen or more fragmental companies were promptly turned over to the Board of Trade regiment. Captains Williams and Robinson furnished nearly two companies. The Young Men's Christian association, upon certain conditions and through the influence of J. V. Farwell and J. C. Wright, tendered five companies for the regiment. All this gave assurance of the speedy completion of a full regiment in addition to the battery. The County Board passed the asked-for \$200,000 ordinance and ordered the levy of a five mill tax for war purposes. By July 25 the Board of Trade fund amounted to \$29,000. Other immense war meetings were held July 26. The speakers were O. H. Tiffany, I. N. Arnold, Colonel Farnsworth, Joseph Knox, Colonel Eastman, Rev. W. H. Ryder, Daniel McIlroy, Michael McAuley, S. B. Perry, Grant Goodrich, E. C. Larned, R. S. Blackwell, William Bross, Henry Greenebaum, W. S. Cameron, J. S. Wilson, George C. Bates, Elliott Anthony, U. F. Linder, Daniel Brainard, Lambert Tree, J. C. Van Arman, E. G. Asay, W. Campbell, Dr. Davis and Judge Gookins. Mr. Sloan agreed to furnish six full companies if the Mercantile association would furnish the other four. So easily was the first Board of Trade regiment raised, that the Board determined to raise a second one. About July 23, 1862, a band of rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, assisted by Secessionist friends here, broke out and escaped, but nearly all were finally recaptured. The *Tribune* of July 25 said:

"There is a fact vividly brought up by the affair at Camp Douglas. It points most clearly to an active rebel element in this city. The whistles and signals heard in the vicinity of the camp throughout the night, the attempted assault upon a Federal officer just below the camp early in the evening, are to be added to the other facts. If there is evidence implicating the citizens of Chicago in acts tending to incite and aid outbreaks at Camp Douglas let us have the needed light on the subject. It is not enough for Col. J. H. Tucker to point to a pile of letters in his possession, seized and intercepted by his officers and men and avow that 'in those letters exists damning evidence against many of our first citizens,' and that at such exposure of the writers and actors 'the city would stand appalled' and the development 'fall like a thunderbolt'—we want to have that appallment take place. It is precisely that thunderbolt we would call down. He is recreant to his trust and false to the country whose commission he bears, if he withhold the evidence against these home traitors at this juncture. Let it be sent to the Secretary of War at once. What have they been doing—these Chicago men and women sympathizers with treason? Go to the Provost Marshal's office at Camp Douglas and see a wagon load of arms and ammunition smuggled in by their agency to the rebels.

It is time that this should cease. We would invoke no frenzied mob to drag sleek lawyers and smug bankers and simpering dilet-tanti to their doom at the lamp posts; least of all would we make tender women, however venturous their treason, the victims of popular fury; but we ask that all the evidence against them be brought to light and men and women, rich and poor, high and low, punished as traitors unsparingly."

Of the county tax of \$200,000 it was proposed to pay \$60 to each recruit, which, with the \$40 of Government bounty, would give each volunteer \$100. On July 21 there was deposited here \$2,500,000, brought from Cincinnati to escape possible capture by the rebel army which threatened that city. In July, 1862, a draft was threatened. Late in July the Common Council ordered, at a cost not to exceed \$30,000, about 1,000 stand of arms and a battery of artillery for home defense. In July the recruiting was lively in the extreme. Nearly fifty would-be captains applied to the adjutant general for authority to raise companies. The express companies here offered half pay to those of their employes who would enlist. Authority to enlist men was given to nearly all applicants, but they were informed that unless they could fill their companies within ten days the men would be merged with other squads. Among the men recruiting at this time were John A. Bross, W. P. Knight, John Reid, A. S. Chadbourne, E. L. Brainard, D. Whittle, Stockton and Chester, Underwood and Sexton, Holbrook and Mowry, J. E. Burk, Joseph Scates, Jr., G. W. Smith, J. R. Morgan, M. R. Hawley, Evarts Van Buren, O. H. Miller, Jesse Ball, H. W. Handy, Sylvester Titsworth and N. W. Wright. By the last of July the Board of Trade had raised its battery and its first regiment and was well advanced in its second regiment. Governor Yates was received here July 30 with a salute of fifty guns. He was serenaded and delivered a strong speech. Hon. John Sherman of Ohio, who happened to be in the city, was present and was called out. In his speech he used these words: "I regard the present chief magistrate (Lincoln) of the nation as a pure, patriotic and honest man; but he is unfortunate in some degree as to his surroundings; he has not yet caught the spirit which should animate him in the prosecution of this gigantic war. We have used honeyed words and conciliatory terms heretofore, but now this must be ended. Now we must use more potent instruments—every means which God has put into our hands—bond and free, white and black." Time showed that he was wrong and Lincoln was right. Had not the latter used just the policy he did, he would not have received the support of war Democrats, without whose help the rebellion would not have been crushed nor the Union saved. Governor Kirkwood of Iowa also made a speech on this occasion. Owen Lovejoy delivered a speech of rare power. War meetings were held in all parts of the county—Palatine, Evanston, Blue Island and Thorn-

ton leading. A Union Typographical battalion was started. Intense effort was made, and the cry at every war meeting was, "Arm the slaves! Fight, confiscate and emancipate!"

A resolution of the Board of Trade on August 3, 1862, caused an inquiry as to the presence of traitors in Chicago. A committee appointed to investigate reported that Colonel Tucker claimed not to be in possession of sufficient evidence to warrant action against suspects. Early in August, when the call for 600,000 more men was announced, the *Tribune* said: "The country will hail with joy this new call. It means that the work of every citizen from this time until the end of the war is to save the Republic. The whole trade of the country is to be war until the last rebel succumbs. There is to be no shrinking now. *Six hundred thousand men!* What joy it will carry throughout the lines of our army to know that in ten days time their shattered regiments are to be filled up, that our fighting force is to be more than *one million* strong with another million ready to follow if need be. The war has begun in earnest, and henceforth the enemies of the country will not be spared nor sheltered."

The draft was threatened early in August and dozens of cowards and disloyalists began to leave for Canada. Disloyalty was rampant here in August. On August 3 a Secessionist tore down a Union flag at 557 Wabash avenue. In all parts of the city disloyalty was openly and often furiously manifested. Numerous personal encounters occurred. Exempt citizens began to form a company of home guards. The *Tribune* of August 6, 8 and 10 said: "The cowards' hegira for Canada still continues, and people are leaving daily for that region, which is soon likely to be populated with sneaks. Why cannot martial law be proclaimed here at once until after the draft and stop the cowards? . . . "*The Cowards.*—Two hundred and fifty cowards left by the Central line and lake for the Canadas on Monday, we understand to avoid the draft. A woman ought to be stationed at every landing place in Canada to horsewhip them back. Shame on the sneaks!" . . . "*Sneaks.*—Seven hundred cowards left on the evening train of the Michigan Central Wednesday night for Canada. At Ainsworth station (South Chicago) four wagon loads of sneaks, leaving the city to avoid the draft, took passage for Her Majesty's dominions." . . . "Chicago is at last under martial law and the exodus of cowards and sneaks is henceforth to be stopped. Every man hereafter must stand by his post will he nill he. For nearly a week our city has presented the disgraceful spectacle of full-grown, able-bodied men slinking off to Canada like whipped curs, by rail and lake, with no apparent method of stopping them. The prompt and stern action of the War Department, however, has put a period to this hegira."

In August, 1862, Dr. Levi D. Boone, ex-mayor of Chicago, was arrested for furnishing money to rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas

contrary to orders, and was confined at the camp, but later managed to explain what he had done, to the partial satisfaction of the authorities, and was released. In August the enrollment of all persons liable to do military duty was carried into effect. The draft was fixed to begin August 15 unless the quota was full by that date. Many persons bound for Canada were arrested—nineteen were taken August 8 at Hyde Park, where they had gone to board the train. Men going East were required to have passes.

There was much indignation expressed here in August, 1862, over the court-martial of Col. John B. Turchin. He was called a martyr and was tendered an immense and enthusiastic reception upon his arrival here August 19. Colonel Turchin in the end was made a brigadier general and the court-martial was set aside. The charge against him was disobedience of orders for failing to protect the property of rebels in his district in Alabama.

By August 7, 1862, the following recruits had recently been raised here: By Chandler, 140 men; Holbrook, 116; Williams, eighty-two; Cooley, 101; James, Jr., fifty-six; Bruning, twenty-five; Murphy, twenty-one; Kelly, twenty-nine; Weihe, twelve; Greenhut, forty-five; Breman, thirty-three; Whittle, sixty-two; Brainard, sixty; Bross, eighty; Underwood, eighty; Casey, forty; Horton, about 100; Smith, twenty-five; Morgan, fifty-three; G. S. Hubbard, about 400; Swarthout, fifty; Hughes, eighty; Prior, seventy-two; Hall, forty-two; Spaulding, about a dozen; Chester, eighty; Board of Trade battery, 160 strong—in all about 1,878 men. Previous to 4 o'clock p. m., August 8, 1862, the War Fund committee of the County Board had paid \$60 to each of 700 volunteers—total, \$42,000. It was found necessary, owing to the occupation of Camp Douglas by the rebel prisoners, to form other camps for the Union recruits. Camp Hancock was located a few hundred yards south of Camp Douglas. A big camp was at Wright's Grove on the North Side. Capt. C. P. Bradley was acting provost marshal. The exempt battalion of home guards numbered 412 by August 9. By August 11 Board of Trade subscriptions amounted to \$48,779. The *Tribune* of August 16 said: "Sheriff Hesing yesterday mustered in 101 volunteers in the little towns of Palatine and Barrington in this county. They are all farmer boys. Palatine and Barrington will have hardly enough men left to take care of the women and children."

A big war meeting in the interest of the Irish legion was held at Bryan hall, the leaders being Father Dunne and Thomas J. Kinsella. In August the Jews of Chicago subscribed \$6,000 and pledged \$4,000 more for a Jew company to be organized. The new Gatling gun, invented by Dr. R. J. Gatling of Indianapolis, was exhibited here August 13. The captains of the First Board of Trade regiment were Stockton, James, Sexton, Holbrook, Curtiss, Prior, French, Williams, Haynie and Reid. By August 15, when

the draft was to begin, there had been recruited here under the last call about 3,700 men, of whom probably two-thirds were from Cook county. The Second Board of Trade regiment was about ready and the Third was commenced. So great was the demand for bread in August from the large numbers of rebel prisoners and Union recruits in this vicinity that the bakers ran short and continued to be so for several days. The Palatine company under Captin Sutherland was named Bradwell guards to signalize the fact that J. B. Bradwell had done much to raise it. The Railroad regiment, composed largely of railway employes, was started here in July, 1862. By August 19 the first two Board of Trade regiments were ready for the field and the third has seven companies recruited. By August 19 the \$200,000 county war bonds had been sold to C. C. Parks & Co. of Chicago, bankers, and G. S. Robbin & Sons of New York, at a little above par. Col. F. A. Starring became commander of the First Board of Trade regiment. In August the soldiers here were paid in greenbacks. The First Board of Trade regiment became the Seventy-second Illinois. Capt. W. B. Holbrook's men received the stand of colors offered by Gilbert Hubbard & Co. and the \$100 offered by C. H. Walker, by becoming the first company organized for the First Board of Trade regiment. This command left Camp Hancock, near Camp Douglas, on August 23 for the South and were given a beautiful and ceremonious send-off. The Second Board of Trade regiment became the Eighty-eighth Illinois, the Railroad regiment became the Eighty-ninth Illinois, and the Irish regiment became the Ninetieth. Dr. Stanley was arrested on the North Side in August on account of his expressed Secessionist sentiments. The secrets and purposes of the Knights of the Golden Circle were published here in August. James H. Stokes became captain of the Board of Trade battery, and C. G. Cooley of the Mercantile battery. Recruits were being sent to all the old regiments in the field.

John Ross, chief of the Cherokees in Indian Territory, a thorough Union man, and his party of fifty persons passed through Chicago late in August, 1862, on their way to Washington; they stopped at the Adams house. Frank T. Sherman, son of Mayor Sherman, became colonel of the Second Board of Trade regiment. Governor Campbell of Tennessee was here August 29 and secured the release of 387 rebel prisoners who took the oath of allegiance. Sloan's Commercial regiment rendezvoused at Springfield. The Railroad regiment rendezvoused at Cottage Grove near Camp Douglas. The Second Board of Trade regiment and the Railroad regiment were ordered to the front early in September, 1862. All of the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, having been exchanged, started South in squads early in September. The Christian community of Chicago generally addressed a memorial to President Lincoln in September praying for an "emancipation decree." The



MAP OF
ILLINOIS
 SHOWING
 COUNTY BOUNDARIES
 1831.

big meeting held to prepare this memorial was presided over by Judge Otis, and addressed by Owen Lovejoy, Grant Goodrich, J. W. Wilson, Dr. O. H. Tiffany, Rev. T. M. Eddy, Nathan Culver, H. L. Hammond, J. E. Ray, Mark Skinner, Revs. Everts and Patton, and others. The ladies here organized a new War Relief committee in September, 1862, to assist the Board of Trade regiments; it consisted of Mesdames H. Reynolds, Van Higgins, O. E. Hosmer, Smith Tinkham, J. C. Haines, C. N. Holden, H. M. Simmonds, W. V. Coe, J. G. Hamilton, G. M. Gray, M. T. Dewey and E. Peck.

The Railroad regiment was commanded by Col. John Christopher. At a big war meeting held September 6, 1862, on the courthouse square, the speakers were Gen. S. R. Curtis of Iowa and Gen. John A. McClernand. At the evening meeting in Bryan hall the speeches were made by Lyman Trumbull, ex-Governor Randall of Wisconsin, Gen. H. Walbridge of New York, and General McClernand. Powerful resolutions were adopted; one recommended the organization of all the militia of the state by Governor Yates. Another war meeting was held at Bryan hall September 7. The County War Fund committee reported September 12 that \$199,260 bounty had been paid to 2,321 volunteers. Gen. John Pope, fresh from the Army of the Potomac, was here September 12; he was entertained at the Fremont house. Governor Yates appointed John C. Haines draft commissioner for Cook county. The Third Board of Trade regiment was completed about the middle of September and became the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois. By September 21 there were no rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas except those in the hospital; the barracks were thoroughly renovated after their departure. Soon all the Union squads were collected there and numbered about 3,500, consisting of six regiments and three batteries in process of formation. Col. John Van Arman's One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiment was nearly ready. The Ninety-third regiment, from other counties, was there. The Third Board of Trade regiment under Colonel Barry was about complete.

President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, issued in September, 1862, to take effect January 1, 1863, was heralded here with delight by the Union element and received with contempt by the Secessionists or Copperheads. The Abolitionists particularly and the *Tribune* were almost hysterical with joy. The *Tribune* of September 3 said: "President Lincoln has set his hand and affixed the great seal of the nation to the grandest proclamation ever issued by man. . . . So splendid a vision has hardly shone upon the world since the day of the Messiah. From the date of this proclamation begins the history of our Republic as our fathers designed to have it—the home of freedom, the asylum of the oppressed, the seat of justice, the land of equal rights under the law, where each man, however humble, shall be entitled to life, liberty and the pur-

suit of happiness. Let no one think to stay the glorious reformation. Every day's events are hastening its triumph, and whosoever shall place himself in its way, it will grind him to powder."

Five regiments and three batteries at Camp Douglas—in all nearly 5,000 troops—were nearly ready by September 23. They had come from all parts of Northern Illinois. The batteries were Miller's Elgin and the Mercantile of Chicago. Late in September, 1862, General Tuttle, then at Cairo, telegraphed to Mayor Sherman, asking permission to send to Chicago a number of negroes and requesting him to appoint a committee to find work for them, but was answered in the negative by the mayor, and the Common Council approved his course by a vote of eleven to six. The *Times* and the Secessionists here generally bitterly and fiercely assailed President Lincoln for the Emancipation Proclamation.

Late in September there arrived here about 8,000 Union soldiers who had been captured at Harper's Ferry and paroled. They were given quarters at Camp Douglas. At this time there were at Camp Douglas about 13,000 Union troops and a few hundred rebels. The old Kingsbury block in Chicago had been owned by Major Kingsbury of the United States army, whose son, Colonel Kingsbury, a graduate of West Point, was killed at Antietam, aged 25 years, commanding the Eleventh Connecticut regiment. Colonel Kingsbury had married a niece of President Taylor. His sister was the wife of the rebel General Buckner, who was captured by General Grant at Fort Donelson. General Buckner had had an interest in the Kingsbury block in Chicago, but, fearing confiscation, sold out when the war commenced and went South. Two carloads of negroes arrived here October 6, and many found work on the adjacent farms. The battles of Iuka, Corinth and Perryville roused the citizens in October. By October 10 there had arrived here thus far in 1862 about 136,000 bales of cotton on their way East; they were immensely valuable. By October 6 there were at Camp Douglas and vicinity about 9,000 paroled Union troops from Harper's Ferry and about 7,000 new recruits. The fair grounds adjacent were occupied by part of them. Immediately after the Emancipation Proclamation, the cry of the *Times* was the "Africanization of Illinois." War meetings were held throughout the county in October, 1862—Worth, Thornton, Northfield, East Wheeling, Evanston, Blue Island, Palatine, etc. These meetings were addressed by I. N. Arnold, Grant Goodrich, E. C. Larned, A. C. Hesing, L. Brentano, J. L. King, J. B. Bradwell and other good speakers from Chicago. In October, on three or four different occasions, fire destroyed the old barracks at Camp Douglas. The *Tribune* of October 18 said: "The rapidity with which these fires occur precludes entirely the theory of accident and points directly to camp incendiaries who are taking this method to abate nuisances of which there has been much complaint." Gen. Ben Prentiss, of Shiloh fame,

arrived here October, 1862, and was given a formal reception. Parson Brownlow delivered one of his unique and epigrammatic addresses here October 25. The Knights of the Golden Circle held regular meetings here during 1862. The following recruits were at Camp Douglas October 31, 1862: Ninetieth regiment, Colonel O'Mara, 781 men; Ninety-third regiment, Colonel Putman, 956 men; One Hundred and Thirteenth regiment (Third Board of Trade), Colonel Hoge, 883 men; One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, Colonel Van Arman, 156 men; Elgin battery, Captain Rennick, 117 men; total, 3,797 men. The *Tribune* of November 3 said: "It is reported that 1,600 persons who have been in the habit of voting at every election in this city have taken out British protection papers to prevent from being drafted."

The Third Board of Trade regiment (One Hundred and Thirteenth), under Colonel Hoge, left for Kentucky on November 6; only four of its companies were from Cook county. The Ninety-third, Colonel Putman, left for the same field November 9. The Mercantile battery and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh left November 8 and 9. The enrollment of September, 1862, showed in the county 29,293 liable to draft, and that 3,839 had enlisted under the recent call. The War Fund committee of the County Board reported about December 1, 1862, that they had paid \$60 bounty to each of 3,633 men, and had borrowed \$20,000 from the banks to be used to assist soldiers' families. The bounty received by the soldiers was in many cases placed with the War Fund committee to be by them disbursed to the families; and as the soldiers received their pay in the field much of it was sent to the committee to be likewise disbursed. In December two men named Johnson and Sheehan, who had been arrested for treason, confined in Fort Lafayette and released, tried to deliver treasonable speeches from the balcony of the Sherman house, but were hissed and hooted down by the people. They were permitted to say what they desired before the Invincible club, a Democratic political organization.

About December 31, 1862, the Board of Trade passed the following resolution: "*Resolved*, By this Board of Trade, while disclaiming all partisan feeling and being actuated by no other motive than the public welfare and the fair fame of our city, that the *Chicago Times* is unworthy of countenance or support and that the directors are hereby requested to exclude it from the reading rooms of this Board."

Early in January, 1863, the Chicago branch of the Sanitary Commission sent by special messenger thirty-three large boxes of hospital stores, clothing, etc., to the wounded soldiers of the battle of Murfreesboro. The Board of Trade War committee promptly dispatched agents and nurses to care for the sick and wounded at Murfreesboro, Vicksburg and Memphis. The Second Board of Trade regiment, Colonel Turchin's regiment (the Nineteenth), and the

Board of Trade battery participated at Murfreesboro, while the Third Board of Trade regiment and the Mercantile battery had been fighting near Vicksburg. On January 6, 1863, 150 ladies were at work in the committee rooms, State and Randolph, preparing bandages and other hospital supplies. On January 8 the Young Men's association passed the following resolutions: "*Resolved*, That the Chicago *Times* be excluded from the reading room. *Resolved*, That the files of the Chicago *Times* for the past year be publicly burned next Monday evening on Clark street opposite Bryan hall."

In one week 176 boxes of hospital supplies were sent to Murfreesboro and 301 boxes to Vicksburg. Also \$3,000 in cash had been raised and spent for tea, tobacco, arrowroot, barley, farina, butter, eggs, whisky, etc., all of which was promptly forwarded. On January 27 about 1,500 rebel prisoners from Murfreesboro arrived at Camp Douglas. It cost \$7,652 to replace the barracks burned by the paroled Union soldiers at that camp.

Immense meetings to indorse the Emancipation Proclamation and commemorate its going into effect were held here January 12, 1863. All of the best Union men of the city, Republicans and Democrats, were present at the meetings held in Bryan and Metropolitan halls, the First Baptist church and elsewhere. At Bryan hall the speakers were G. C. Bates, E. H. Bracket, Dr. Daniel Brainard, S. A. Goodwin, Emory A. Storrs, Prof. M. C. Butler of Lake Forest, Rev. F. W. Fisk, Rev. Robert Colyer and John Wentworth. At the Baptist church the speakers were Rev. W. W. Evarts, Elliott Anthony, G. C. Bates, Prof. Haven and John Wentworth. At Metropolitan hall were Casper Butz, William Rapp, Caroun Schmidt and others, this being an assemblage of Germans. In Lower Bryan hall the speakers were D. V. Bell, J. Y. Scammon, C. R. Jones, Paul Cornell and J. R. Druman. At all the meetings the Proclamation was warmly welcomed, Lincoln was glorified, and the vigorous prosecution of the war was advocated. Every meeting adopted strong resolutions. The *Tribune* of January 13 said: "The people of Chicago love liberty. Never in the history of the city was this truth made more manifest than by the monster meetings of last night to endorse the President's edict of freedom. By it they believe the rebellion is hit a death blow and hence they rejoice. By it Abraham Lincoln has placed his name beside that of Washington and all the noblest benefactors of the race."

By February, 1863, the Chicago *Times* had suffered the following repulses without having its secession utterances checked in the least: Three of its editors had been imprisoned; it had been expelled from the Board of Trade and Young Men's association reading rooms; many news dealers had refused it; General Sullivan had banished it from his lines; the same of General Hurlbut at Memphis; General Curtis had sanctioned its banishment from his army in Missouri;

special dispatches had been denied it by the military telegraph. An attempt was made early in 1863 by the *Times* and its warmest supporters to establish here a chamber of commerce. This was in retaliation for having been expelled from the Board of Trade reading room. They managed to put through the disloyal Legislature a bill incorporating such an institution. The Conscription bill passed Congress late in February, 1863. The Union League lodges were springing up over all the North to offset the Sons of Liberty. By March, 1863, the County War Fund committee had paid in bounties \$217,989 and had spent much of its \$41,786 of family relief fund. On March 6, 1863, Supervisor Rexforth of Worth offered the following preambles and resolution at a meeting of the County Board:

"WHEREAS, Our country is passing through a crisis such as she never experienced before; and WHEREAS, She demands to know her strength as nearly as may be; and WHEREAS, It is feared that we have those in the North who sympathize with the rebels in their wicked deeds; and WHEREAS, We wish to record our votes in some way that will unmistakably place us on the side of loyalty to our Government and that a record of the same be kept for future generations to look upon, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we will in every lawful and laudable way strengthen the arms of the President of the United States in his efforts to put down this rebellion; that we frown indignantly on any and every attempt to discourage or demoralize our army now in the field; and that the efforts of one portion of the Legislature, calculated in their very nature to give aid to the rebels and discourage and dishearten our brave army, meet with our deepest detestation and abhorrence; and we believe for such traitorous acts the civilized world in all coming time will assign them a place in public esteem to which the tories of the Revolution bear no comparison."

These preambles and resolutions were warmly opposed and defended and were finally voted on with the following result: Ayes—Allen, Alger, Baer, Brown, Cornell, Culver, Dolton, Dunlap, Edbrook, Farwell, Gibbs, Gund, James, Johnson, Kott, Kingsley, Morgan, Pahlman, Pennoyer, Reed, Rees, Russell, Randall, Rexford, Strong, Shierding, Werner, Ward, Eli Whitney, S. S. Whitney and chairman. Nays—Gebel, Gormly, Hoffman, Kean, Murphy, Newhouse, Pendergast, Sheils, Taylor. Absent during the session, Cammack, Doty, Gallagher, Niles, Haskins.

The smallpox first made its appearance at Camp Douglas about November 10, 1862, and spread rapidly after the 3,800 rebel prisoners arrived in January, 1863. By March 11 there were 125 cases in the hospitals there, and about 700 had died of smallpox and other diseases. The *Times* charged neglect, but the *Tribune* of April 4 said: "The per cent of mortality is large, but no deaths have occurred from any neglect, want of care or proper medical

attention. When they arrived fully one-third of them were only fit for the hospital. Especially was this the case with those from Arkansas Post. Those who have just gone have greatly improved in condition during their imprisonment here. They have been well fed, carefully treated by the surgeons, and most of them have new suits of clothing. They are all much better clad now than the soldiers in the rebel army."

Pursuant to act of the Legislature, the County Board in April ordered \$100,000 worth of war bonds sold. In April, 1863, the War committee of the Board of Trade reported that they had collected \$51,366 and had paid out \$36,566, leaving on hand \$14,799. Of the collections \$30,000 had been invested in United States 7-30 bonds, which had been sold as money was needed. The War Fund committee of the County Board gave a big dinner party to soldiers' families in April. An immense Union meeting was held at Bryan hall April 9, Judge Thomas Drummond presiding; he delivered the first speech, and was followed by W. A. Howard, Senator Trumbull, John F. Farnsworth, John Wentworth and Mason Jones. Of this meeting the *Tribune* said: "Many great and successful meetings have been held in this city, but never was a meeting of any sort convened here that was greater, more successful or more gratifying to the promoters of it than the Union mass meeting held at Bryan hall last night. . . . But our home orators on this occasion—all strong and full of loyal zeal—must stand aside for once. The great speech of the evening was by Mason Jones, the Irish orator. We do not remember an address in this city by any distinguished orator or statesman on any occasion, that was more fraught with good sense and more replete with eloquence. It was as close and logical as Webster's and as burning as Clay's best off-hand speeches."

The Sixty-fifth regiment, which had been at Camp Douglas on parole from Harper's Ferry for about seven months, left about 780 strong for Kentucky on April 19. There was received here about May 1, 1863, for the families of soldiers in the Eighty-second and Eighty-eighth regiments, about \$18,700. The following is an extract from the inaugural address of Mayor Sherman, May 4, 1863:

"This devotion to law as the only arbiter of public rights necessarily requires that the Democratic party should give their undivided support to the Government, no matter by whom administered, in every effort to maintain the Constitution. This rebellion is an effort to overturn the Constitution and destroy the Union; it must be put down, no matter at what cost of money or sacrifice of life; it is a struggle for national existence, in which the individuals must be prepared to sacrifice all that the nation may legally demand to preserve the national life. No Democrat can be true to his principles who does not render to his Government all the aid in whatever form it may be legally required to put down the rebellion. . . .

If there be men in this city who have any sympathy for the rebellion, who desire the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, who desire a withdrawal of our troops from the rebel states and coast, who desire a peace that will directly or indirectly impair the territorial or political integrity of the Union, such men are strangers to me personally and politically. I have no relations of any kind with them; I am not their friend nor are they my friends."

Early in May, 1863, William James, ex-coroner of Cook county, was appointed provost marshal. News of the bloody battle of Chancellorsville moved Chicago profoundly. The *Tribune* of May 9 said: "All day Thursday the Copperheads came out of their holes and stood upon the street corners chuckling to themselves over the supposed defeat of Hooker. . . . Twelve hours passed by and the news changed. There might have been a disaster—not a defeat. There might have been a retrograde movement—but no dishonor. . . . The Copperheads were down in the mouth and hunted their holes. . . . Canard after canard was attempted by them on 'Change, but the loyal, staunch old board were not frightened; there was no panic on the market as the Secesh hoped." Cook county watched almost breathlessly General Grant's movements against Vicksburg. A sanitary gift concert in May netted \$805 for the soldiers. On May 13 John L. Hancock was elected colonel of the regiment of Chicago City guards. The few hundred rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, except the sick, were sent East for exchange in May. Allotments for distribution to soldiers' families were received from all the Cook county troops in the field. General Grierson's raid through Mississippi was viewed with satisfaction here. Late in May Chicago became very much excited over General Grant's successes in Mississippi. The *Tribune* of May 26 said: "The news of the great successes of Grant's army has electrified the country. All loyal men, Democrats as well as Republicans, rejoice. But the Copperheads look glum. They deeply sympathize with their afflicted Southern brethren and, like Rachel mourning for her children, will not be comforted." During May the Sanitary Commission here forwarded 960 boxes of supplies to Grant's army, besides nearly \$3,000 worth of beef, sugar, tea, condensed milk, candles, whisky, etc. The canal convention then in session here promptly subscribed \$5,056 for the Sanitary Commission. Late in May enrollment under the Conscription act was begun. An enrolling officer for each town and two for each ward were appointed.

At 4 o'clock A. M. June 3, 1863, two companies of soldiers from Camp Douglas under Captain McDonald, pursuant to an order of General Burnside at Cincinnati, took possession of the Chicago *Times* office, destroyed a large number of papers just run off, and placed a guard over the establishment. This step was taken under an order to suppress disloyalty in this department. Mr. Storey and his friends, through hand-bills, called for a public meeting at

8 o'clock P. M., to be held on the street in front of the *Times* office. Of this meeting Judge Fuller was made chairman, and speeches were made by General Singleton of Quincy, M. M. Strong of Wisconsin, B. G. Caulfield, Wirt Dexter, M. F. Tuley, E. S. McComas and E. G. Asay. All pompously demanded the right of free speech and free press and denied that there was any necessity here for military rule to take precedence over civil law. The speakers were severe and disloyal, but all counseled moderation. At 12 o'clock M. on the 3rd a meeting of citizens was held in the Circuit court rooms and Mayor Sherman was chosen chairman. Conciliatory addresses were made by Van H. Higgins, Lyman Trumbull, Isaac N. Arnold, W. B. Ogden, S. S. Ayers, James F. Joy, A. W. Arrington, Samuel W. Fuller, Wirt Dexter and others. W. B. Ogden in the interest of local harmony presented the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

"WHEREAS, In the opinion of this meeting of citizens of all parties, the peace of this city and state, if not the general welfare of the country, is likely to be promoted by the suspension or rescinding of the recent order of General Burnside for the suppression of the *Chicago Times*; therefore,

"Resolved, That upon the ground of expediency alone such of our citizens as concur in this opinion, without regard to party, are hereby recommended to unite in a petition to the President, respectfully asking the suspension or rescinding of said order."

The proceedings of this meeting were telegraphed to President Lincoln, who immediately advised General Burnside to rescind his order, whereupon the following direction was issued by the latter: "By direction of the President of the United States, the order suppressing the circulation of the *Times* is hereby revoked. Take no further action in the matter." Thus the trouble ended as a matter of expediency only. A short time before this event the *Times* had said: "So long as the present political policies of the war are persisted in—so long as the war is continued as a war of a political party—every dollar expended in it is wasted and worse than wasted, and every life lost in it is an abominable sacrifice and a murder, indeed, by those upon whom the responsibility rests of the prevailing policies. The man who does not wash his hands of all participation in such a war shares the guilt of those by whom it is prosecuted. Support of this war and hostility to it show the dividing line between the friends and enemies of the Union. He who supports the war is against the Union, because the war is the most terrible engine for the destruction of the Union which Beelzebub himself could have invented. The professed Democrat, therefore, who has his senses about him and is deliberately for the war, is not a Democrat in fact, but an Abolitionist of the most radical, violent and destructive kind."

How extraordinary all that sounds now. What an astonishing

difference of opinion concerning the war. It will not do to say that the editor of the *Times* did not speak his actual opinions, because many sensible and prominent men here held similar extraordinary views, took and read the *Times* with relish, and regarded Lincoln's administration with grief and indignation and as a great wrong. How different is the following from the *Tribune* of June 5, 1863: "It is here charged that the President and every man who supports the war is against the Union and is a murderer. No paper published in the seceded states has ever uttered more false, disloyal or atrocious sentiments. General Burnside directs that no more such infernal issues should circulate in his department. But the Government, at the instance of a few frightened, weak-kneed Unionists and the bellowings of a drunken Copperhead mob, revoked the order and humiliated its supporters. Is that the way to cultivate a loyal sentiment and to deserve the support of true men? Is that the way to encourage the army and to put down the slaveholders' rebellion? Perhaps it is, but we don't see it."

All the facts taken together indicate that the Secession or Copperhead element here was so strong as to make it advisable to revoke the order of suppression. Had it not been done, there would no doubt have been a riot, and, what is worse, the alienation of many of the war Democrats would have resulted. So while the suppression order was just and deserved, its revocation was a matter of wisdom upon the ground of prudence and expediency—was really an act of sound diplomacy after the prompt execution of the suppression order had produced a salutary moral effect and had shown the Copperheads the claws and teeth of the Administration. In order to give additional momentum to the suppression order and to show more clearly to the people the fairness and moderation of the Administration, a large public meeting was held in the Courthouse square on the evening of May 4 by the advocates of the prevailing war policy. John L. Hancock presided and explained in a strong speech the necessity of the war to save the Union and the wisdom, as a war measure, of quelling treason or disloyalty at home. Speeches to the same effect were delivered by Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and Col. Jemison, of Kansas. Resolutions favoring the arrest of persons and the suppression of newspapers guilty of violating any law were passed. Many of the best Union men, rather than incur the ill-will of the Copperhead element, refrained from attending this meeting. The large number of Copperheads here rendered this course one of sound wisdom.

During June, 1863, many wounded soldiers from Grant's army arrived here almost daily. The first meeting to establish a temporary soldiers' home was held at the Scotch Presbyterian church (Dr. Robert Patterson) early in June, 1863, and was presided over by Thomas B. Bryan. Many ladies were present and interested. An adjournment was taken to Bryan hall, and there a committee

was appointed to commence operations and report at a subsequent date. The Home was duly established. The prorogation of the Copperhead Legislature by Governor Yates on June 10, 1863, was hailed with delight by the Union men here. A big meeting held the next day indorsed his act. The speakers were Mark Skinner, Senator Mack, Adj. Gen. Fuller and F. A. Eastman. During June many arrests of persons charged with resisting or beating the enrolling officers were made. There was much excitement here in July, 1863, upon receipt of the news that General Lee had started to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania. Late in June the *Tribune* said, "*The Crisis of the War*.—We can hardly resist the conclusion that the next two weeks will prove the most thrillingly eventful of the whole war and go far toward furnishing the solution of the strife the most gigantic that ever shook the world." On July 2 the *Tribune* said, "Probably never in the history of human warfare was any present laden with a heavier burden than that on which our immediate future now waits. The entire armies of the Union and of the Rebellion are opposed to each other at five several points of contact—Port Hudson, Vicksburg, Rosecrans' new field, Pennsylvania, Richmond. If Port Hudson falls and Vicksburg becomes ours and Rosecrans finishes the lesson of Stone River and Meade defeats Lee and Dix marches into Richmond, it will only be answering what loyal men are hoping and praying in each case." Scarcely had these lines been published than the answer came.

"It never rains but it pours" was the thought here when all the victories became known early in July, 1863. First came the news of Gettysburg, and while not decisive was inspiring; this was on the morning of the 7th. Soon after came the news that Prentiss had taken Helena from Price. At eleven o'clock A. M. came the news of the capture of Vicksburg. Such news had come before and all more or less distrusted the report, but soon came official confirmation and then everybody gave themselves up to the free enjoyment of the glorious news. In the evening the bells rang merrily, cannon pealed and general jubilation and rejoicing pervaded the entire city. In the streets huge bonfires were built, and from the tops of several buildings splendid fireworks were exhibited.

All business was suspended. The board of trade adjourned at noon amid enthusiastic cheers. The courthouse bell rang out its joyful chimes. Flags appeared as if by magic everywhere. Everybody came down town and the streets were densely packed with the happy and shouting populace. The celebration continued far into the night. The *Tribune* was so delirious that it placed a light at every pane of glass, literally covered its building with banners, and from the roof let off a splendid lot of fire works. The clerks brilliantly illuminated the Postoffice building—had over six hundred tapers. The *Staats Zeitung* made a beautiful display. The *Jour-*

nal was brilliantly decorated. Warner hall, occupied by the Union League, and Michigan terrace were covered with flags and decorations. Fireworks were set off from the Tremont, Sherman and other hotels and from scores of private dwellings. The *Tribune* of July 8 said, "The *Times* alone amid all this widespread and general rejoicing was silent. Not a shout, not a cheer, not a bonfire, not even the expenditure of a tallow candle, at the Copperhead concern on Randolph street, to testify their joy at the downfall of the stronghold of the rebellion in the Southwest. So far as actions are indicative of opinions we might be led to think that they regretted the glorious achievement. It is a noticeable fact in the history of this day's rejoicing that the great majority of our citizens, even those who profess to follow the teachings of the treasonable *Times*, were sincerely gratified at the glorious news. It speaks volumes for the loyalty of the mass of the Democratic party as compared with that of their leaders."

On the night of July 8 Governor Yates was serenaded at the Tremont house. He appeared on the famous balcony and delivered an eloquent speech that was received with vociferous cheers. In July the draft riots in New York caused Chicago to think of what might happen here. The enrollment of June, 1863, showed in the city 27,756 men liable to military duty, of whom 18,986 were first class or single men between the ages of twenty and forty-five and married men between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years. In the whole county including the city were 33,477 men liable, with 22,541 of the first class as above. Many sick and wounded soldiers were here in July, 1863—over 300 at a time. The capture of Port Hudson July 15 was hailed with joy. In July Alderman Comisky introduced an ordinance in the Council making provision for raising \$120,000 "to be paid as bounties to members of the volunteer companies organized to take the places of men who should be drafted as conscripts." There was much opposition to the draft, but the Germans generally favored the step. In July great preparations began all over the county to enlist men to avoid the draft. The Germans were particularly active and loyal. By the last of July they had five or six companies about complete.

Late in July, 1863, the ladies of Chicago projected the first great Fair for the benefit of the soldiers. The first meeting was held in Bryan hall, and at a subsequent meeting the following officers were chosen: Mrs. Hoge, president; Mrs. Tinkham, secretary; executive committee: Mesdames Robinson, Hosmer, Medill, Ambrose Foster, Charles Follansbee, James Bowen, I. N. Arnold, N. Ludington, E. Higgins, Franklin, J. C. Harris, Colonel Foster, Allen, Hoge, Livermore and E. A. Haddock. It was resolved to hold the Fair at Bryan hall in October and November, 1863. During June a total of 2,937 packages were shipped to the front and the hospitals by the Chicago Sanitary Commission. The Comisky ordi-

nance above mentioned was amended so as "to appropriate \$120,000 in bounties to married men who may be conscripted in case they serve, or to substitutes that may take their places in the army."

The Knights of the Golden Circle, or as they were called at a later date Sons of Liberty, were the extreme peace branch of the Democracy. In June, 1863, at a secret state meeting in Springfield they concluded to oppose the war, resist conscription, make peace with the South and acknowledge the Confederacy. At this meeting lodges in all parts of the State were represented. The Chicago lodge was in touch and harmony with the other lodges and with the objects of the order. But the Union victories in the field in June and July completely disconcerted their designs. Had the rebels won in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Helena, etc., the order would have come out publicly with all their power for peace along the above lines. The certainty that the North was the stronger and would triumph in the end checked the order and in the end terminated its career.

On August 10, 1863, John A. Logan delivered here a powerful speech—so good that it was printed in pamphlet form and sent all over the State and the Union. The *Tribune* of August 14, 1863, said, "*Deserters*.—Within the last sixty days the commandant at Camp Douglas has returned to their regiments over four hundred deserters. Every night just before dark a squad of soldiers can be seen escorting these gentry to the depot whence they take passage for Cincinnati. On Wednesday night nineteen were so shipped, and yesterday another batch. These men were arrested by the Provost Marshal of this district and his deputies." The following articles were sent to Vicksburg the week ending August 15, 1863, by the Chicago Sanitary Commission, all valued at about \$9,000: 200 tons of ice; 1,000 bottles of lemon syrup; 200 barrels of soda crackers; 20 barrels of dry peaches; 20 barrels of dry apples; 5,000 codfish; 50 caddies of green tea; 50 H. F. barrels crushed sugar; 50 ounces quinine; 50 barrels stock ale; 100 quarter barrels stock ale; 50 H. F. barrels of stock ale; 500 mosquito bars, 10½ barrels of pickled cabbage; 225 palm leaf fans; and 2,000 bottles of concentrated milk. This is a sample of the splendid work done by the Commission at all the emergency calls of the war.

The medical purveyor of the Army stationed here sent to the fields and hospitals immense quantities of drugs. About August 18 from 6,000 to 8,000 rebel prisoners arrived here for Camp Douglas; they were guarded by the First Michigan sharpshooters ordered here for that purpose; among the latter was a company of Indians. The Copperhead branch of the Common Council passed a resolution requesting the enrolling officers to submit to them copies of the rolls, but were refused. Many of the rebel prisoners here late in August were Morgan's guerrillas. A considerable subscription for the sufferers of Lawrence, Kansas, was raised here. The Soldiers'

Home, for the week ending August 29, furnished to soldiers 1,134 meals and 351 lodgings; there were 544 arrivals and 513 departures. The Home was located at 45 Randolph street.

Delegates to the Convention of ladies called to arrange the Great Northwest Fair, assembled in Bryan hall September 2, 1863. It was the largest assemblage of ladies ever convened in the Northwest up to that time, and was magnificent in its personnel and appearance. Complete preliminary arrangements for the Great Fair were made. By September 10 the Lawrence relief fund amounted to \$2,169. In September there was organized a Freedman's Aid committee. The soldiers allotment receipts for several months in 1863 amounted to \$49,263; of this sum \$48,269 had been paid to soldiers' families. In September news of the battle of Chickamauga again roused the county to a fighting pitch. At this time residents of Chicago who wished to see their rebel friends in Camp Douglas were permitted to do so upon taking the oath of allegiance. On September 10, 1863, the Common Council appropriated \$120,000 "to be expended in procuring volunteers to take the place of poor men of families who might be drafted from Chicago." The people of Chicago thought the enrollment of 28,000 men for this city was too large, when the highest vote ever polled was only about 23,000. Permission to examine the rolls was asked of President Lincoln, but he referred the inquirers to Governor Yates, who in turn referred them to Adj.-Gen. A. C. Fuller. The latter instructed Col. James Oakes, provost marshal, to afford the inquirers every facility consistent with the public service to discover errors in the rolls. The rolls were placed before the inquirers, but did not satisfy them and more correspondence was had with President Lincoln. Mayor Sherman and Comptroller Hayes led the inquiry. During the month of September, 1863, the Soldiers' Home furnished 4,805 meals and 1,412 lodgings. There were 965 arrivals and 952 departures. Rebel prisoners from Cumberland Gap and Chattanooga arrived here in September. By October 4 there were 5,780 of them at Camp Douglas. On October 5 twenty colored recruits left to join the Rhode Island Black brigade. About this time Governor Yates authorized the formation of a colored regiment in Illinois. The Germans in two months from August 15 to October 15 raised six and a half companies for a regiment under Colonel Knobelsdorf. The people of Jefferson met October 14 at the town house and organized a Soldiers' Aid society. Mrs. William P. Gray was elected president; Mrs. William Dymond and Mrs. Augustus Boyington, vice presidents; Miss Almira Simons, secretary; and Mrs. John Gray, treasurer.

There were in Camp Douglas on October 18, 6,075 rebel prisoners, nearly half of whom had belonged to the Guerrilla Morgan's command. At this time there were many Southerners here, endeavoring by all sorts of schemes to liberate their friends or rela-

tives from the Camp. About this time twenty-five of them escaped. The call for 300,000 more men in October spurred the county to redoubled action.

Early in October the ladies met and fully prepared for the Great Northwestern Fair. It was decided to open October 27 and continue to November 7. Mayor Sherman declared the opening day a holiday. A regular program was fixed for each day. The opening was celebrated with a grand parade three miles in length. The opening address was made by Thomas B. Bryan. The Fair was unique and in every way successful. The total receipts at the end of the last day amounted to \$51,850.01. The largest receipts were \$6,786.18 on November 5, and the lowest \$3,005.47 on the opening day. The dining room receipts amounted to \$6,074.27. The average daily attendance was 5,090. Miss Anna Dickinson was paid \$600 for two lectures which netted the Fair \$1,100. When every thing had been sold the Fair netted over \$78,000. The *Tribune* of November 7 said, "No other Fair held for benevolent purposes has ever yielded similar results. It has been an enterprise that has doubly blessed and honored its originators, managers, and the people upon whose unflinching loyalty all its profuse drafts were honored. It is quite time to give credit due for such a result. And first, it is not to be arrogated as a Chicago institution. We may well feel a pride for the way in which our city has cradled and fostered the scheme. We cannot forget that on its altar were laid contributions attesting the kindred sympathy of all our Northern States. With this splendid result the whole people are to be credited and their great offering of sympathy and aid to the army and the Union and to Freedom will shine long after the turf has smoothed our scarred battle-fields and peace has turned our cannon foundries to the uses of her mechanic's art. Chicago is honored, in that it has thus been made temporarily a focus of loyalty."

A big fire at Camp Douglas on November 11 destroyed six thousand feet of barracks valued at \$3,500. About this time the board of trade took steps to erect in Rosehill cemetery a monument to Union soldiers. Late in November came the welcome news of the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. Steps to build a permanent Soldiers' Home were taken November 30 by the ladies, at the head of whom were Mesdames Hoge, Hosmer, Sherman, Wadsworth, Lang, Bird and Fuller. There was much apathy shown here in November and December, 1863, concerning the enlistment of volunteers. Great efforts to secure the release of the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas were made at this time. Mr. Bushnell alone had \$36,000 belonging to them. For \$1,200 a guard was bribed to permit a squad of about a dozen to escape. On December 2 seventy-eight of them escaped through a tunnel. The most were recaptured—many of them in the down-town hotels. Thomas B. Bryan was elected president of the Permanent Soldiers' Home

association. From August, 1863, to December, 1863, Colonel DeLand, commandant at Camp Douglas, arrested and returned about six hundred stragglers and deserters. The enrollment lists of each ward were posted up therein for inspection in December, 1863. The Common Council appropriated on behalf of the city a bounty of \$75 for each volunteer, and the County Board appropriated 25 bounty for each volunteer in the city and \$100 for each outside of the city. The Ladies' Relief society for soldiers' families was organized December 13. Mrs. A. H. Hoge was elected president; Mrs. E. I. Tinkham, vice president; Mrs. C. A. Lamb, secretary; Mrs. H. D. Smith, treasurer; executive committee, Mesdames A. H. Hoge, R. I. Tinkham, C. A. Lamb, H. D. Smith, Eben Higgins, D. P. Livermore and Goodrich.

It was seen about the middle of December that much greater efforts would have to be made to evade the draft. Accordingly the County Board passed resolutions calling for war meetings in all parts of the county and city, and recommended systematic and vigorous work. This course met the approval of all Unionists and soon in all directions stirring war meetings were held and recruits secured. The County Board ordered a three mill tax to raise the "Cook County Bounty Fund." On December 11 a bounty of \$112 for every volunteer outside of Chicago, and \$28 for every one within the city limits, was paid by the county. Late in December the County Board passed resolutions asking the State authorities to permit Cook county soldiers in the field to vote at the Presidential election of 1864. Two Supervisors voted against this resolution. But the bounty offered by the city and county combined was not sufficient to cause rapid enlistments. Accordingly at a big meeting held December 16, of which Thomas B. Bryan was chairman and at which fiery and urgent speeches were delivered by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, E. Van Buren, Col. Hasbrouck Davis, George A. Meech, Edward Jussen, John Wentworth, Colonel Mann and others, a private subscription of \$25,200, to be used as additional bounty, was raised in a few minutes. Ten men gave \$1,000 each and twenty-two gave \$500 each. After the meeting this subscription continued to grow. About 7,000 rebel prisoners were at Camp Douglas December 17. From about September 15 to December 15, over 10,500 horses were purchased here for the army. An average of \$120 was paid for each horse. By December 21 about 700 volunteers had been secured under the last call. A new camp at Wright's Grove was named Camp Potter. Camp Fry was still there. Adj. Gen. Fuller in December officially stated that Cook county prior to October 1, 1863, had furnished 10,455 men for the war. This list did not include the three months' volunteers. On January 1, 1864, there were about 6,500 rebels in charge of about 1,800 Union soldiers. By January 4, 1864, there had been recruited here seventy-two colored volunteers for the Illinois colored

regiment; they were organized into a company and were ready January 7. About 945 soldiers' families were on the relief rolls in January, of whom about 900 were paid weekly allowances. The effective fund for soldiers' families, etc., during 1861 and 1862 was \$117,809.70, of which \$5,722.63 went to the Sanitary Commission; \$19,815.31 was spent for arms; \$72,683.09 was paid to soldiers' families; leaving on hand \$19,535.98.

The payment of bounty, which had been limited by the County Board to January 15, 1864, was by them extended to March 7. John H. Bross, of Chicago, became colonel of the Illinois colored regiment. The colored company eighty-eight strong left for Quincy January 10, and soon afterward thirty more joined them. As this company departed they sang "John Brown" as they marched through the streets. By January 11 bounties had been paid to 622 volunteers under the last call, though 912 had actually enlisted here and 250 more were at St. Charles; total, 1,162. During the severe cold weather early in January, 1864, there was much suffering among the soldiers at the camps. About 300 from Camp Fry were for a while quartered in Metropolitan hall. Fac-similes of the Emancipation Proclamation were sold for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home. Early in 1864 the three year regiments began to come home on "veteran furlough." By January 20, 1864, 1,062 volunteers had been paid bounties. Of the outside towns Jefferson was ahead with 15, Niles next with 12. About this time nearly all the big merchants here gave one day's profits of their stores to the relief fund. Many business establishments of Chicago secured contracts to furnish Government supplies—beef, bacon, mess-pork, hams, beans, rice, hard bread, corn meal, medicines, harness, etc.

On January 30, W. R. Messick was arrested, charged with being a rebel spy. Residents were implicated in his efforts to effect the escape of rebel prisoners. By February 1, 1864, 1,372 recruits under the last call had been paid bounties. The Cook county quota under the calls of 1861 was 4,036; under the calls of 1862 was 2,761, and under the calls of 1863 was 7,375, total 14,172. On October 1, 1863, the county was officially credited with having furnished 10,455, leaving a deficit of 3,717. To meet this deficit about 1,600 had been recruited by February 5, 1864. The call of February for 500,000 more men was hailed with joy by the Union men here, as it meant such an increase in the army as to crush the rebellion in a short time. Soldiers in considerable numbers passing through Chicago were compelled to scatter over the city in order to secure accommodations. To remedy this state of things the high-minded here in seven days' time erected between Randolph and Washington on the lake shore a building 50x200 feet and named it "Soldiers' Rest." Here thousands were provided at one time with a warm meal or meals and a place to sleep. As high as 3,000



SECOND AND THIRD COURTHOUSES.

men could be accommodated at once. It was a Godsend and should have been thought of before. The soldiers called it "Soldiers' Paradise." There was preaching there every Sunday. By February 9 bounties had been paid to 1,616 volunteers, and about 300 more were ready to receive bounties.

About the middle of February, 1864, the County Board ordered that veterans as well as new recruits should be paid the county bounty. An additional county war tax was levied. The quotas under the calls of 1861 and 1862 were assessed according to population, but the quotas of 1863 were made upon the basis of the first class enrollment—twenty to thirty-five years. Chicago was unfortunately situated. She had about 4,000 aliens who had voted here, but who became exempt when wanted for the army. They were unfairly counted when the Cook county quotas were fixed. By January 1, 1864, the Northwest Sanitary Commission had shipped to the soldiers a total of 28,618 boxes of supplies. County orders were at a discount in February, 1864, so that the Board was obliged to give an order for \$112 for each \$100 bounty paid. These orders were receivable for county taxes. By February 18, 1864, 1,930 recruits had been paid bounties. These recruits were assigned as follows: Chicago 1,749, Jefferson 31, Niles 12, Evanston 16, Elk Grove 8, Bremen 6, Wheeling 9, Lemont 6, Lyons 8, Bloom 14, Lake View 1, Calumet 4, Barrington 15, Thornton 2, Rich 2, Lake 3, New Trier 6, Leyden 7, Proviso 3, Cicero 5, Worth 7, Palatine 5, Palos 4, Northfield 4, Orland 2, Maine 1; total 1,930. The first enrollment gave 33,552 subject to draft in Cook county. Of these 2,996 were dropped from the rolls, but 4,883 had been added, making the number subject to draft in February, 1864, 35,439. It was a common occurrence for the new Soldiers' Rest to furnish meals to a whole regiment at one time. Previous to February, 1864, there were several hospitals scattered in Camp Douglas, but then all were concentrated in one two-storied building 116x160 feet, each story 13½ feet high. Camp Fry at Wright's Grove enclosed about ten acres. The Government corral was on the west side of State street between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. It covered twenty acres and accommodated 2,500 horses with stabling. About four hundred yards south of Camp Douglas and twenty yards apart were the Union and the rebel pest-houses. Each contained small-pox patients in February, 1864. On February 29 about \$4,000 worth of barracks and tools were destroyed at Camp Douglas. All the local regiments returning and all regiments passing through here were fed at Soldiers' Rest. By March 1 bounties had been paid to 2,380 recruits; but the provost marshal reported 833 recruits and the United States mustering officers 1,934 more, total 2,767, all since October 1, 1863. Thus by March 1, 1864, Cook county was still short nearly 1,000 men, not counting the quota under the call of February, 1864. Colonel

DeLand, of the Michigan Sharpshooters, had commanded at Camp Douglas during the winter of 1863-64, but in March, 1864, was succeeded by Col. J. C. Strong of the Thirty-eighth New York infantry.

Previous to March, 1864, the Union and rebel soldiers in Camp Douglas could mingle, but at that date a high board fence was built between them. Prior to and including March 5, 1864, bounties had been paid under the October call as follows: 1,067 orders for \$112, total \$119,504; 1,433 orders for \$23, total \$40,124; grand total \$157,628. Gen. Phil. Sheridan was here March 10, 1864; he was feted at the Sherman house. Bounty payments were extended to the first Monday in June. Grant's elevation to the head of the army in March, 1864, gave great satisfaction in Chicago. By March 14 the recruits numbered 2,681. General Burnside was here March 19; he addressed the citizens at Bryan hall. Twelve rebel prisoners escaped from "White Oak" prison in Camp Douglas March 22. During the war there were liberal subscriptions here to the various Government loans. For three days in April, 1864, subscriptions of \$62,550 to the 10-40 loan were received by the Second National Bank. Before the British consul alone, in April, 1864, 1,015 persons made oath that they were aliens, and yet nearly all had voted here and many were well-known ward politicians. Of this number 551 were Irish. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was here April 20, 1864, and was given a splendid reception at the Tremont house and on 'Change.

The defeat of General Banks at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, was deeply regretted here. The Illinois colored regiment became the Twenty-ninth United States Colored regiment. It arrived here April 27, 1864, under the command of Col. Cross of Chicago, and was entertained at Soldiers' Rest. After the repast the regiment turned the tables on the white ladies of the Rest, and served them a splendid supper from the restaurant of Ambrose & Jackson, the most popular eating-house of the city. Late in April, 1864, Governor Yates called for 20,000 men for 100 days for garrison duty within the State. Cook county recruited many very young men for this service. By May 3 three new regiments for this service were well advanced here. The colonels of the first two were John L. Hancock and R. M. Hough.

In May, 1864, the Soldiers' Home was removed to Fairview, near the grave of the Late Senator Douglas, where a house owned by Mrs. Langley was rented for temporary occupancy until the proposed new brick building could be erected on adjacent ground recently bought. The new brick Home was to be ready in September, 1864.

At a war meeting held in Bryan Hall on May 9, to advance recruiting for the Hundred Day service, Generals Hurlbut and White and Colonel Mulligan made speeches, Frank Lumbard then sang

"Old Shady," after which E. C. Larned, General Fuller and Emory A. Storrs delivered spicy, brilliant addresses. The meeting ended with all singing the "Battle Cry of Freedom." In order to stimulate enlistments under the Hundred Day call, the board of trade offered as an additional inducement to each man \$15 per month for three months or a total of \$45. At this time recruits were being raised by Captains Lyon, Palmer, Baxter, Baldwin, Randall and by Colonels Hancock, Hough and Shimp. At Camp Douglas on May 12 there were 5,600 rebels in charge of two regiments of the Reserve corps.

The news of the terrific fighting in the Wilderness by Grant's army roused this city to the highest pitch of excitement in May, 1864. As the news came bulletins were issued, cheering crowds gathered, flags were flung out, and the people seemed wild with joy. The *Tribune* of May 14 said, "Yesterday was a day long to be remembered. We have seen this city excited, but never to that degree as yesterday. The loyal men of Chicago were utterly beside themselves with delight." Grant was doing what all here wanted him to do and what all felt was bound to win success—fight. The crowds on the streets were wrought up to fighting pitch. Mr. Storey of the *Times* and John S. Newhouse, police commissioner, were assaulted for uttering remarks derogatory to Grant's successes. Business was suspended—a remarkable event for busy Chicago—and the evening was given up to parades, fireworks and general jollification. The fact that Grant held on and was not repulsed, was the cheering sign. It was noted that the Copperheads kept in their holes all day, not caring to incur the wrath of the crowds. The *Tribune* of May 15 jubilantly said, "Saturday was marked by scarcely less excitement in the streets of Chicago than the day preceding. The exuberant flush was over, but the people were not less anxious. All along the streets the question resounded, What is the news? . . . Now all feel that the clouds are indeed breaking. . . . Loyal men rejoice as only they can who have watched and waited and longed for the morning till hope was almost gone." But Richmond was not yet to be captured as they ardently hoped nor was the galling and bloody war soon to be ended. At this time the Copperheads had much to say of "Grant the butcher and Butler the beast." By May 17 the board of trade had raised about \$30,000 to be paid under their offer to recruits for the Hundred Days' service. Gen. Richard Oglesby visited Chicago May 16.

About the middle of May a new enrollment for the whole State was ordered. Owing to the large number of rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Camp Fry was made headquarters for recruiting. The colonels of the three Hundred Day regiment were Hancock, Hough and Shimp. By May 20 Hough's regiment had 741 men, Hancock's 704 men and Shimp's about 200. At a meeting of the

ladies held about this time it was resolved not to indulge in finery and delicacies during the remainder of the war. Hough's regiment became the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois; and Hancock's the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois. Chicago citizens made large contributions to the Pittsburg Sanitary Fair.

The following table, furnished by Captain James, provost marshal of this district (Cook county), showed, first, the total quota of this district under all calls from the commencement of the war, including that of July 18, 1864, arranged by sub-districts; second, the total credits of July 1, 1864, arranged as above; third, the deficit of each sub-district on July 1, 1864:

	Quota.	Credits.	Deficit.
First ward.....	2,209	1,992	217
Second ward.....	1,515	1,257	258
Third ward.....	1,306	1,054	252
Fourth ward.....	738	660	78
Fifth ward.....	821	673	148
Sixth ward.....	1,029	773	256
Seventh ward.....	997	807	190
Eighth ward.....	693	512	180
Ninth ward.....	833	621	212
Tenth ward.....	1,120	896	224
Eleventh ward.....	1,352	1,114	238
Twelfth ward.....	794	600	194
Thirteenth ward.....	519	356	163
Fourteenth ward.....	669	554	115
Fifteenth ward.....	1,068	935	133
Sixteenth ward.....	1,549	1,454	85
Barrington.....	113	81	32
Palatine.....	124	80	44
Wheeling.....	156	93	63
Northfield.....	125	80	45
Evanston.....	109	86	23
Hanover.....	66	47	19
Schaumburg.....	75	39	36
Elk Grove.....	87	59	28
Maine.....	119	73	46
Niles.....	121	77	44
Leyden.....	109	56	53
Jefferson.....	133	88	45
Proviso.....	144	83	61
Cicero.....	76	40	36
Lyons.....	155	86	69
Lake.....	98	51	47
Lemont.....	181	113	68
Palos.....	62	41	21
Worth.....	127	84	43
Calumet.....	157	99	58
Orland.....	92	61	31
Bremen.....	113	72	41
Thornton.....	133	81	52
Rich.....	89	45	44
Bloom.....	82	53	29
Lake View.....	90	53	37
New Trier.....	75	45	30
Hyde Park.....	79	43	36
Totals.....	20,305	16,177	4,128

Important changes in Camp Douglas were made in June, 1864. The barracks were cut in two, raised four feet and arranged in streets. They were placed four abreast and nine deep. Under the new arrangement the camp could accommodate 12,000 prisoners.

The Camp Douglas Hospital Aid society was founded December 18, 1861, mainly by the ladies of Grace church who wished to aid the Federal soldiers at the camp. The operations were extended to soldiers' families and to other hospitals, particularly to the city hospital when it passed to the United States. In the Spring of 1863 they opened a repository at 51 State street to aid wives of soldiers. Later the society changed their name to St. Luke's Hospital society and established free beds and care at 539 State street. Their report June 20, 1864, shows total receipts of \$4,451.89 and total expenses \$4,110.38. Scores of soldiers' families suffered for food in July, 1864, and urgent calls for help were made of all the aid organizations. Protracted sickness had caused the resignation of Mark Skinner from the presidency of the Chicago Sanitary Commission in December, 1863, greatly to the regret of everybody. John V. Farwell was treasurer of the Freedmen's Aid Commission.

The call of July, 1864, for 500,000 men to serve one, two and three years, staggered the county, but all went resolutely to work to raise the quota. The *Tribune* of July 19 valiantly said, "The strain is hard. The trial is severe. But the people are equal to the effort. We have suffered too much; we have fought too successfully; we are too near the end to fall back into defeat, anarchy and endless civil war for want of the reinforcements for which the country through the President has now called." In all parts of the county and city tremendous effort began. Stirring calls and eloquent appeals were made by press, pulpit and rostrum. It was hoped and believed that this effort would be the last. Many of the prisoners at Camp Douglas took the oath of allegiance at this time and were provisionally released; there were 6,575 in the camp. An immense war meeting at Metropolitan hall on July 20 was addressed by John Wentworth, Grant Goodrich, J. D. Ward and Emory A. Storrs; the latter ridiculed in his humorous and inimitable style the Niagara Peace convention just adjourned. News of the capture of Atlanta was received with joyful acclaim. The death of Colonel Mulligan caused much sorrow in July; his public funeral was large and impressive. On August 13, 1864, the County War Fund committee was paying weekly allowances to about 1,200 soldiers' families. Wealthy men in all parts of the county were busy hiring substitutes, in order to have their names taken from the draft rolls. Among those who obtained substitutes about this time were J. V. Farwell, C. B. Farwell, Wilbur F. Storey, W. C. D. Grannis, Samuel S. Kellogg, U. R. Hawley and Nelson Morris. A number of Canadian negroes arrived here about this time to enlist as substitutes for the large private bounty offered. Col. John A.

Bross of the colored regiment died of wounds in August; he was hated by Secessionists and rebels for having taken command of a colored regiment, and his death may have been the result of that hate.

The draft was set for September 5, 1864. Recruiting was slow, but many substitutes were hired late in July. The County Board late in July, 1864, sent Col. J. L. Hancock to Springfield to secure definite information as to the quota of the county under the recent calls. Upon his return he made the following report: "The total quota of this district (First or Cook county), under all calls from the commencement of the war, including that of July 18, 1864, is 20,005; total credits to July 1, 1864, is 16,177; the deficit is 4,128. This number will be reduced somewhat by credits from enlistments for the navy and substitutes procured since April 1, 1864. It appears by the records that about sixty counties are deficient a total of 32,347 men, while about fifty counties have furnished 16,165 over their quota on all calls, leaving a balance due from the state of 16,182 men. By giving to Cook county her proportion of the surplus of 16,165 men, it leaves to be raised 2,064 men, from which is to be deducted the enlistments since July 1, numbering some hundreds, counting seamen and soldiers. The number to be raised at this time is somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,500 or 1,600 men, which, it seems to be understood, might be procured without resorting to conscription, if proper steps were immediately taken."

The National Democratic convention had been set to be held in Chicago in June, 1864, but was postponed to August 29. Elaborate arrangements for an immense building on Michigan avenue were made. The *Tribune* called the building the "Copperhead amphitheatre." It was erected in the park north of Park Row. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans was in Chicago during the convention and made a speech on 'Change. A committee of the citizens appointed at a public meeting to devise means to fill the quota of Cook county reported that it would be necessary to raise \$900,000 by taxation to accomplish that object. On September 2, 1864, it was officially announced that the Cook county deficiency to date was 4,128, but the *Tribune* insisted that the real deficiency was only about half that number. Cook county constituted the First Congressional or draft district. The County Board was petitioned by the citizens September 5 to appropriate not to exceed \$500,000 to be used to secure recruits to fill the county quota. It was argued that, while the county quota was 4,128 men, as many of the counties were ahead, the real quota of Cook county was thus reduced to about 1,600 men. Acting upon this petition, the County Board appropriated \$500,000 on September 6, to be issued in county orders payable to bearer, \$300 to each recruit, the scrip or bonds to bear 10 per cent interest. With \$300 from the county and \$100 from

the Government, a substantial offer could be made to volunteers. The highest number of votes ever polled in Cook county was 20,347, but the enrollment of July, 1864, was 38,262; thus it was thought a big mistake had been made somewhere.

Upon receipt of the news of the capture of Atlanta the Board of Trade appropriated \$200 with which to fire a salute in honor of the event. "Flesh brokers" was the term applied to persons engaged here in obtaining, for a consideration, usually commission, substitutes for men in any part of the Union. As soon as it was ready, everybody in the county was appealed to to take county scrip. The County Board ordered the expulsion from the courthouse square of all recruiting officers except those engaged to clear the Cook county quota. The War Fund committee reported on September 12 that they had paid to date in bounty a total of \$323,843, and that from sixty to 100 recruits were yet to be paid. From July 1, 1864, to September 1, 1864, they had paid to soldiers' families \$20,492.15. The cry of the Democracy at this time was "Peace at any price!" Under the Government call of July, 1864, for 500,000 men for one, two and three years, the bounty offered was \$100, \$200 or \$300 respectively for those periods. Thus three-year recruits were offered \$300 by the Government and \$300 by Cook county. With his wages, board and clothing added, every recruit was thus offered over \$1,000. As shown above, the total quotas of the county to July 1, 1864, were 20,305, total credits 16,177, deficiency 4,128. The Government, for prudential reasons, ordered a reduction of 50 per cent in the state quota for the first draft of September, 1864, leaving thus to be raised by Cook county on July 1, 1864, 2,064 men. But many had been recruited since then. The *Tribune* of September 22 said that about 1,817 men were yet to be raised.

The victory of Sheridan over Early in the Shenandoah valley in September was publicly celebrated here. People realized that the great armies of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan had the hydra of secession by the throat and was slowly but steadily and surely choking the life out of it. On September 26, 1864, the draft was commenced here. There was no excitement at the provost marshal's office at 132 South Clark street where the wheel revolved, or rather where the names were drawn from a box by some person selected at the moment and blindfolded. Leyden was the first town to receive the draft; Alderman Lawson with bared arm drew out the slips, and Frederick Rust was the first person drafted. On the first day twenty-five were drafted in Leyden, seventeen in Schaumburg, ten in Palos, twenty-nine in Wheeling, twenty in Northfield and twenty-one in Maine. The county supervisor and enrolling officer of Leyden, Benjamin L. Hopkins, was the thirty-sixth to be drafted. The second day the draft was: Rich, twenty; Lyons, thirty-three; New Trier, fourteen; Proviso, twenty; Lake, twenty-

two; Lemont, twenty-three. Subsequent days showed the draft thus: Calumet, twenty-eight; Thornton, twenty-one; Niles, twenty-one; Orland, fourteen; Bremen, nineteen; Elk Grove, thirteen; Palatine, seven; Jefferson, nineteen; Bloom, thirteen; Worth, twenty; Cicero (only five short, was postponed upon request); Lake, twenty-two. John Foley, who drew for Lemont, produced his own name at the second draw. Cicero cleared herself of the draft—raised \$10,500 by private subscription—and thus was the first subdivision of the county to be clear officially. Draft insurance societies flourished at this period; for a consideration they took their chances of guaranteeing any man clear. Clubs were formed, each member paying in \$100, the sum raised to be paid to those drafted or paid to substitutes. On September 21, 1864, the County Board agreed that the \$300 county bounty would be paid to any person applying on the quota—volunteers, drafted or substitutes. While the draft was in progress the greatest efforts yet made were inaugurated along these and other lines. A large private and additional bounty was raised in nearly all towns and wards. Substitute brokers appeared with elaborate signs at every street corner. The Thirteenth ward cleared itself by securing nearly a full company from one of the discharged regiments. In the Sixth ward 121 were drafted; in the Seventh, eighty; in the Eighth, eighty-three; in the Ninth, seventy-seven; and in the Twelfth, eighty-six. Money was poured out like water. The Fifth ward (Bridgeport), though forty-nine short, cleared itself in about three days by raising a large private fund. So great was the effort to raise recruits at this time (October 4 to 10) that the draft was suspended. By October 10 the county deficit had been reduced to the following: Northfield, seven; Maine, six; Leyden, eight; Lyons, twenty-three; Lake, one; Lemont, nineteen; Worth, seventeen; Calumet, seventeen; Brown, three; Thornton, three; New Trier, one; Bloom, one; First ward, one; Third, twenty-two; Sixth, ninety-five; Eighth, seventy-four; Ninth, fifty-six; Eleventh, seventy-seven; Twelfth, eighty-five; total, 516. All the other subdivisions had cleared themselves by October 10. By October 17 the following was the shortage: Maine, three; Lyons, seventeen; Lemont, eleven; Worth, seven; Calumet, eleven; Bremen, one; Thornton, three; Sixth ward, forty-three; Eighth, eight; Ninth, nineteen; Twelfth, eight; total, 131. On October 21 the deficit was as follows: Lyons, fourteen; Calumet, eleven; Lemont, two; Worth, six; Bremen, one; total, thirty-four. On October 23 the deficit was: Lyons, one; Calumet, four; Bremen, one; total, six. The next day the deficit vanished. All in all, this was perhaps the most extraordinary effort ever made by Cook county. The county deserves the highest credit for its herculean exertions in this emergency. Several of the subdivisions (wards and towns) raised each \$20,000 to \$30,000 and used the same as an additional bounty. John Wentworth was given great

credit for his efforts at this date—giving his time and money without stint.

On September 28, 1864, about thirty rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, in a sortie, tried to batter down a portion of the wall and escape, but the leader was shot and the attempt failed. Col. J. B. Sweet was commandant. The *Tribune* of October 3 said: "The past week has been one of intense excitement in Chicago. The fall in gold and the consequent sweeping away of margins; the draft in Cook county; the continued military successes of the Union armies; the suspension of payments of three banks; the run on several others by depositors; the heavy decline in the price of grain and cattle, dry goods and groceries—all occurring during the closing days of September, made the week one long to be remembered." On October 6 there were 7,404 rebels at Camp Douglas, of whom 470 were in the hospital. Immense quantities of supplies were shipped daily by the Sanitary Commission in October, 1864. Gen. Joseph Hooker was here October 16; he appeared on 'Change and made a speech that was received with tumultuous cheers; he was given a splendid reception at night. Solomon Sturges, who had done a vast amount to aid the Union cause, died here in October, 1864. Receipts for the Soldiers' home were as follows: Collections from June 17, 1863, to September, 1864, \$1,939.22; strawberry festival, \$1,006.26; sale of Emancipation Proclamation, \$3,000; net profits of same, \$2,100; permanent home subscriptions, \$12,941.33; premium on United States bonds, \$831.53; total receipts, \$24,818.34. The expenses were: Current, \$12,599.22; paid for real estate, \$11,207.50; total, \$23,806.72; balance on hand, \$1,011.62. A big festival in Rosedale for the benefit of the soldiers, given by the ladies of the West Side in October, netted over \$500. The families of colored soldiers were aided the same as those of white soldiers. Many of the business houses in October and November, 1864, devoted one day's profits to aid soldiers' families.

The Sanitary fair at Chicago in 1863 had set an example that was imitated in all the states of the North. In October, 1864, another on a much larger scale was projected. "The Northwestern Sanitary commission and the Chicago Soldiers' home (which includes the Soldiers' rest), having resolved to institute a great joint fair for the benefit of both institutions, elected the following persons respectively on the executive committee: E. W. Blatchford, Mrs. A. H. Hoge and Mrs. D. P. Livermore for the Sanitary commission; T. B. Bryan, Mrs. O. E. Hosmer and Mrs. E. F. Dickinson for the Soldiers' home. These two committees, having united in pursuance of their appointment in forming the executive committee, and by virtue of the discretion delegated to them, added to their number Mark Skinner, Col. C. G. Hammond and E. B. McCagg, have completed their organization by the election of the

following officers: President, Mark Skinner; vice-presidents, Col. C. G. Hammond, E. B. McCagg and T. B. Bryan; treasurer and secretary, E. W. Blatchford; corresponding secretaries, Mrs. A. H. Hoge, Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, Mrs. D. P. Livermore, Mrs. E. F. Dickinson. The committees have determined upon the 22d day of February, 1865, as the opening day of the fair and the 4th day of March as its closing day. It has also been definitely agreed that the net proceeds of the fair shall be divided between the Sanitary commission and the Soldiers' home; so that the latter institution shall be entitled to and shall receive the first \$25,000; and all the residue of the said proceeds, regardless of the amount, shall belong to the Northwestern Sanitary commission."—(Extract of the Executive committee report in *Tribune*, October 28, 1864.)

On Sunday, October 30, 1864, James A. Garfield delivered a strong Union address at Bryan hall. On October 28 twenty-five or thirty rebels at Camp Douglas tried to escape by battering down the outer wall; five or six managed to get out, but the others were checked. The election of Lincoln and Johnson in November, 1864, greatly elated the Union leaders here, because it meant a continuance of the war policy and the overthrow of the rebellion and slavery. The total vote in Chicago was 27,029, or 6,650 larger than ever before polled in the city. The draft of 1864 was upon the basis of one-half of the quota of Cook county, and as the war advanced into the winter of 1864-65 it was seen that the other half would have to be raised by the county. Recruiting, therefore, continued. As high as \$800 had been paid here for substitutes; but when the "flesh brokers" were driven out by act of the county and the city authorities the price fell to \$500. The Sanitary fair held at Evanston under the auspices of the Female college in December, 1864, netted several hundred dollars for the soldiers. On November 28, 1864, the City Council passed an ordinance that no persons except those acting under city authority should enlist any men in the United States service, and particularly that substitute brokers should be thus prohibited. On November 27 about 550 rebel soldiers from General Hood's army arrived here; they were miserable looking objects. At this time there were about 8,000 rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, guarded by the Eighth Reserve corps, the Fifteenth Reserve corps and the Twenty-fourth Ohio battery—in all about 796 men. A board wall twelve feet high, upon which walked about twenty-five guards at one time, was all that stood between the prisoners and liberty. Often many of the 796 were away on special detail. Early in December the County Board authorized its War Fund committee to borrow \$20,000 for six months at 6 per cent interest, to be expended for the benefit of the soldiers' families. On December 6, 7 and 8, 1864, over 1,000 prisoners from Hood's army arrived for Camp Douglas; by December 12 there were nearly 10,000 of them in the camp. The victory of General Thomas over

General Hood at Nashville in December, 1864, caused keen delight here; it was one step nearer final victory. The Northwestern Freedmen's fair was held at Bryan hall, December 19 to 25; it was opened by Theodore Tilton at Metropolitan hall. Sherman's triumphant "march to the sea" and capture of Savannah occasioned great rejoicing here in December. Recruiting still continued in all parts of the county; all felt that the war was near the end and that now was the chance to get the large bounty for short service. On January 1, 1865, there were at Camp Douglas 11,780 rebel prisoners. The opening of the Great Northwestern fair was postponed until May, 1865. Its officers were as follows: Gen. Joseph Hooker, president; E. W. Blatchford, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. A. H. Hoge, Mrs. D. P. Livermore and Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, corresponding secretaries. The fair had become so immense that it was found necessary to postpone it. By January 16, 1865, 248 new recruits had been secured. The *Tribune* humorously referred to each Union victory as "Another peace movement." The Chicago branch of the United States Sanitary commission reported that from January 1, 1861, to December 31, 1864, its receipts were \$103,317.82, and its expenditures \$100,003.68; its office was at 109 Clark street. In January, 1865, 178 rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas took the oath of allegiance and were released. Early in 1865 came the call for ten new regiments from Illinois, and again the county and city became active. The rendezvous was at Camp Fry, under Col. J. L. Hancock; the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois regiment was to be formed there. By February 2 there were 416 new recruits. The Illinois "black laws" were repealed by the Legislature in February. By a vote of thirty-one to twelve the County Board in February passed an order to pay a total of \$400 bounty to each recruit under the last call. On February 8, 1865, it was disclosed that out of 3,223 rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas slated to be exchanged, 715 refused to be exchanged. They saw the Confederacy tottering. The big bounty offered by the County Board greatly stimulated enlistments. Though the Union leaders of the county felt that their quotas were based upon an unfair enrollment, all dispute was stopped and every man did his best to clear the deficiency. Special bounties, in addition to the others, were raised by many of the subdistricts. Camp Fry was very lively at this date. From January 31 to February 10 about 1,000 recruits poured into that camp. Of the 11,061 rebels at Camp Douglas on February 10, squads almost every day thereafter continued to take the oath of allegiance. By February 17 it was shown that previous to the late calls Cook county had put in the service 18,876 men, and had raised in addition, under the last calls, about 1,300 more, or a total of 20,176. To this number there must be added the three months' men and the one hundred days' men, in order to get the full credit of Cook county. By February 19 there had been received at Camp

Fry 1,925 recruits. Before this date the One Hundred and Forty-seventh regiment was complete and Hiram L. Sickles had been elected colonel. These recruits came from other counties as well as from Cook. It has been the custom of local historians and other writers not to give Cook county the credit it deserves for the efforts made and the men enrolled. The county is certainly entitled to credit for the men raised, regardless of whether they were mustered into the service or not.

OFFICIAL, FEBRUARY 13, 1865.

DIVISION.	Number Enrolled.	Number of Votes	Quota.
First ward	4,069	2,269	510
Second ward	2,548	2,025	378
Third ward	2,279	2,086	382
Fourth ward	1,362	1,397	178
Fifth ward	1,758	1,290	293
Sixth ward	1,521	1,483	254
Seventh ward	2,051	2,163	330
Eighth ward	1,054	1,032	192
Ninth ward	1,299	1,428	209
Tenth ward	2,080	1,759	323
Eleventh ward	2,536	1,841	371
Twelfth ward	1,284	1,107	209
Thirteenth ward	909	1,034	164
Fourteenth ward	1,173	1,419	168
Fifteenth ward	2,097	2,142	288
Sixteenth ward	2,896	2,760	332
Barrington	111	222	17
Palatine	174	291	32
Wheeling	193	318	33
Northfield	137	247	21
Evanston	147	249	22
Hanover	111	169	20
Schaumburg	106	150	19
Elk Grove	134	189	27
Maine	134	249	21
Niles	102	264	38
Leyden	113	222	17
Jefferson	197	229	26
Proviso	171	205	26
Cicero	171	187	31
Lyons	175	212	27
Lake	106	159	19
Lemont	175	280	29
Palos	74	182	10
Worth	155	223	28
Calumet	191	219	27
Orland	96	139	12
Bremen	131	175	22
Thornton	182	212	27
Rich	133	157	24
Bloom	135	188	26
Lake View	82	150	6
North Trier	112	170	13
Hyde Park	62	122	2
	34,827	33,012	5,202

By February 13, 1865, the following recruits, to be applied on the Cook county deficit and on the above quota of 5,202, had been secured:

First ward.....	1	Bremen	13	Niles	19
Second ward.....	5	Cicero	17	Northfield	15
Fourth ward.....	59	Elk Grove.....	16	Orland	13
Seventh ward.....	1	Evanston	13	Palatine	17
Ninth ward.....	11	Hanover	8	Palos	7
Tenth ward.....	27	Hyde Park.....	8	Proviso	17
Twelfth ward.....	7	Jefferson	14	Rich	10
Thirteenth ward.....	1	Lake	11	Schaumburg	15
Fourteenth ward.....	119	Lake View.....	12	Thornton	11
Fifteenth ward	66	Leyden	17	Wheeling	19
Sixteenth ward	78	Lyons	18	Worth	14
Barrington	15	Maine	13		
Bloom	12	New Trier	10	Total.....	720

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois regiment was mustered at Camp Fry by February 24, with Stephen Bronson as colonel. It left for Nashville early in March. Of the first detachment of 500 rebel prisoners exchanged in March, 1865, about 200 of them refused to cross to the rebel lines after they had reached the front and had learned how near their cause was crushed; they were brought back to Camp Douglas. The capture of Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, by General Sherman kindled great joy in Cook county. Salutes were fired in all parts of Chicago. An appeal by Chicago citizens to President Lincoln to order a revision of Cook county's enrollment was turned down as impolitic at this stage of the war. It would have occasioned hundreds of other revisions in all parts of the Union. A dozen delegations were in Washington at the time waiting the result of the Chicago appeal. Secretary Stanton said: "It cannot be done; the result would be to set back—postpone—the draft at a critical time." It was agreed to correct the trouble by a subsequent new enrollment. By March 10 the county had raised 2,123 new recruits and had about 3,087 yet to raise. Early in March, it having been reported that about 2,000 rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas were willing to enlist to fill the Cook county quota, the County Board ordered an investigation. The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth regiment left Camp Fry for Nashville March 15, under Colonel Smith. Recruiting was extremely rapid. By March 23 there had been raised 2,583 men, with 2,625 yet to be recruited. They numbered 3,075 by April 5, and 3,312 by April 12. By April 13, 1865, when Secretary Stanton ordered all recruiting stopped, the County Board had paid the \$400 bounty to 3,390 men. In addition about 100 more had enlisted, but had not yet drawn their bounty. On January 1, 1865, the county was credited with having put 18,876 men in the field. If to this number be added the above 3,490 men, a total of 22,366 is obtained as the apparent credits of the county when recruiting was stopped. But in order to get the actual total credits of the county,

there must be added to this number the three months' men and the one hundred days' men (in all about 2,500 men), besides 2,092 Union seamen enlisted here, and about 2,000 Camp Douglas rebels who were induced to enter the service, making in all, without the rebels, about 27,000. It may thus safely be said that the county's total credits during the war were not less than 27,000, a splendid showing—one that should stand forever as a magnificent memorial to the loyalty of Cook county.

The aggregate cost of the Civil war to Cook county was substantially as follows: County bounty, \$2,571,272; city bounty, \$119,742; substitutes, \$56,350; special by wards and towns, \$734,453; Chicago families of soldiers, \$90,809; county families of soldiers outside of city limits, \$166,034; Board of Trade direct to families of soldiers, \$220,000; Mercantile association to soldiers' families, \$75,000; grand total cost, \$4,033,660.

The severe fighting of Grant's army in and around Petersburg the last of March and the first of April, 1865, was believed here to be the beginning of the end. The *Tribune* of April 3 said: "The crisis of the war, so eagerly expected, has come at last. The final campaign of the Army of the Potomac has opened with a splendid success, promising no less than the speedy capture of Richmond and the total overthrow of the rebellion." Immediately afterward came the joyful news of the capture of Richmond. The *Tribune* of April 4 thus gave vent to its delight:

"*A Day of Joy.*—The news yesterday of the capture of Petersburg and Richmond caused the people of Chicago with one consent, or rather with one wild furor of enthusiastic joy, to give the day to the country. No sooner had the good news spread from our bulletins throughout the city than business was in a great degree suspended. Within half an hour the city was ablaze with the banner of beauty and symbol of freedom waving from every available staff, from the spires of our vessels, from all our principal public buildings, mercantile houses and private residences. Processions of workingmen and teams filled the streets; bands of music discoursed their stirring and eloquent strains; artillery and other pomp patrolled the streets. Everybody extended his benediction to everybody, or by 'laying on of hands' more forcible than apostolic smashed his neighbor's hat to express his congratulatory appreciation of the last 'big thing' of General Grant. Everything that smelt of gunpowder, from a cannon or a caisson to a pistol or a fire-cracker, was brought into requisition, and the day rivaled the Fourth of July in its patriotic uproar. Certainly yesterday has no rivals in the history of Chicago. Three years ago we threw up our hats in a fury of enthusiasm over Grant's first victory at Donelson, because we saw that our country had found her man. We have followed him faithfully through Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Spottsylvania and in all his campaigns before Richmond, and now

Illinois proudly rejoices to have contributed not only the largest quotas of men, but both the civil and military leaders who have conducted us to victory in this contest. Beyond any portion of the country, therefore, Illinois has reason to rejoice in this day of rejoicing."

* * * *

"The rebel citadel has fallen. Richmond is ours! The news sped through the country yesterday on the wings of lightning, and lighted up the nation with a blaze of glory. . . . We do well to rejoice, for this is the grandest event that ever happened to us as a people. . . . Thanks be to God Who giveth the victory! . . . The beloved country for which so many precious lives have been given, so many tears have been shed, so many prayers offered to the Almighty Father, *is saved*. We have a home and a heritage, a government and a flag from which not a star has been erased or ever shall be. We have passed through a trial which no nation has ever before encountered and survived. The future henceforth is full of the promise of greatness to America and freedom to the world."

* * * *

"The glad tidings were received here about 10 o'clock, and the news was quickly bulletined in all the principal parts of the city. Great crowds gathered, and as they scanned the magic writing rent the air with their exultant shouts, telling the people far and near 'Richmond is taken!' The welcome sound was taken up by others and passed from lip to lip till it echoed all over the city and thousands of men, women and children fairly danced for joy. The scene was exciting—sublime."

* * * *

"If the day scenes were imposing, the night display was magnificent. The most extensive preparations were made during the day for a grand illumination in the evening, and the idea was carried out on a scale far surpassing anything ever before seen in Chicago. All the public buildings in the city were lighted, the hotels and offices blazed with candles and gas jets, while private residences by the hundreds had every window lighted, not alone in the center of the city but in its outskirts. Thousands of rockets and other fireworks illumined the sky with their glare; falling rain, Chinese lanterns, balls of fire, exploding crackers, the hiss of serpents and the whirl of the fire-wheel combined to produce a brilliancy such as cannot be described. While the air was filled with fireworks, the ground was alive with bonfires. Tar barrels and dry goods boxes and other lumber were brought out in large quantities and the torch was applied. All over the city, North, South and West, their flames lighted up the evening sky, presenting a truly magnificent spectacle. The street rejoicings were kept up till a very late hour, and the appearance of daylight found hundreds yet in the streets."

All the courts adjourned, cheering as they hurried to the streets. The saloons were never so crowded. It seemed that everybody had to blow off his enthusiasm or blow up. Many of the churches held prayer meetings in the afternoon. Dearborn Light Artillery fired a salute of one hundred guns at Camp Douglas. The rebel prisoners there were silent and sour, but the Union troops shouted with joy. The courthouse bell was set ringing the good news over the prairies as soon as the first bulletin appeared. Ladies carried small flags in their hands or on their hats. All the bands were soon out. Impromptu processions went cheering through the muddy streets. Lake street from the bridge to the lake was a bewildering mass of flags. Many Secessionists did not rejoice; they disappeared. Horses, wagons and street cars were gaily and often amusingly decorated. The *Tribune* of April 5 said: "It was amusing to witness the feigned joy of the Confederate print (*Times*) over the glorious news of the capture of Richmond and the rout of Lee's army. It actually had the hardihood to hang out the Star Spangled Banner—the Abolition emblem—and to pretend to rejoice, but it was hollow hypocrisy."

The news of Lee's surrender was received here late Sunday night, April 9. Immediately 100 guns were fired by Dearborn Light Artillery. This brought the people from their houses as bees from a hive. All the remainder of the night was given to raving celebrations, the crowds eagerly watching the bulletins as they were posted up. The next day schools, courts and Board of Trade adjourned and nearly all business was suspended. Speeches were delivered on 'Change by Rev. Arthur Swazey, W. D. Houghteling, Colonel Hancock, Colonel Hough, George C. Bates and Gov. William Bross, and all joined in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "Praise God, from Whom all Blessings Flow." In the afternoon an immense procession paraded the streets under U. P. Harris, fire marshal. For variety of turnouts, for effervescent joy, it was never before equalled. A bulletin issued in the morning stated there would be a procession in the afternoon, and it was left to the imagination, joy and patriotism of the individual to accomplish the rest. So they came in all sorts of shapes and in all varieties of conveyances. Everybody got in line and manifested his delight according to his own feverish fancy. The floats and mottoes were spicy and varied. Among them were the following: "Grant has opened trade with the South;" "Confederate notes, 10 cents per pound;" "Union Blue, Raleigh, N. C.;" "Bacon & Co., Galveston, Texas;" "First National bank, Mobile, Ala." (on a lot of empty dry goods boxes); "J. Davis, Mexico, per Am. Exp., C. O. D.;" "How are you, Last Ditch?" "One box of Kearsarge Pills for Lord John Russell;" "J. Davis' baggage" (on an old worn-out trunk out of which peeped a pair of butternut pants); "Soothing Syrup for the Nation, by Phil. Sheridan;" "Sherman's Eradicator;"



FOURTH COURTHOUSE. RUINS OF THE 1871 FIRE.

"Lee's mistake and Grant's treat;" "Medical supplies, Gen. Grant, Danville;" "Sherman's Vermifuge for Joe Johnson;" "Babylon has fallen." Everything concerning Jeff Davis made the people roar. A rude coffin sketched on the side of a broad board had over it the epitaph, "Jeff Davis departed this life April 3rd." This caused great merriment. There were almost continuous cheers for Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. All the colored people of the city were in the procession—exhibiting their ivories. The procession marched up Lake and Franklin, thence to Washington, thence to Clark, thence to Van Buren, thence to Michigan and thence to Lake. It was nearly four miles long and required nearly an hour to pass a given point. The mounted escort amused the people by running scrub horse races on Lake street. Many effigies of Jeff Davis were carried in the procession. At night the furor was continued with even greater intensity, with fire and noise. The *Tribune* of April 11 thus effervesced:

"If the fall of Richmond and Petersburg produced a spontaneous, off-hand outburst of rejoicing, the surrender of Lee culminated that rejoicing yesterday with such a universal uprising, outpouring, procession-forming, speech-making, banner-displaying, bonfire-burning, rocket-blazing day of glory as Chicago and its people have never before seen. . . . Grave men of business paraded the streets blowing tin horns. The Board of Trade sang "Old Hundred" in mighty chorus and followed it with "John Brown" and all the doxologies in the hymn books. Light men carried heavy men on their shoulders. Bulls embraced bears, and bears felicitated bulls in the most absurd fashions. The great procession came together as by magic. From all parts of the city they came, on foot, on horseback, and almost on their heads, with single carriages, double teams, four-horse teams and six-horse teams, a mighty army with banners. At night the city was illuminated with miles of bonfires. Such a carnival was never before witnessed in our goodly city."

* * * *

"It is literally true that yesterday the people of Chicago turned out *en masse*. Nothing like it was ever before witnessed in our streets. Where the vast multitudes all came from, was the wonder of every observer. It would be no exaggeration to say that in a radius of two-thirds of a mile, whereof the courthouse was the center, there were in the procession and on the streets and in the public square not less than 100,000 men, women and children, participating in the carnival of joy. The surrender of Lee and his army was of itself an event sufficient to evoke a great popular demonstration, but it was the belief that immediate, honorable and enduring peace would follow the surrender which caused the tremendous outbursts of jubilation and forced the whole population on the streets to shout, sing, laugh, dance, huzza and cry for very gladness. If grave men acted like a parcel of boys broke loose

from school, it was because a heavy load was lifted from their hearts. The Nation's cause was won. The Republic was saved and free. These were the reasons that drew together and caused an impromptu celebration of 100,000 glad souls."

The news of Lincoln's assassination was received in Chicago about 4 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, April 15, 1865. It was immediately heralded all over the city. The revulsion in public feeling was heart-breaking. The *Tribune* of April 16 said: "Sorrow and indignation struggled for mastery in thousands of breasts. The grief of the people scarce knew bounds. Strong men wept in the streets, and loud sobs were frequently heard. These were almost the only audible sounds emitted. Even in telling the news to friends who had not before heard it, men spoke almost in a whisper. All business was of course suspended. The banks, the Board of Trade, the public offices, all closed for the day. A majority of the saloons even closed their doors; some of nearly every place of amusement. The city was draped in mourning. Even pedestrians on the streets wore crape upon their arms and rosettes of white and black upon their breasts. Horses were similarly decked. Democrats and Republicans, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, showed by their solemn countenances that they felt that a great calamity had fallen upon the Nation. Ladies dressed in black. Every shop, store and dwelling, the courthouse, customhouse, hotels and business buildings were draped."

Late in April full preparations were made for the reception of Lincoln's body. On May 1 at about 11:15 o'clock in the morning the catafalque was taken from the Michigan Central train at Park Row and, followed by an immense procession, marched with suitable escort under the beautiful memorial arch that had been erected there down Michigan avenue to Lake street, thence to Clark, thence to the east gates of the courthouse and within the yard around to the south door and thence into the rotunda. The crowd poured through from south to north, viewing the white face of the dead martyr. It had rained during the morning, but just before the arrival of the train beautiful sunshine flooded the city. The courthouse square was kept clear by sentries, the grass was green and the fountain tossed its spray high in the air. On the outside of the south door were the words:

"ILLINOIS CLASPS TO HER BOSOM HER SLAIN AND
GLORIFIED SON."

The funeral arch at Park Row faced east and west and was triple Gothic and appropriately draped. Ten thousand school children and all of the colored people were in the procession. Every society in the city was out in its regalia. The pall bearers here were Lyman Trumbull, John Wentworth, F. C. Sherman, E. C. Larned, F. A. Hoffman, J. R. Jones, Thomas Drummond, William Bross, J. B.

Rice, S. W. Fuller, T. B. Bryan and J. Y. Scammon. Many notables were present. Religious services in honor of the loved dead were held in the churches. The colored people held special memorial services in Quinn chapel. The *Tribune* of May 1 and 2 said:

"A few weeks hence he had hoped and promised to come among us at the opening of the Sanitary fair. We had hoped to grasp his hand, to welcome the commander in chief of all our victories, the emancipator of America, the foremost man of our age and the most powerful ruler of this century, to hear his plain but prophetic soul-inspiring words, to share his genial kindness and his irresistible good nature. But all this is sadly changed. Where we had hoped to rejoice we weep with a sudden stunning, bitter anguish, such as no nation ever before felt. The features we had hoped to welcome wreathed in their expressive smiles, so full of candor, kindness, firmness and honesty—now come to us silent in death. This fearful rebellion which had already entered almost every household with its individual grief, now fills the cup of a nation's bitterness with one great woe that spares no loyal heart. Many before had lost a father, brother or son. Now we have all lost our noblest son, our bravest brother, our kindest father. Our cup is drained. The sacrifice is ended. The battle is over and the field won. The crime of slavery has been expiated. Liberty is redeemed. The memory of the last great martyr is embalmed forever in the hearts of the American people. Looking upon his remains today, let us consecrate ourselves anew to the great cause of freedom and union for which he yielded up his life."

"All that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln, the honest and good man, the prudent and sagacious counsellor, the saviour of the country from the nefarious schemes of treason—the blackest and most desperate the world has yet seen—now reposes in our city, the city that he loved and that loved him, while the mourners go about the streets and every house wears the funeral symbols of sorrow and every voice is hushed in the presence of the great dead. . . . Slain as no other man has been slain, died as no other man has died, cut down while interposing the hand of his great charity and mercy between the wrath of the people and the guilty traitors, the people of Chicago today tenderly receive the sacred ashes with bowed heads and streaming eyes."

In March, 1865, when recruiting was at its highest crest, about sixty assistants were employed at the provost marshal's office. The office was closed for good April 29 by order of the War Department. Dr. J. Winslow Ayer, whose office was in the McCormick block, early joined the Sons of Liberty, which met in that building, for the purpose of exposing its objects, if they were disloyal. Finding that its objects were treasonable, he notified Gen. Joseph Hooker, then a resident, and later was publicly thanked by the latter. Robert Alexander assisted Doctor Ayer. After the rebellion

had collapsed the Sixth regiment of United States volunteers, 1,000 strong, was raised here from the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas, and in May, under Col. C. H. Potter, left for the West to do frontier duty. On May 17 there were 6,000 rebels still at Camp Douglas. Many every day were taking the oath and leaving for the South. The Soldiers' Home and Rest, from June 15, 1864, to June 18, 1865, received 60,003 soldiers and gave 167,253 meals to soldiers. The receipts of the home and rest from June, 1864, to June, 1865, were \$33,081.17; expenses, \$35,849.99. Thomas B. Bryan, an heroic figure here during the entire period of the war, was still president of the home and rest at the latter date. The Permanent Soldiers' home had gone into operation in June, 1864. The return of the regiments from the war was an important event. Invariably they were received with touching ceremony and were often addressed by their former generals in the field. On June 13, 1865, there were as many as thirteen regiments here at one time—not as they went forth to war 1,000 strong, but each reduced from ravages to from 200 to 500 men. By June 20, 1865, all the rebel prisoners except the sick had left Camp Douglas.

A short time before the date of the Presidential election of November, 1864, Col. B. J. Sweet, commandant at Camp Douglas, arrested here a number of prominent Chicagoans and others, charged with treasonable conspiracy against the Government. Their trial occurred at Cincinnati and lasted several weeks. Many startling circumstances were revealed in the evidence. It was shown that ever since 1861 the treasonable organization, known at different times as Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, Society of Illini, etc., had an organization here; that they were part of a general organization throughout the North, instituted to oppose the war policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration; that they were the real backbone of all disloyalty shown here; that even during the National Democratic convention squads of men present carried concealed weapons; that as the Presidential election of November, 1864, was certain to decide whether the war policy of the administration or the peace policy of the Democracy was to prevail, the time for them to act was on that date; that for several months preceding the election the conspirators had been pledged the assistance of over 1,000 men of this city; that about 100 butternuts or Copperheads from Southern Illinois arrived here just before the election, prepared to take part in the outbreak; that about 500 rebels from Canada, men who had escaped from Northern prisons, were to join the revolt when all was ready; that at the November election hundreds carried concealed arms to the polls; that Charles Walsh and A. T. Semmes were actively concerned in the plot; that scores of Chicagoans were implicated in the same; that at the proper time Jesse's guerrillas were to come here to aid in the attack; that large quantities of arms were shipped here for use in the move-

ment; that ammunition for the conspirators was manufactured here; that at the time there were not over 600 available Federal troops at the command of the city; that rebel Col. G. St. L. Greenfell, formerly a British officer, was to command the attacking force; that Gen. Vincent Marmaduke, a rebel prisoner at Camp Douglas, was to command one branch of the conspirators' forces; that the Richmond house and the Brighton house were two of the resorts of the plotters; that the plan was to attack with about 200 men each of the four sides of Camp Douglas, batter down the walls, capture the battery there, set free all the rebel prisoners and arm them with revolvers, shotguns or carbines previously provided, and then capture Chicago, burn the public buildings and sack the city, and then march South and join the rebels in Kentucky. About eighteen persons were arrested and taken to Cincinnati. Charles Walsh and A. T. Semmes were found guilty and the former was sentenced to five years and the latter to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio. Buckner S. Morris and Vincent Marmaduke were acquitted and discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance. Daniels escaped and Anderson committed suicide. Mrs. B. S. Morris, upon confessing, was released and sent to her father's home in Woodford county, Kentucky. The complete thwarting of the plot was mainly due to the efforts of Col. B. J. Sweet, commandant of Camp Douglas. From the start his agents kept him apprised of every step of the conspirators. So really meritorious were his services that he was publicly thanked by the County Board "for his energy and prompt action in arresting the disloyal and wicked in our midst." They said that "the recent arrests made in this city reveal a plot conceived by wicked and disloyal men for the destruction of our city, which, without the vigorous and prompt action of the military commander of the post, would, we fear, have been successful." Of course the Democracy as a party had nothing to do with this conspiracy, and the most of its members involved had been misled as to the objects of the movement. It seems to have been a movement of the rebels in the city and at Camp Douglas to form a guerrilla band for purposes of plunder and to aid the Confederate cause in case of the elevation of the Peace party to power.

During the winter of 1864-65 the Great Northwest Sanitary fair was steadily advanced. By the middle of February all the departments had been projected and the organization was perfect. The strongest encouragement was received from all parts of the West—indeed, from the East as well. Finally the fair was opened on June 8, 1865. Generals Grant and Sherman were present, remained several days and were the cynosure of all eyes. While here General Sherman addressed several of the returning regiments, but General Grant excused himself from speaking at the receptions. There were about thirty different departments, all designed to make

money. The buildings were on the lake front. The fair was on such a large scale that in ten days the receipts amounted to \$230,827.22. The Fine Arts hall and the Floral hall were strikingly beautiful. By June 20 it began to close. It had been decided to dispose of the net proceeds of the fair as follows: Fifty thousand dollars to the Christian commission, one-half of the balance to the Sanitary commission, and the other half of the balance to the Soldiers' home. Horticultural hall of the fair was taken apart and reërected at the Chicago Driving park for the State fair to be held in September, 1865. The final report on the fair published in the *Tribune* of August 21 showed the gross receipts to be \$358,070.38, and the expenses \$117,257.35, leaving the net receipts \$240,813.03, a splendid exhibit. By this great fair Chicago showed what she could do when she tried. It was to begin with a noble conception, carried to fruition by patient and loyal hearts that knew not how to falter, and executed in a manner so elaborate and far-reaching, so varied and artistic, so successful and magnificent, that it is recalled with pride to this day by the old residents as one of the high water marks of Chicago's energy, self-sacrifice, generosity and patriotism.

COOK COUNTY ORGANIZATION, ETC.
1819-1865

THE act of March 22, 1819, established the courts of County Commissioners. It was provided that it should be a court of record; that two should constitute a quorum to do business; that there should be four sessions annually; that they should appoint or remove their own clerk; that the jurisdiction should cover the whole country; that the jurisdiction should embrace revenue, tax, licenses, roads, lands, turnpikes, toll and other bridges, writs, warrants, processes to the extent required by their powers; that they should have a seal; that the clerk should keep records of the proceedings of the board; that called sessions could be held; that the court could not have "original or appellate jurisdiction in civil or criminal suits or actions wherein the state was party or any individual or individuals, bodies politic or corporate, are parties, but should have jurisdiction in all cases where the matter or thing brought before the said court related to the public concerns of the county collectively and all county business; that it could punish for contempt, and have all power necessary to its duty under the law; that it should be entitled 'The County Commissioners' Court' and the process be 'in the name of the people of the State of Illinois'; that it should have the power and jurisdiction to compel and enforce by writ or writs of attachment or other processes the orders, decrees and judgments of said court on all those named therein and bear testimony in the name of the clerk." The law of July 1, 1827, made each county in the state a body corporate and politic—could sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded.

By act approved January 15, 1831, "All that tract of country, to wit: Commencing at the boundary line between the States of Indiana and Illinois, at the dividing line between towns thirty-three and thirty-four north; thence west to the southwest corner of town thirty-four north of range nine east; thence due north to the northern boundary line of the State; thence east with said line to the northeast corner of the State; thence southwardly with the line of the State to the place of beginning—shall constitute a county to be called Cook; and the county seat thereof is hereby declared to be permanently established at the town of Chicago as the same has been laid out and defined by the Canal commissioners." An election was held at Chicago for one sheriff, one coroner and three

county commissioners. The act further provided that "the public buildings as Chicago shall be erected on the public square, as laid off by the Canal commissioners on the south side of the Chicago river." It was further provided that if the canal commissioners should donate any lots to the county commissioners, the latter were authorized to sell same and apply the proceeds to the erection of a courthouse and jail. Ferries under the control of the county commissioners were provided for. The same act provided that "the county commissioners' court of Cook county is hereby authorized to purchase of the Government of the United States a quantity of land in Section 10, Town 39 north, Range 14 east, not exceeding eighty acres, to be laid out into town lots and sold from time to time as they may think proper, the proceeds of which, when sold, shall be appropriated to the erection of a courthouse and jail." It was also ordered that "all the country north of Cook county and parallel with the lines of the same, as far northward as Rock river, is hereby attached to Cook county."

In 1831 the Commissioners' court was organized. It opened in March, 1831, the first record being as follows: "Samuel Miller, Gholson Kercheval and James Walker, Commissioners of Cook county, were sworn into office by J. S. C. Hogan, justice of the peace. William See was appointed clerk of the Commissioners' court, who after being duly sworn and giving bonds according to law, the court proceeded to business. Archibald Clybourn was appointed county treasurer and an order passed that the Southwest fraction of Section 10, Township 39 north, Range 14 east of the Third principal meridian be entered for county purposes. At the next meeting, March 9, the treasurer was authorized to borrow one hundred dollars with which to enter the land before mentioned and he is directed not to give more than six per cent. interest. It was also ordered that Jesse Walker be employed to enter the land, that Jedediah Wooley be nominated to the Governor for county surveyor, and that there be three precincts in the county of Cook, to-wit: The Chicago precinct, the Hickory Creek precinct, and the Dupage precinct. The boundaries of these three precincts were established, judges of election appointed and the time and the places of holding the same were fixed. Grand and petit jurors were selected and some other minor business transacted when the court adjourned until Court in course."—(Annual Reviews of Chicago, 1853, in the Chicago Historical Society Library.)

On April 13, 1831, Miller and Kercheval present, it was "*Ordered*, That there be a half per cent. levied on the following description of property, to-wit: On town lots, on pleasure carriages, on distilleries, on all horses, mules, and neat cattle above the age of three years, on watches with their appurtenances, and on all docks." Elijah Wentworth and Samuel Miller (one of the commissioners) were licensed to keep tavern in Chicago and were taxed \$7 and \$5

respectively. "Ordered, That the following rates be allowed to tavern keepers, to-wit:

Each half pint of wine, rum or brandy.....	25	cents
Same, pint.....	37½	cents
Half pint of gin.....	18¾	cents
Same, pint.....	31¼	cents
Gill whisky.....	6¼	cents
Same, half pint.....	12¼	cents
Same, pint.....	18¾	cents
Breakfast or supper.....	25	cents
Dinner.....	37½	cents
Horse fed.....	25	cents
Horses over night.....	50	cents
Man lodging.....	12½	cents
Cider or beer, one pint.....	6¼	cents
Same, quart.....	12½	cents

Miller was one of the two commissioners to pass on his own tax as tavern keeper. The first licensed merchants in Cook county were B. Laughton, Robert A. Kinzie and Samuel Miller; first auctioneer, James Kinzie. Russell E. Heacock was licensed to keep tavern at his residence. All this was ordered at the meeting of April 13, 1831.

At this time also preliminary steps to establish ferries across both branches of Chicago river were taken, but the people of Cook county with their "traveling apraties" (apparatus) could pass free. A ferry scow was bought of Samuel Miller for \$65. At the next term Mark Beaubien, under \$200 bond with James Kinzie as security, was licensed as first ferryman at Chicago; he agreed to pay \$50 for the license and further agreed "to ferry all citizens of Cook county free." During the vacation of 1831 licenses to sell goods were granted to Alexander Robinson, John B. Beaubien and Madore Beaubien.

The next term of the County court began June 6, 1831. Jesse Walker reported that he had been refused permission to enter the land of fractional Section 10 as ordered by the Court at a previous term; he returned the entry fee to the Board. This land was under the management of the Canal commissioners. The County commissioners received \$1.50 per day for their services. In June, Joseph Leframboise, Mark Beaubien and Oliver Newberry were licensed to sell goods. The county officers were paid in county orders.

The commissioners ordered the sale of the lots given to the county by the Canal commissioners, reserving the public square only. The sale was ordered for the first Monday in July, 1831. The County commissioners were treated liberally by the Canal commissioners and in return it was "Ordered, That the county pay the Canal commissioners' ferriage during their stay at Chicago on canal business; the charge for this service was \$7.30 by Mark Beaubien, ferryman. At this time also (June, 1832), two roads were ordered viewed by

the County board; one "from the town of Chicago to the house of B. Laughton, thence to the house of James Walker on Dupage river, and so on to the west line of the county." Elijah Wentworth, R. E. Heacock, and Timothy B. Clark were appointed viewers. The other was to extend from Chicago by the nearest and best way to the house of the widow Brown on "Hycary Creek," and James Kinzie, Archibald Clybourn and R. E. Heacock were appointed viewers. "What would widow Brown think now were she to count from the cupola of the Tremont house the eighty trains of cars that daily arrive and depart from this city? And for aught we know she may have anticipated the present, for it is only twenty-three years since her house was made the terminus of the 'original survey' of one of the first avenues from Chicago."—(Annual Reviews of Chicago, January, 1854, in Chicago Historical Society Library.)

"Whether our present splendid court house is square or skew does not cut much of a figure in view of the fact that only twenty-three years before "Court adjourned until Court in course to the house of William See."—(Annual Reviews of Chicago, 1854.)

James Kinzie, auctioneer, about 1832, was allowed a county order for \$14.58, being 2½ per cent. for the first \$200 and 1 per cent. after that amount for his services as auctioneer in selling the county lots.

During the summer of 1831 there started up among others the following merchants: Brewster, Hogan & Co., Peck, Walker & Co., Joseph Naper and Nicholas Boilvin. Mark Beaubien was chief ferryman, was also a merchant and was in the summer of 1831 licensed to keep a tavern. He was fined \$10 "for a fracas" with John F. Hall, but the fine was remitted. Beaubien's prominence and influence gave him a "pull" with the board evidently. Doctor Kimberly charged that Mark Beaubien kept two race horses and that during the day time would get up races with the Indians and thus neglect his ferry; and so the Board after investigation ordered him to ferry the citizens of Cook county "from daylight in the morning until dark without stopping," meaning that he should be there at all times during the day.

It is notable that sick, disabled or needy strangers or travelers were provided for at public expense as shown by the Commissioners' records. The early county officers seem to have been men of honesty and fidelity. In the case of the first road located from the public square to the west boundary of the county, some or all of the viewers, it became evident to the Board, were influenced by selfish purposes, hence their "report is rejected and the viewers shall have no pay for their services." Richard J. Hamilton was appointed clerk of the county court in place of William See, resigned, and assumed the office April 2, 1832.

In April, 1832, more roads were ordered viewed, streets laid

out, election precincts opened, magistrate districts set apart, judges of election appointed, etc. The return of the sheriff April 4, 1832, showed that the amount of the tax list on real and personal property for the year ending March 1, 1832, was \$148.29. The treasurer's report for the same year shows that \$225.50 had been received for tavern licenses, retail goods, etc. The tax actually received on the sheriff's list was \$132.28; total tax receipts for the year \$357.78. License tax delinquencies amounted to \$88.50; paid on county orders, \$252.35; balance in the treasury, \$16.93. This was the report in the spring of 1832. By the spring of 1854 the tax collected by the city treasurer for 1853 was \$135,752.03, and by the county treasurer was \$245,057.07; total tax collected for 1852, \$380,809.10. The sum of \$357.78 was what ratio to \$380,809.10 in twenty-two years? In 1853 the entire valuation of Cook county was as follows: Personal, \$4,450,630; real, \$18,487,627; total, \$22,938,257. The actual value was four times as much, or nearly \$100,000,000.

As several of the tavern keepers had proved delinquent it was ordered in April, 1832, that their licenses should not be issued until the tax had been paid. The tax of one-half per cent. was continued on all personal property. Archibald Clybourn was reappointed treasurer for 1832-33. The sheriff was authorized to procure a room or rooms at the house of James Kinzie, provided it could be done for \$10—for the use of the Commissioners' court at the April term, 1832. John R. Clark was the first coroner—1831-32. The first inquest was on the body of a dead Indian. The second was on William Jewett, a passenger, found dead.

On April 25, 1832, the first street was opened through the town to Lake Michigan. It was surveyed by Jedediah Wooley, county surveyor, and was described as follows: "From the east end of Water street in the town of Chicago to Lake Michigan; direction of said road is south $88\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east from the street to the lake 18 chains, 50 links." The street was laid out 50 feet wide. The first public building was an estray pen erected on the southwest corner of the public square—was built by Samuel Miller, who was paid only \$12 for his work, it not being finished "according to contract." It seems that he, though a county commissioner, was guilty of slighting his contract. At the March term of 1833 the road commissioners previously appointed reported their survey of a state road from Vincennes to Chicago. The jail was the second public building erected. The first contractors failed to do as they agreed and were sued. The jail was finally completed in the fall of 1833 and was built "of logs well bolted together" and was located on the northeast corner of the public square. It stood until 1853 and was then torn down, a new courthouse and jail having been erected.—(Annual Reviews of Chicago, 1854, in Historical Society Library.)

The minutes of the Commissioners showed that the first Circuit court was held on September 6, 1831, in Fort Dearborn "in the brick house and in the lower room of said house."—(Annual Reviews of Chicago, 1854.) B. Laughton kept a tavern and store near Lyonsville and later on the Southwestern plank road.

In 1834 the military commandant of the State ordered the organization of the militia of the county. The election was held at Laughton's tavern on the Des Plaines. All Chicago went out there with brandy, sugar and lemons and made a large punch bowl with the spring water after the election. John B. Beaubien was elected colonel. The official surveyors of the Government in 1817 fixed the southernmost point of Lake Michigan at 41 degrees, 38 minutes, 58 seconds north latitude.

By the Act of February 13, 1831, Cook county was made a part of the Third Congressional district. Joseph Duncan was the first representative in Congress after Cook county was created. In 1833 he was succeeded by William L. May, who served until 1839, when John T. Stuart succeeded him. At that date the State was divided into seven congressional districts and Cook county was embraced in the Fourth. In 1843 John Wentworth succeeded Mr. May as Congressman for this district. He continued to serve until 1853, when Richard S. Malony succeeded him. At this time Cook county became a part of the Second Congressional district. Wentworth served again in Congress from 1853 to 1855; James H. Woodworth from 1855 to 1857; John T. Farnsworth from 1857 to 1861; Isaac N. Arnold from 1861 to 1865; John Wentworth from 1865 to 1867; Norman B. Judd from 1867 to 1871.

In 1832 and 1833 Cook county formed a fractional part of a large senatorial and representative district in Northern Illinois. James M. Strode served as senator at this time and Benjamin Mills as representative. From 1834 to 1836 the senators were James W. Stephenson and James W. Strode, and John Hamlin was representative. From 1836 to 1838 Cook county alone constituted an Assembly district, but was united with Will county to form a Senatorial district. Peter Pruyne was senator and Albert G. Leary, John Naper and James Walker were representatives. In 1836 Will county was separated from Cook and in 1839 Lake and Dupage counties were separated. In 1838-40 Cook, Will and McHenry counties formed an assembly district. Ebenezer Peck was senator but resigning was succeeded by James H. Woodworth. The representatives were Gholson Kercheval, Richard Murphy and Joseph Naper. From 1840 to 1842 John Pearson served as senator and Albert G. Leary, Richard Murphy and Ebenezer Peck as representatives. By 1842 Cook county alone had again become a Representative district. The county was represented by Isaac N. Arnold, Hart L. Stewart and Lot Whitcomb. From 1844 to 1846 Cook and Lake counties were united in one Senatorial district and were represented by Norman B. Judd.

In 1834 there were but four election precincts in Cook county, viz.: Chicago, Hickory Creek, Walker's Grove and Naper's Settlement. Of these Hickory Creek was at Joliet and Naper's Settlement in Dupage county. At this time the total vote of the county was approximately only about 500.

In 1823, what is now Cook county was an organized part of Fulton county. In 1825 it was attached to Peoria county and was designated as the first precinct and the necessary officers were ordered elected.

In 1831, when Cook county was organized, Richard J. Hamilton became clerk of the Circuit court, judge of probate and notary public. A little later the position of clerk of the county commissioners court becoming vacant, Mr. Hamilton was given the position. T. J. V. Owen at first held the position of school commissioner, but resigned and it was given to Mr. Hamilton by the county commissioners—Walker, Miller and Kercheval. In 1835 Mr. Hamilton said in the *American* of August 1: "Up to September, 1834, that office (school commissioner) has yielded me in all about \$200. Up to the present time the gross receipts of the office of notary public have probably not exceeded \$50. The judge of probate's fees since the appointment in this county have not amounted to more than \$50; and I have not realized from all these offices, including that of recorder, more than the sum of \$1,500."

The County Commissioners' court held its sessions of 1834 in Fort Dearborn; so also did the Circuit court. Beginning in 1835 the sessions were held in the churches. During 1835 a small brick house was built on the public square and there the County Clerk and the county records were domiciled in October. In June, 1836, when Judge Thomas Ford held Circuit court here, there were on the docket 230 civil and 50 criminal cases, the latter being mostly for contempt. In November, 1835, when the county showed a population of 9,773, it must be recollected that it still had its original boundaries. In 1836 the poor-house stood on the public square. In 1836 Will county took from Cook the precincts of Hickory Creek, Jackson's Grove, Spring Creek, Kankakee and Old Mound Joliet.

At the election of August 6, 1834, the total vote polled in Cook county was 528. This included Will, Kane, Dupage, Lake, part of McHenry, and the present Cook.

The following were the canal lots donated to Cook county in the spring of 1836:

Lot 4, Block 16.	Lot 3, Block 20.	Lot 3, Block 39.
Lot 6, Block 16.	Lot 5, Block 20.	Lot 4, Block 39.
Lot 4, Block 17.	Lot 8, Block 21.	Lot 5, Block 39.
Lot 6, Block 17.	Lot 4, Block 38.	Lot 6, Block 39.
Lot 4, Block 18.	Lot 5, Block 38.	Lot 7, Block 39.
Lot 6, Block 18.	Lot 1, Block 39.	Lot 8, Block 39.
Lot 3, Block 19.	Lot 2, Block 39.	Lot 8, Block 40.
Lot 5, Block 19.		

The following were for the use of the canal office :

Lot 2, Block 4.	Lot 4, Block 4.	Lot 6, Block 4.
Lot 3, Block 4.	Lot 5, Block 4.	Lot 7, Block 4.
Lot 8, Block 30.		

In the early settlement of the Western country the Cumberland road was the most important public highway leading to that section. By 1830 it was completed to Vandalia, Illinois, and from that point to Jefferson City, Missouri, the road had been laid out. In 1830, also, President Jackson signed the bill providing for the survey of a road leading from Detroit to Chicago. In the decade of the thirties the most important roads leading from Chicago were those to Vincennes, Alton and Galena. The Vincennes road was ordered surveyed by act of January 15, 1831. By the fall of 1831 the road from Detroit to Chicago had advanced eighty-six miles. The early trade of Chicago was largely from the Wabash valley. This led to the construction of the Vincennes road. The design was to extend the road from Detroit to Chicago westward to Galena. A memorial of the legislature to congress, both in February, 1833, and December, 1833, had this object in view; at the same time congress was asked to grant land for the completion of the Chicago and Vincennes road.

The act of January 16, 1836, ordered the survey of the road from Chicago in the direction of Peoria; James B. Campbell, of Chicago, was one of the commissioners to view this road. By act of January 15, 1836, the road from Meacham's Grove in Cook county, to Galena by the way of Elgin, was ordered surveyed. The act of January 20, 1836, provided for the location of a State road from Bloomington to Chicago. Prior to this date a State road from Shelbyville to Chicago to intersect the Chicago & Vincennes road near the Iroquois river was ordered surveyed. In 1837 the Chicago and Fox river turnpike road was incorporated. In 1839 the State road from Naperville through Babcock's Grove, Meacham's Grove, Elk Grove and Indian Creek in the direction of Madison, Wisconsin, was ordered surveyed. In February, 1839, the legislature authorized George W. Smith to build a toll bridge across the Des Plaines river on the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 39 north, Range 12 east, and also one on the southeast quarter of Section 2, same town and range. The act of February, 1841, changed into a State road the public highway, the turnpike extending from Chicago to Sand Ridge in the direction of the Des Plaines river. This road had been built largely by the citizens of Chicago and it was urged at the time that the county commissioners should make the necessary appropriations to keep the same in good condition. In February, 1841, the legislature authorized George Dolton to build a toll bridge across the Calumet river in Cook county on the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 37, north, Range 14 east, the said Dolton being the owner of the said quarter section.

In 1845 the Aurora & Chicago Plank Road company was incorporated. Among the commissioners were Eli S. Prescott, Silas B. Cobb and Alson S. Sherman of Chicago. This road was to be a branch of the Chicago & Rock River plank road. The act of January, 1845, incorporated the Chicago & Rock River Plank Road company. Among the incorporators were Walter L. Newberry, Mark Skinner and William H. Brown, of Chicago. The road was to extend from Chicago to Rockford by the way of Elgin and Belvidere. In March, 1845, the Chicago & Joliet Turnpike company was incorporated. William B. Egan, John Frink, Isaac Cook, Henry G. Hubbard, Joel A. Matteson and J. Young Scammon were commissioners to view and locate this road. The State road from Chicago to Miller's Grove by the way of Elk Grove was located in 1845. Homer Wilmarth, Eben F. Colly and Stephen Pennoyer were the commissioners. In 1847 State roads were relocated from Chicago to Big Rock Creek, from Chicago to Brook's Bridge on the Des Plaines river, also to Elk Grove, to Dundee, to Pleasant Grove near Smith's Tavern, etc. The contract to build the plank road from Chicago to Des Plaines river was let to A. J. Douglas, of Chicago, in January, 1848. In February, 1848, the plank road was projected from the Milwaukee road between Dickinson's and Roberts on the Sand Ridge, thence to Smith's Tavern on Union Ridge, thence to the Des Plaines river near Brook's Tavern, thence to the house of F. W. Page at Elk Grove. In 1849 the Sycamore & Chicago Plank Road company was incorporated; also the Chicago & Southwestern Plank Road company. Among the incorporators of the latter were Theodorus Doty, Isaac Cook, Thomas Richmond, Robert Hugunin, James Peck, J. A. McDougal, T. S. Morgan, Festus Clark and S. C. Hopkins & Company. This road had already been in operation but it was now proposed to plank it. In 1851 the legislature confirmed the act of the Cook County Board in permitting the Chicago and Southwestern Plank Road company to occupy the public highway from Chicago to the west line of Cook county. In 1853 the Chicago and Calumet Plank Road company was incorporated. In 1853 a state road was ordered established to run from the Southwestern plank road to Calumet. In 1854 the Northwestern Plank Road company was incorporated by Thomas Richmond, John Gray, Joseph Filkins and others. This road was projected from Chicago to the north line of Cook county by the way of Oak Ridge and Wheeling. The act of February 18, 1859, gave to the board of supervisors of all counties where township organization had been adopted, entire control of all the State roads in their respective counties. In other counties control was vested in the county court. In 1865 a State road was located from Blue Island and Archer road juncture southwest to the Calumet feeder between Palos and Worth towns to Section 24, town of Palos. In 1867 the Illinois and Indiana Turn-

pike company was authorized to occupy in part Cottage Grove avenue. The act of 1869 authorized the widening of the Southwestern plank road (or Ogden avenue), within the city limits.

The *American* of September 28, 1839, said: "The present debt of the county is estimated at about \$20,000. It was officially reported on the first of March last at \$15,000. The revenue under the new law in connection with a few other sources of receipts will this year amount to about \$10,000. The expense of supporting the poor of the county for the last year was \$5,000. The paupers who applied for relief were principally from the canal and many from Will county. This expense is increasing rather than diminishing. The criminals confined in the jail for the three months preceding the last term cost \$3,000. This is a serious tax. County orders from the increase of the expenses in a ratio greater than of the revenues are becoming worse instead of better—the county is obliged to pay double price for provisions which they procure for the relief of the poor. . . . In fact county orders have been refused for meat and groceries at fifty cents on the dollar. This discount and embarrassment in obtaining a circulation for the orders on any terms operate very oppressively on the county, and in fact on its creditors who have to take its orders at par. This cannot be avoided for the present except by funding the scrip according to the provisions of an act authorizing the county to effect a loan which passed on the 10th of February, 1839, and which the county commissioners are very anxious to do and have repeatedly applied to individuals of supposed public spirit for that purpose. . . . Under the laws of this State and especially under the manner in which they are in some cases obeyed, the tax of supporting paupers, etc., is very severe upon such a county as Cook—swarms of destitute persons coming in through the canal. Our State, especially our county, should take measures to protect us from this influx of paupers. The statute of this State 'for the relief of the poor' provides that when any non-resident or any other person not coming within the definition of a pauper shall fall sick or die in any county of this State, not having money or property to pay his board, nursing and medical aid, it shall be the duty of the overseers of the proper township, or if there be none, then of the nearest county commissioner of the county, upon complaint being made, to give such assistance to such poor person as they may deem just and necessary. . . . : This provision is very general and embraces in a city like this a large portion of its floating population, and the duty of the overseer becomes highly arduous and responsible. The act of February 21, 1839, provides that the County Commissioners' court in each county may establish a poor-house whenever it sees fit, and that justices of the peace in each justice's district, in conjunction with some person to be appointed by the County Commissioners' court, shall be overseer of the poor,



FIFTH COURTHOUSE. PRESENT COURTHOUSE.

and be vested with the entire and exclusive superintendence of the poor in their respective counties, until the County Commissioners' court shall have established a poorhouse, when their authority ceases. Cook county has enough to do to take care of its own poor. The act authorized the commissioners to borrow \$10,000 at 8 per cent for not over twenty years. Is it right that she should take care of the paupers along the canal—a State work? We think that the State should erect one or two or more hospitals on the line of the canal for the support of the sick—one perhaps at the end and one at Lockport."

The grand jury of Cook county in October, 1841, after an extended examination of the finances of the county, reported that the same were and had been since the commencement, in a deranged condition; that the practice of furnishing fuel for certain county offices to be paid for from the treasury be discontinued; that all allowances from the treasury not explicitly granted by law be stopped; that several ex-county officers were indebted to the county and should be required to pay up at once; that the jury and docket fees be required to be paid differently; that a law be asked for requiring each county to publish at the end of each Commissioners' court a paper setting forth all important proceedings; that important changes should be made in the method of issuing county orders for the payment of county officers and others; that the action of the county regarding a poorhouse be approved. The grand jury were John Rogers, N. H. Bolles, Nathaniel Pitkin, Frank C. Russell, Henry Tucker, Charles M. Gray, Robinson Tripp, Benjamin Wilder, E. S. Wadsworth, W. L. Newberry, J. Mark Smith, Frederick Bailey, E. A. Mulford, A. D. Taylor, W. B. Egan, A. S. Perry, Albert H. Guild and Henry Hugunin, foreman.

By act of February 16, 1839, the county commissioners of Cook county were authorized to borrow a "sum not exceeding \$10,000 at not to exceed eight per cent. interest for not to exceed twenty years, and to issue bond or scrip therefor, under the seal of the commissioner's court of said county," the sum borrowed to be expended for the benefit of the county. The county revenues were to be pledged to redeem the scrip. The county commissioners, in March, 1841, petitioned Governor Carlin to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the canal question. The act of February 23, 1843, made it the duty of the county commissioners to provide a good and sufficient safe for the records of the county. The recorder was required to make a complete index of the county records.

The law of 1842 required the county commissioners to make an appropriation in March of each year to keep county roads in repair.

On September 12, 1844, a large mass meeting to consider building a road between Chicago and that city that would be good all the year round, was held at Elgin.

HISTORY OF COOK COUNTY

INDEBTEDNESS OF COOK COUNTY, OCTOBER 1, 1841.

1. Borrowed of the school fund under the Act of January 31, 1835, for ten years at 10 per cent, payable semi-annually, three-quarters by Cook county and one-quarter by the city of Chicago.....	\$ 3,745.66
Interest due from Cook county to Chicago, about.....	1,500.00
Total	\$ 5,245.66

This loan was for the purpose of erecting a courthouse on Lot 1, Block 39, Original Town, now (1841) occupied by public offices.

2. Borrowed of individuals under the Act of February 16, 1839, and March 1, 1841, for four and five years, at 8 per cent.....	\$10,902.37
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Of this loan \$700 was for the purpose of building an addition to the county jail and the balance was for paying outstanding orders on the county treasury.

3. Debt to E. Bowen, payable in five years from June 9, 1841, with 8 per cent.....	700.00
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This debt was for land and improvements purchased for a county poorhouse.

4. Outstanding orders on the county treasury.....	15,905.71
5. Outstanding jury certificates.....	925.40

Total county indebtedness.....\$33,679.14

CREDITS AND PROPERTY OF COOK COUNTY, OCTOBER 1, 1841.

Seventy-three acres in Section 28, Township 40, Range 14..	\$ 500.00
Twenty-five acres in Section 2, Township 38, Range 14, and buildings thereon	1,500.00
Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block 39, Original Town, and buildings thereon	8,000.00
Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, Block 39, Original Town, and buildings thereon	4,000.00
Due on county tax list for 1841.....	14,161.22
Due from other counties.....	1,401.08
Estimated due from late county officers.....	1,000.00

Total credits

GEORGE DAVIS, County Clerk.

REVENUE COOK COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1841.

County tax.....	\$ 9,777.18
Grocery and tavern license.....	425.00
Fines and forfeitures	1,384.31
Jury and docket fees.....	299.78
All other sources.....	320.92

Total

ISAAC COOK, County Treasurer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY, OCTOBER 1, 1841.

DEBTOR.	CREDITOR.
Real estate	School fund.....
Tax list.....	County bonds.....
Other counties.....	E. Bowen.....
County officers.....	County orders.....
County commissioners.....	Jury certificates.....
Total.....	Total.....

\$14,000.00
14,161.22
1,401.08
1,000.00
3,143.84
\$33,706.14

\$ 5,245.66
10,902.37
700.00
15,905.71
925.40
\$33,706.14

HISTORY OF COOK COUNTY

YEAR.	Poorhouse and Paupers	Guards, Jail and Change of Venue	Courts, Witnesses, etc.	Elections	Coroner	Conviction Fees, Legal Costs	Stationery	Printing	Interest	Fuel, Furniture, etc.	State Roads	Assessors	Public Buildings and Grounds	Tax Expense	Total Expense Each Year
1831 and 1832	\$ 245.00	\$ 323.50	\$ 50.00	\$ 16.50	\$ 28.00	\$ 209.50	\$ 119.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 1,012.50	\$ 21.00	\$ 119.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 1,012.50	\$ 21.00	\$ 1,012.50
1833	74.00	298.00	7.00	18.75	114.25	26.50	74.00	805.12	805.12	26.50	74.00	805.12	805.12	805.12	805.12
1834	460.00	348.25	72.00	\$ 25.00	90.25	\$ 2.00	100.00	2,056.75	2,056.75	100.00	65.00	65.00	2,056.75	65.00	2,056.75
1835	894.00	1,266.00	512.25	42.75	117.50	830.75	164.00	3,993.25	3,993.25	830.75	164.00	3,993.25	3,993.25	3,993.25	3,993.25
1836	1,808.00	3,140.07	1,003.75	173.00	228.25	348.75	7,122.57	7,122.57	7,122.57	348.75	7,122.57	7,122.57	7,122.57	7,122.57	7,122.57
1837	3,434.00	207.00	597.00	65.00	71.25	50.00	4,553.25	4,553.25	4,553.25	50.00	76.00	4,553.25	4,553.25	4,553.25	4,553.25
1838	2,220.00	1,258.25	1,077.00	230.00	120.50	335.62	317.00	6,135.62	6,135.62	317.00	399.00	\$ 43.00	6,135.62	\$ 43.00	6,135.62
1839	3,991.00	3,394.50	1,272.65	166.00	130.75	740.20	527.13	10,755.53	10,755.53	527.13	55.25	65.00	10,755.53	65.00	10,755.53
1840	3,448.00	4,502.13	1,203.00	202.00	217.00	342.25	12.00	12,274.16	12,274.16	1,018.34	164.00	136.00	463.94	\$316.00	12,274.16
1841	4,379.93	1,989.94	1,272.38	142.00	48.75	584.91	43.00	10,900.98	10,900.98	551.50	100.00	100.00	10,900.98	663.00	10,900.98
Total	\$20,953.93	\$16,904.76	\$7,817.78	\$1,198.00	\$666.00	\$2,533.73	\$1,827.32	\$110.05	\$472.00	\$3,979.47	\$1,051.25	\$387.00	\$729.44	\$979.00	\$59,609.73

In 1845 the following mail routes were established: Chicago to Monroe, Elk Grove, Wickliffe, Miller's Grove, etc.; Blue Island via Bachelor's Grove and Hadley to Joliet; Chicago via Babcock's Grove to St. Charles and other points; Chicago via Blue Island, Thornton, Crete, Kankakee, etc., to Lafayette. In January, 1845, at a special election J. S. C. Hogan was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of F. C. Sherman, county commissioner.

In February, 1846, a new mail route from Chicago via Blue Island, Thornton, New Strasburg, Crete, Loraine and other points was laid out. In 1846 the tax for county purposes was four mills on the dollar; it was three and a half mills for state purposes and one mill for special purposes. The total county tax amounted to \$20,285; total State tax, \$17,750, and the total special tax to \$5,071.

The act of January 16, 1847, provided that each county commissioner in the State should be paid \$2.50 for each day's service.

"Under the arrangements for the relief and care of the poor, our county revenue has nearly all been swallowed up. Indeed, it is now feared that the poor expenses since the last report have exceeded the proportion of the revenue accruing for the time. This state of things has alarmed the community and the commissioners have resolved upon discontinuing all out-door relief. It is believed that this out-door system has led to great impositions as it most surely has to an enormous expenditure. All are very anxious to do everything in their power to relieve the poor, and at the same time economize for the county as much as possible."—(*Daily Democrat*, January 5, 1848.)

It should be noted that land which had been entered in 1842 was not taxable until 1848 and the same of all land entered prior to and including 1846. All land entered after February 19, 1847, was taxable from and after the date of entry.

This county alone was a Representative district, its members in the House being Isaac N. Arnold, Francis C. Sherman and Hart L. Stewart. Judd continued to serve as senator until 1848; J. J. Everett, Francis C. Sherman and Mark Skinner were representatives. By the Constitution of 1848 Cook and Lake counties were constituted the Twenty-fifth Senatorial district and Cook alone was constituted the Fifty-fourth Representative district. Mr. Judd continued to serve until 1860, when he was sent as envoy extraordinary to the court of Berlin. Cook county was represented in the House from 1848 to 1850 by Philip Maxwell and Francis C. Sherman; from 1850 to 1852 by Philip Maxwell and Thomas Dyer; from 1852 to 1854 by W. B. Egan and Homer Wilmarth. Under the act of February 27, 1854, Cook county was made the Fifth Senatorial district and was divided into two Representative districts—the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh. Each of the latter under

the new apportionment was entitled to two representatives. Those who served in the lower House from 1854 to 1860 were as follows: Robert H. Foss, Thomas Richmond, M. L. Dunlap, George F. Foster, John H. Dunham, George W. Morris, Isaac N. Arnold, A. F. C. Mueller, Van H. Higgins, Samuel L. Baker, Ebenezer Peck and Casper Butz.

The Constitution of 1848 authorized the General Assembly to provide a general law for township organization and empowered the County Court to assume charge of the change from the former township system to the new organization. Accordingly, by the Act of February, 1849, the General Assembly ordered a general election held throughout the State in November of that year to determine whether or not counties desired to be established under the new township organization. Counties voting in favor of the township system were made subject to the provisions of the Act of April, 1850. At the general election in 1849 and again in 1850 Cook county voted to adopt the new township organization system and proceeded to put the same into execution. During the change county affairs were administered by the County court. The old Cook County court which had managed county affairs since 1831 was succeeded in 1850 by the new Board of Supervisors. The law of 1849 for township organization was found to be defective and was repealed in 1851 and a new law was passed covering the same ground and supplying the defects of the former act.

In 1848 Cook county paid into the State treasury more than any other county in the State—\$25,848. At this time the county commissioners were George O'Brien, Homer Wilmarth and Charles Santer. At this date a new mail route from Lyons via Summit, Flag Creek, Long John, Plainfield, Plattville, thence on to Ottawa, was established.

It was noted in 1848 and 1849 that large numbers of German emigrants direct from the Fatherland were rapidly settling in all parts of Cook county. They were welcomed because of their industry, frugality, honesty and good citizenship generally.

In March, 1848, the number of inmates in the county poor house was forty-six, in June the number was sixty. There had been discharged in three months twenty-two of the inmates. The numbers being supported there on July 6, 1848, were thirty-four and at this date George Davis was supervisor of the poor farm.

By special act of January 25, 1849, A. Getzler, late assessor of Cook county, was granted \$75 to reimburse him for money he had paid out in 1846 for office assistance.

In 1831 Cook county was embraced in the Third Congressional district. In 1836 the county was assigned three representatives and one senator. The act of February 20, 1841, gave Cook and Lake counties one representative to be chosen from Lake and three representatives to be chosen from Cook. The two counties to-

gether were given one senator to be chosen from Cook; elections were to be returned to Chicago. By act of March 1, 1843, the State was divided into seven Congressional districts, Cook county being one of seventeen counties constituting the Fourth district. Each district was entitled to one congressman.

Under the apportionment of 1847 Cook county alone was entitled to one senator and four representatives. The counties of Cook and Lake were made the Twenty-fifth Senatorial district and Cook county alone was made the Fifty-fourth Representative district. In 1847 Cook county was given five delegates to the convention held to revise the State Constitution. Under the census of 1850 Cook county became entitled to nine congressmen and was assigned to the Second Congressional district with the counties of Dupage, Kane, Dekalb, Lee, Whiteside and Rock Island.

The act of February 27, 1854, constituted Cook county the First Senatorial district with one senator. It also constituted the towns of South Chicago, Lyons, Lake, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich and Bloom the Fifty-sixth Representative district, entitled to two representatives. At the same time the towns of West Chicago, North Chicago, Jefferson, Leyden, Ridgeville, Niles, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Hanover, Northfield, Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, Proviso and New Trier were made the 57th Representative district, entitled to two representatives.

Under the act of January 1, 1861, the following were constituted the Twenty-fourth Senatorial district, the Seventh ward of Chicago, the Eighth ward, the Ninth ward (which three wards constituted the town of North Chicago); the First ward, Second ward, Third ward, Fourth ward and the Precinct of South Chicago (all of which constituted the town of South Chicago), and the towns of Lake, Worth, Thornton and Bloom. The Twenty-fifth Senatorial district consisted of Lake View, Evanston, New Trier, Northfield, Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, Hanover, Schaumburg, Elk Grove, Maine, Niles, West Chicago, Cicero, Jefferson, Leyden, Proviso, Lyons, Palos, Lemont, Orland, Rich and Bremen. By the same act the following Representative districts were created: The Fifty-ninth with three representatives to consist of the Fifth, Sixth and Tenth wards and the precinct of West Chicago (all of which constituted the town of West Chicago) the towns of Cicero, Jefferson, Leyden, Proviso, Lyons, Palos, Lemont, Orland, Bremen and Rich, the Sixtieth with two representatives to consist of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards and the precinct of South Chicago (all of which constituted the town of South Chicago), the towns of Lake, Worth, Thornton and Bloom. The Sixty-first with two representatives to consist of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards (which constituted the town of North Chicago), the towns of Lake View, Evanston, New Trier, Northfield, Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, Hanover, Schaumburg, Elk Grove, Maine and Niles.

COUNTY EXPENSES	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	TOTALS
County Commissioners' Court	\$ 96.00	\$173.56	\$193.31	\$388.12	\$ 391.50	\$ 209.00	\$ 465.03	\$ 808.50	\$ 827.75	\$ 521.00	\$ 4,073.77
Incidentals, furn're, repairs, etc.	113.75	14.00	68.56	4.62	251.88	231.11	127.23	290.88	512.89	383.97	1,998.89
Pauper expenses.....	27.67	218.10	244.75	369.39	1,062.03	1,954.02	3,421.65	3,611.56	3,125.28	4,318.14	18,352.59
Jail, guard, etc.....	.....	.....	783.83	.....	891.88	1,611.35	1,359.37	1,218.43	2,823.54	5,493.82	14,182.22
Circuit and County Courts.....	.....	.....	135.80	43.00	153.66	210.75	306.00	428.18	492.68	1,116.92	2,920.99
Elections.....	.....	.....	4.00	72.70	92.00	181.95	79.31	202.10	185.32	235.35	1,109.13
Stationery.....	6.00	50.40	23.50	20.01	117.75	191.35	108.72	132.34	144.07	159.78	953.01
Roads and bridges.....	25.00	30.49	74.00	.....	168.34	.....	22.00	15.75	41.00	362.85	952.40
Sheriff.....	69.12	65.55	135.24	209.13	76.00	25.50	22.00	37.50	114.75	138.25	494.75
Coroner.....	53.43	11.50	18.75	.....	42.75	37.50	105.25	.....	362.00	1,233.44	1,595.51
County Commissioners' clerk.	.....	.....	.....	20.00	75.00	671.09	53.50	242.50	875.50	320.72	2,258.31
County Atty. and law expenses	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	2.00	.....	11.50	9.25	24.75
Printing.....	.....	37.06	.....	38.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	672.01	961.37
Collection expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenses.....	424.97	600.66	1,681.74	1,167.63	3,322.79	5,323.62	6,135.71	11,172.91	9,614.78	15,064.50	54,509.31
Total receipts.....	\$357.78	\$661.42	\$2,304.09	\$1,040.25	\$4,303.38	\$7,107.95	\$2,931.28	\$5,095.63	\$10,317.53	\$8,106.11	\$42,825.42

In addition to the above expense there had been paid out as interest on county bonds the sum of \$7,309.41, making the total expense from 1831 to 1849 inclusive, 209,205.67.

Deducting the total receipts, \$199,444.66, there is left \$9,761.01 as the total indebtedness of the county at the end of 1849.

COUNTY EXPENSES	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	TOTALS	
County Commissioners' Court	\$ 688.50	\$ 475.57	\$ 431.17	\$ 270.25	\$ 398.49	\$ 741.00	\$ 637.77	\$ 443.10	\$ 488.00	\$ 4,573.85	
Incidentals, furn're, repairs, etc.	920.76	556.15	1,304.15	754.00	980.43	252.48	368.01	740.95	474.40	6,351.33	
Pauper expenses.....	5,183.60	2,187.64	1,483.50	1,568.62	2,103.43	3,825.59	14,213.54	4,282.46	5,810.26	41,278.12	
Jail, guard, etc.....	2,524.34	2,470.17	1,620.59	1,557.09	2,329.84	1,589.07	2,181.23	2,113.46	3,453.31	19,843.10	
Circuit and County Courts.....	883.94	903.59	1,882.60	2,019.72	3,830.56	4,019.61	3,332.29	4,050.42	2,126.26	26,916.00	
Elections.....	224.73	137.08	128.10	242.90	187.70	147.30	267.36	236.30	450.80	2,043.47	
Stationery.....	719.67	277.39	277.11	212.57	273.57	284.34	628.16	197.99	689.50	21.20	
Roads and bridges.....	.....	415.08	554.52	584.53	719.19	1,354.32	1,821.68	891.79	2,859.13	22.81
Sheriff.....	.....	83.37	229.75	324.48	425.53	936.31	237.05	441.75	1,263.17	3,383.11
Coroner.....	91.75	88.75	101.28	122.48	173.49	288.03	296.00	273.25	323.50	2,769.49	
County Commissioners' clerk.	904.66	549.88	755.64	691.57	699.43	1,262.94	2,191.45	2,777.68	3,590.63	9.50	
County Atty. and law expenses	1,009.53	377.58	920.80	131.67	271.58	80.95	160.37	151.13	231.53	.....
Printing.....	43.50	73.75	95.48	70.58	17.50	65.50	104.48	42.00	73.00	35.75	
Collection expenses.....	872.46	404.12	56.52	1,365.78	986.22	657.11	1,048.44	1,179.61	1,065.31	148.15	
Total expenses.....	14,067.44	9,002.12	9,841.21	9,916.24	13,402.96	15,504.55	27,405.85	17,821.89	22,898.80	\$7,525.89	
Total receipts.....	\$10,294.07	\$11,501.17	\$12,478.01	\$14,511.36	\$15,240.13	\$23,185.10	\$23,676.10	\$27,963.82	\$17,769.42	.....
										\$156,619.24

"These two tables must not be considered absolutely accurate," said the *Democrat* of April 4, 1850. Owing to the disappearance of several of the books of account and to the lack of a correct system of keeping receipts and expenditures absolute accuracy, it was stated, could not be expected. The statement "is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes and in all cases of doubt the balances have been charged against the county, so that the future errors, if any shall be discovered, will inure to the credit side of the county," said the same newspaper. The two tables (1831 to 1840 and 1841 to 1849) were prepared after much labor by Judge Rucker and Dr. Kimberly. The *Democrat* of April 4, further said: "The people will be gratified to learn that the county debt is so small. The impression heretofore has been that the county was very deeply in debt, and consequently county orders are at a great discount. We should think that this expose of its financial condition would have the effect of bringing the orders up to par, especially when we consider that the amount of outstanding orders does not exceed the amount of the uncollected tax of the current year."

The act of February 2, 1865, made it lawful to levy and collect a tax of not more than 3 per cent. in any one year in all the towns of Cook county except those of North, West and South Chicago; and the revenue thus raised was to be used in paying bounties to volunteers, substitutes and drafted men and such revenue was called "county tax."

"*Taxes.*—The people of Cook county, which includes the city of Chicago, pay in taxes the sum of \$39,000 a year, as follows: State and county, \$22,000; city, \$17,000; of the State and county tax only \$7,000 goes to the State, leaving the sum of \$15,000 for county purposes, to which add the city tax of \$17,000 and we have the sum of \$32,000 to govern and take care of the public interests of Cook county for one year. Under such circumstances it is truly wonderful that the people of this county come forward with such unanimity and petition for an increase of taxation to pay interest on the public debt. It shows a virtue and integrity well worthy of intelligent freemen. . . . We are glad to observe that the County Commissioners have begun to curtail expenses by fixing the old clerk and recorder's office into a courthouse, with rooms for the various county offices, so as to save quite a sum which has heretofore annually been paid for rent. . . . Our city taxes are undoubtedly too high, especially when it is considered how little the public are benefited with the \$17,000. The interests of the whole people have been wonderfully subserved by the sacrifices which the council have made to Neptune to appease his anger and keep him from taking possession of that magnificent gift of the Government known as the Lake Park. And many people have spoken to us of the impropriety of spending money enough on one schoolhouse to build comfortable ones in all the school districts

in the city; and of commencing a system of schoolhouse building which will require an enormous tax for a series of years to come to carry it out, at a time when the State, county, and city are all overwhelmed with debt.—(*Chicago Democrat*, December 25, 1844).

In April, 1850, Palmyra Township was changed to Somerset; Trenton to Palos; Taylor to Proviso; Monroe to Leyden.

At the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Cook county, held on April 30, 1850, at the courthouse, there were present from: North Chicago, George W. Dole; South Chicago, N. H. Bolles; West Chicago, Henry Smith; Bloom, Joseph Holbrook; Bremen, Leonard H. Scott; Jefferson, M. N. Kimball; Lake, Osgood Kimball; Lyons, Samuel Marrs; Niles, Samuel E. Ferris; Northfield, J. E. Kennicott; Monroe, M. L. Dunlap; New Trier, James Harry; Palmyra, John Kittering; Ridgeville, Edward Murphy; Schaumburg, Daniel H. Johnson; Thornton, Andrew H. Dolton; Worth, Henry Douglass; Wheeling, Stephen M. Salisbury; Elk Grove, Ransom F. Clough; Trenton, M. A. Powell; Palatine, Thomas A. Clark; Orland, William Jackson; Rich, Eli Taylor; Taylor, Stephen Pennoyer; Maine, Curtis Clarke.

The following is from the report of the finance committee of which N. H. Bolles was chairman, on June 6, 1850: "It is well known to the public that for many years past the finances of the county have been in a deranged condition. Your committee deeming their correct administration a matter of great importance to the welfare of the inhabitants of the county, feel called upon to make such suggestions and recommendations as we think if adopted will renovate the credit of the county. Publicity of all accounts allowed by the Board of Supervisors; strict accountability of all county officers; and a perfect system in keeping the accounts of the county, are the great means of securing a faithful administration of the county finances. It is the opinion of your committee that no allowance should be made from the county treasury not clearly authorized by law; that the Board of Supervisors should hereafter settle with the county officers at every regular meeting of the Board; that once a year at least there be published a finance report, giving a full and detailed statement of the revenues, expenses, debts, credits and prosperity of the county to be taken from the books"—(*Democrat*, June 7, 1850).

"Your committee to ascertain and report to this body the names of all such persons as are supposed to retail ardent spirits in this county without license, would beg leave to report as follows: The supervisors of twenty-nine towns have reported names to the committee in compliance with an order passed at the former meeting of the Board in May last, from which report there appear to be fifty-three persons retailing without license and sixteen with license. Seven of the last named were not reported by any supervisor, making a total of sixty-eight persons retailing spirituous liquors. There are ten supervisors

who have not reported to the committee. Your committee would recommend that this Board refuse to grant any more grocery license in the county"—(S. Pennoyer, Chairman of Committee).

Mr. Pennoyer then offered the following resolutions: "*Resolved*, That the Board reject all applications for licenses to keep groceries." Passed—ayes 16, nays 11, as follows: Ayes—Dole, Smith, Bolles, C. Clarke, T. A. Clark, Clough, Johnson, Devol, Herrick, Douglass, Jackson, Taylor, O. Kimball, Kennicott, Pennoyer, Salisbury and chairman. Noes—M. N. Kimball, Marrs, Kittering, Powell, Holbrook, Dunlap, Scott, Murphy, Hartrey, Ferris and Dolton.

"*Board of Supervisors*.—This board, composed of some of the most intelligent and best business men in the county met yesterday We are confident that our board will not suffer in comparison with any other legislative body in the State. And as for dignity, their proceedings are conducted in a manner which is worthy the imitation of some of our larger legislative bodies"—(*Democrat*, December 3, 1850).

At this meeting S. M. Salisbury was elected temporary chairman. The report of the commissioners to divide the county into townships was approved and ordered to be recorded. The following committees were then appointed: Committee on bills against Cook county—M. L. Dunlap, William Jackson, Curtis Clarke, Nathan H. Bolles and Stephen Pennoyer; Committee on the condition of the county—Henry Smith, George W. Dole and Osgood Kimball; Committee on rules—N. H. Bolles, Samuel Marrs and Martin N. Kimball; Committee on poor and poor asylum—Henry Douglass, Leonard H. Scott and Osgood Kimball; Committee on jail and jail accounts—George W. Dole, J. E. Kennicott and R. F. Clough, E. S. Kimberley was county clerk.

In June, 1850, the county owned a toll bridge on the Calumet and employed a tender to care for the same. At this time Hiram Squier was warden of the poor house; he and his wife were paid for their services \$350 per year.

In 1849-50 the expenses of the Chicago postoffice amounted to \$12,488; the proceeds were \$1,795. The expenses of all postoffices in the county outside of Chicago were \$561 and the proceeds were \$730. At this date there were twenty-eight postoffices in the county outside of Chicago, and of all seventeen were comparatively new.

In July, 1850, the Supreme Court sitting at Ottawa decided that the old Cook County court had jurisdiction over the affairs of each county until the new Township Organization System had been adopted and put into effect by a "majority of all the legal voters of said county." In November, 1850, N. H. Bolles was chairman of the County Board.

In June, 1850, the County Board determined to unite with the Common Council of Chicago in a petition to the Legislature to annul the criminal code so that a workhouse could be brought into

requisition. The Board also concluded to accept the offer of the city to erect a public building on Block 39.

The commissioners who divided Cook county into towns in 1850, were W. L. Church, S. Rexford and M. Winchell. At the June session, 1850, the following resolution was passed: "*Resolved*, That the County of Cook is hereby organized into election precincts for the general elections, in accordance with the present town organization, provided that the three towns of Chicago shall each be entitled to have two or more places designated for holding elections, as follows: North Chicago two places, West Chicago two places, and South Chicago three places."

In December, 1850, it was announced that the County Board had concluded to sell half of the public square in order to raise means with which to erect the necessary county buildings. The *Democrat, Journal* and *Western Citizen* opposed the plan. The *Democrat* said: "The City of Chicago is represented on the Board by but three supervisors while at the same time in population it is two-thirds of the whole county;" it was therefore argued that the decision was unfair because Chicago was not properly represented on the Board.

In 1850 it was estimated that the quantity of swamp land in the Chicago drainage district was 367,485 acres. In December, 1850, the County Board petitioned the Legislature for a law to authorize them to borrow \$10,000 with which to build a new court house. At this time a committee of the County Board was appointed to sell a part of Block 39, Original Town.

In December, 1850, it was ordered that county obligations to the amount of \$50 should be issued in \$5 orders; from \$50 to \$200 in \$10 orders; and over \$200 in \$20 orders.

"During the last ten years we have had all sorts of men for sheriffs and also all sorts of men for County Commissioners, yet there has been an evil genius in our county affairs somewhere. We call the attention of the people of Cook county to the fact that our orders are now the lowest, and yet we are the richest county in the State. We have had no expenses for public buildings and there has been nothing to warrant the existing state of things. Our Cook county orders are where they were about ten years ago, and some reform seems absolutely necessary."—(*Daily Democrat*.)

For the fiscal year 1850-51 the total amount of orders issued was \$26,487. Previously there were outstanding orders to the amount of \$19,478, making a total indebtedness of nearly \$46,000. Of this amount over \$35,000 in orders had been taken up and cancelled leaving outstanding about \$11,000 in orders. The whole amount of liberalities of the county in March, 1851, was about \$20,000. The assets of the county were as follows: Block 39, Original Town, valued at \$50,000; poorhouse and farm \$2,700; live stock on the poor farm \$310; fees to be collected \$992; taxes of

1851 not yet collected \$10,000. Total \$64,000. The net balance in favor of the county was \$45,000.

"*Cook County Wealth*.—In 1839 the value of real and personal property in Cook county was \$1,829,420. In 1849 the value of real estate was \$5,733,760; personal property \$1,833,342; total \$7,617,102. The revenue and special State tax in 1839 was \$3,658.84; the net amount of State tax \$3,408.64. In 1849 the revenue and special State tax was \$44,190.08; the net amount of State tax \$41,896.23. The interest of school fund in 1839 was \$1,326.89; in 1849 it was \$1,442.60"—(*Democrat*, February 12, 1851).

STATE TAX ASSESSED AND COLLECTED.

1839.....	\$3,658.84	1843.....	\$4,501.47	1847.....	\$18,162.26
1840.....	3,728.41	1844.....	6,333.49	1848.....	25,848.21
1841.....	5,664.48	1845.....	14,007.37	1849.....	44,190.08
1842.....	3,487.80	1846.....	17,749.83	1850.....	47,532.96

In 1850-51 the County Board desired to purchase a new poor farm and to exchange the present one on the South Side several miles below the city for the same so far as it would apply. In 1850-51 when it seemed probable that the county would succeed in obtaining a new law authorizing them to sell a portion of the public square, the city took immediate action and sent a representative to Springfield to prevent the passage of such a bill. In February, 1851, the Legislature passed a law permitting counties to vote themselves back from the new Township Organization system to the old County court system. A law about this time gave Chicago an additional supervisor for each ward. This was demanded in order that the city might have proportionate representation on the County Board.

The County Board advertised for sale a portion of the public square and was duly served by the city with an injunction to prevent such a sale. It should be said to the credit of the county perhaps that in early times the greatest item of county expense was in behalf of the poor. On March 14, 1851, the County Board appointed a committee consisting of A. K. Swift, George W. Dole and N. H. Bolles to negotiate a loan of \$30,000 with which to build a jail, etc.

In November, 1850, the following assessments were made: Barrington, \$83.96; Palatine, \$113.37; Wheeling, \$600; Northfield, \$98.50; New Trier, \$150; Hanover, \$50; Schaumburg, \$138.15; Elk Grove, \$225; Maine, \$125; Niles, \$150.50; Ridgeville, \$200; Leyden, \$81.13; Jefferson, \$350; Proviso, \$62.06; West Chicago, \$300; Lyons, \$18.13; Lake, \$200; Lemont, \$23.13; Worth, \$175; Orland, \$95.63; Bremen, \$200; Thornton, \$51.50; Bloom, \$73.56.

It seems that the new Township Organization law conflicted with the previous one as follows: That the County court under the old law should attend to county business and that the County

Supervisors under the new law should also attend to county business. This was corrected by a special law.

"Two systems of county organization are now in use in this State—one called the 'County Court System,' where the county business is transacted by a judge and two associate justices. The other is called the 'Township System' and conducted by a Board of Supervisors. Under the first we collect three taxes: The State tax and the county tax, in which is included the residue of road taxes not collected by the supervisors of roads before the first of January, and the tax for school purposes as levied by the several school districts. In giving a receipt for these several taxes it is necessary for the collector to give the amount of each tax, to-wit: State, County, Road and School; and as these taxes are levied for different purposes, it is necessary to place them in separate columns. Under the town system other taxes for special purposes are required. These all come under the head of town tax. The auditor in his form of tax rolls first enumerates State and county tax on real estate, and then repeats in separate columns State and County tax on personal property. This is all plain, but an unnecessary repetition and when other taxes are to be extended on the same page rather inconvenient, yet the objection to the unfinished books did not arise from this cause as it was only objectionable from inconvenience. The objection was from the fact of the clerk's mixing up with the county tax, the town, school and road tax making it a perfect hotch potch. It was to correct this that the new books became necessary. The Board very properly came to the conclusion to dictate a form which would be concise and easily understood; they rejected the bungling repetition of the auditor and also separated the total of real and personal tax for obvious reasons. As the rolls now are, we have State, county, town, road, and school tax"—(*Democrat*, January, 1851).

"Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the propriety of the measures of the Board of Supervisors during the year, all accord them the credit of having labored faithfully and honestly for the public good and of having brought a good share of talent and sterling good sense to bear upon the complicated affairs of the county, for it was no small matter to entirely revolutionize the whole method of doing business from the old system to the new"—(*Democrat*, March 14, 1851).

"Cook county pays one-thirteenth of all the State taxes of Illinois. If the population of the State was 500,000 and we were taxed according to population, this would all be proper; but as it now is this tax is too much by three-fifths. It was this condition of things that gave rise to the following resolution of Colonel Filkins of Wheeling: 'Resolved, That the Supervisors of the several towns in Cook county use their influence with the Assessors of the several towns to equalize the valuation of the property in propor-

tion to the other counties of the State'."—(*Democrat*, May 3, 1851.) The County Board adopted the following resolutions, December 11, 1850:

"*Resolved*, That in the erection of jail and workhouse, the county pay three-fourths, and the city one-fourth of the expense of the construction and maintenance of such a building, and that the said building shall be under the joint control and management of the Board of Supervisors and the Common Council, under the following restrictions, to-wit: In proportion to their respective interests or as three to one."

"*Resolved*, That, inasmuch as Block No. 39 in the original town of Chicago was conveyed to the County of Cook to aid in the expense of erecting proper buildings for the use of the county, which expense will be greater than ought to be borne by the tax payers of the county, it is the duty of this board to provide for the sale of such portion of said block as may be necessary for that purpose."

"*Resolved*, That Supervisors Bolles, N. M. Kimball and Penoyer be the agents of the county to prepare a plan for a courthouse and jail; that they contract for and build said courthouse on the south side of block 39; that they be empowered to purchase a suitable lot or lots for the building of a jail; and that they contract for the erection of the same as soon as the money can be obtained for the sale of the north half of block 39. The jail to be first constructed out of the proceeds of the sale of lots or otherwise."—(*Democrat*, December, 1850.)

A large public meeting was held on Monday, May 31, 1851, for the purpose of arriving at some definite conclusion, if possible, regarding the public buildings about to be erected. A number favored the location of all the proposed buildings on the public square; others wanted them located in the square south of the public square—such land to be bought; still others wanted the courthouse located on the public square and the jail somewhere else. The whole matter was finally referred for permanent settlement to the following committee: Doctor Boone, ex-Mayor Woodworth, Dr. Daniel Brainard, William Jones and Dr. Evans. The meeting then adjourned to reassemble later to hear the report of the committee. The report favored the construction of the courthouse on the public square and the jail on a lot to be bought in the suburbs, and was adopted by a great majority of those present. In the end the authorities decided to build the courthouse of stone if the cost did not exceed \$20,000, otherwise of brick. Another \$20,000, making in all \$50,000 for public buildings, was appropriated by the County Board for the proposed public buildings. The city appropriated \$15,000 for a city hall in the new courthouse.

The act of February 17, 1851, provided for the appointment by the Circuit court of Cook county of "three competent and dis-

creet persons residing in Chicago to be port wardens of said county." It was made their duty to examine the condition of vessels, the condition of cargoes, estimate damages in case of wrecks, and to keep a record of their acts.

COOK COUNTY EXPENDITURES, YEAR 1851-52.

Paupers	\$ 7,692.01
County jail.....	5,002.55
Circuit court	2,171.41
County court Common Pleas.....	1,741.28
County court	595.30
Public buildings	24,364.29
Board of supervisors.....	2,398.60
General	4,674.31
Legal	1,181.75
Election	453.55
Loan committee.....	476.50
Office	50.00
Printing	153.50
Total	\$50,955.05
Jury certificates issued.....	2,000.00
Total	\$52,955.05
Orders issued March 14, 1851, to March 14, 1852.....	61,559.44
Orders outstanding March 14, 1851.....	7,680.36
Total	\$69,239.80
Orders paid and cancelled.....	50,033.71
Orders outstanding March 14, 1852.....	\$19,206.09
Amount outstanding bonds March 14, 1852.....	50,370.32
Total liabilities	\$69,576.41

COUNTY ASSETS.

Block 39, Original Town.....	\$50,000.00
Improvements on same.....	24,364.29
	\$74,364.29
Poorhouse and Farm No. 1.....	2,000.00
Poorhouse and farm No. 2.....	1,200.00
Stock, etc.....	535.00
Docket fees collectible.....	1,991.80
Taxes for 1851 not reported by the treasurer.....	39,333.80
Delinquent taxes, 1850.....	2,317.41
Total	\$121,742.30
Deduct liabilities.....	69,576.41
Total	\$ 52,165.89

At the spring meeting of the Board of Supervisors in 1852 the following was the condition of county affairs: There had been borrowed \$20,000 in 10 per cent coupon bonds, payable in New York and Boston; the poorhouse was in good condition; an examination of the poorfarm had been ordered; the agents of the county were authorized to draw on Chicago for its proportion due for the use of the new county building; claims against the towns of the

county were presented and audited; the Board met in the City Council rooms; the new poorfarm selected was a tract of eighty acres located on the Northwestern plank road and had cost \$1,200; Judge Dickey was consulted as to the legality of the steps necessary to be taken to vote for or against the Township Organization law; it was noted that country towns with 300 population had as much to say about governmental affairs as 3,000 persons in some parts of Chicago; as the new Board had the power to levy and collect county taxes they could, if they choose, be unfair; there were noted several minor defects in the Township Organization law; the chief complaint of the city and the county at this time was on account of "the unequal and therefore unjust system of taxation and representation."

"Much of Cook county is still unsettled for the want of good roads, and liberal appropriations now will return themselves in a very few years by the enhanced value of real estate and the new improvements. For instance, take the country between Bridgeport and Summit, on the old Archer road. The old thoroughfare is now entirely deserted for the want of road improvements, when it contains some of the richest lands in Illinois and has every other inducement to make people settle upon it. In making appropriations for roads the County Supervisors should look at facilitating the settlement of the country and the increase of the taxable property as well as at the convenience of existing settlements. Nothing is lost by liberal appropriations for roads and bridges."—*(Democrat, May 25, 1852.)*

COOK COUNTY.

	Value of Real Estate Personal Property.	Amount of State Tax.
1839	\$1,829,420	\$ 3,659
1840	1,864,205	3,728
1841	1,888,160	5,664
1842	2,325,240	3,488
1843	2,250,735	4,501
1844	3,166,945	6,333
1845	3,669,124	14,007
1846	5,071,402	17,750
1847	6,189,385	18,162
1848	9,986,000	25,848
1849	7,617,102	44,190
1850	8,101,000	47,532
1851	9,431,826	56,937

TOTAL ASSESSMENT FOR TAXATION, COOK COUNTY.

1853	\$21,648,442
1855	34,653,205
1857	45,680,333
1859	39,269,725
1861	34,070,191
1863	37,076,800
1865	45,692,025

Value of property, 1860, \$116,741,834.

The act of February 11, 1851, authorized the supervisors of Cook county to borrow not to exceed \$50,000 on the faith and pledge of the county, and to issue therefor bonds or scrip under the county seal. It was provided that not over \$5,000 of the sum thus borrowed should fall due in any one year, and that the money should be spent to pay county debts, to purchase a lot for a jail, to build the same. The County Board was authorized to levy and collect a special tax sufficient to pay the interest on the sum borrowed and to retire the principal.

It was argued that both Democrats and Whigs depended upon the county, which held the balance of power in all politics, even when there was not a man from the country upon the regular county tickets.

“Shall we now, in view of all this, stop the country from electing its own officers, from being heard at the County Board about its own roads and about its own rights in general? Shall we inflict such a wrong, such an outrage, upon the country, that they nevermore will support men from the city? . . . People in the country will never support a party opposed to Township Organization. . . . Will you thus pursue a policy that will reduce the value of country real estate 25 per cent? We look upon it that the defeat of Township Organization now would retard the settlement of Cook county and all its religious, educational and social advantages ten years at least. . . . Our citizens this day should be liberal—should be just to the country and vote for Township Organization.”—(*Democrat*, April 6, 1852.)

VOTE ON TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION, APRIL, 1852.

	For.	Against.
North Chicago	182	26
South Chicago	716	223
West Chicago	1,078	36
Leyden	104	0
Lake	23	0
Northfield	153	0
Orland	47	0
Niles	100	0
Jefferson	78	0
Elk Grove	113	0
Bloom	96	2
Barrington	115	0
Schaumburg	93	1
New Trier	93	0
Thornton	32	0
Worth	69	0
Palatine	157	2
Lemont	37	1
Proviso	20	5
Bremen	76	0
Rich	40	6
Ridgeville	60	0
Maine	73	2
Wheeling	145	0
Hanover	71	0

HISTORY OF COOK COUNTY

COOK COUNTY ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT IN DEMOCRATIC PRESS,
APRIL 12, 1853.

Amount on hand.....	\$ 9,726.35
Received on bonds	61,000.00
Received premiums on bonds.....	652.77
Received on revenue	68,565.30
Received from Chicago on public buildings.....	7,060.00
Received on fines and licenses.....	196.25
Received Circuit court fees.....	39.50
Received Common Pleas court fees.....	268.00
Received from poorhouse farm.....	100.00
Received from old buildings on Block 39.....	146.00

Total\$147,754.17

Pauper expenses	\$ 14,251.87
Poorhouse farm	801.16
Jail expenses	5,859.52
Circuit court expenses.....	2,881.25
Common Pleas court expenses.....	3,230.34
Election expenses	712.55
Legal expenses	1,013.20
Printing expenses	139.25
Board of supervisors.....	2,095.04
County court expenses.....	736.02
General expenses	12,568.33
Planking Clark street.....	651.00
Paid contractors, public buildings.....	59,507.52
Bond taken up.....	186.00
County orders and jury certificates issued.....	104,632.45
On hand	18,963.52

Total\$147,753.17

LIABILITIES OF THE COUNTY, 1852-53.

County orders outstanding.....	\$ 5,458.15
County bonds outstanding.....	113,725.62

RESOURCES AND ASSETS.

Amount on hand.....	\$ 18,963.52
Unfair taxes for 1852.....	16,000.00
Block 39 and buildings.....	250,000.00
Poor farm in Lake.....	5,000.00
Poor farm in Jefferson.....	3,000.00
Personal property	1,000.00

Total\$293,963.52

On March 5, 1852, the Board of Supervisors met at the court-house "to take into consideration the propriety of continuing the system of Township Organization." Charles McDonnell was made chairman and E. Everett secretary. Speeches covering every feature of the subject were delivered by Messrs. Davis, Bolles, Bond, Jackson, Dolton, Coleby, Marrs, Filkins and DeWolf. The following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The question of Township Organization, for or against, is again to be submitted to the voters of Cook county in their several towns at the annual election; therefore,

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting Township Or-

ganization is the most republican and the best system of county government.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting there are many defects in the present law of Township Organization, to which the attention of our next Legislature should be particularly called:

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves individually to vote for and support Township Organization and to use all honorable means to spread throughout the several towns which we represent every information in our power on the subject."—(*Democrat*, March 22, 1852.)

"When a county government is to be organized for the transaction of county business, in a county where three-quarters of the population reside in one city and three-quarters of the county tax is paid in that city, is it not right, is it not necessary, in order to secure harmonious action, that the preponderance in the County Board (which levies and expends all the county taxes) should be secured to the inhabitants of that city? The number of members of the County Board should not be increased. The number is already too great and should be decreased, yet be so apportioned in supervisors' districts as to approximate more to the principle of equal representation."—(Letter in *Democrat*, March 31, 1852.)

"The prosperity of our city is greatly identified with that of Cook county, which after all is but a suburb of our city. Now, while our municipal government may be sufficient for us, what becomes of the rest of the county when the Township Organization is abolished? How are the towns left? What is to be their boundary? Who is to take charge of the county roads? What becomes of the town schools? Who are to act as justices and constables? Justice to the country requires that Township Organization should continue. The country has never been jealous of city influence. . . . Chicago now has the United States Senator; has had the member of Congress for eight of the last ten years; has always had the State senator; has had for the last four years both representatives and, except two terms, has always had them; has, and we believe has always had, the sheriff; has the judges of the Circuit and of the Common Pleas courts; has the clerks of both of these courts; has the judge of probate and the county clerk; has the county treasurer; has the coroner. Now as an offset to all this what has Cook county out of the city got? Will some one opposed to Township Organization tell us?"—(*Democrat*, April 6, 1852.)

Cook county census, 1850: Dwellings, 7,674; families, 7,755; white males, 23,480; white females, 19,519; colored males, 224; colored females, 162; total population, 43,385; farms, 1,857; manufacturing establishments, 227.

In April, 1851, Francis C. Sherman was president of the County Board of Supervisors. In 1851 the Supreme Court decided that the several counties of the State, and not the separate towns, should

take care of their paupers. The county tax of October, 1851, was 40 cents on the \$100. Of this tax $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents were to pay interest on loans and $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents were to be used for county purposes.

In October, 1851, there was much complaint because it was claimed that there were only three good roads leading south from Chicago, and one of these ran along the lake shore. Next to the west was the Southern plank road to Kyle's tavern, extending ten miles from the city; and still farther west was the road leading to Lockport via the Summit. The latter was in very bad condition. To the north and west there were eight or ten excellent roads. The *Democrat* of October, 1851, said: "Cook county jail has become so rotten that it requires a regiment of soldiers to keep the prisoners within its walls." In September, 1851, the County Board, pursuant to the act of February 11, 1851, advertised for sale \$20,000 worth of county bonds.

In 1850 the tax for county purposes was 40 cents on the \$100 and for state purposes 58 cents on the \$100; total, 98 cents on each \$100.

The act of June 15, 1852, authorized the commissioners of Cook county to borrow on the credit of the county an additional sum of money not exceeding \$60,000, and to issue bond or scrip therefor under the seal of the County court. Of the amount thus to be borrowed, not to exceed \$5,000 was to be repaid in any one year. The money was to be used for the benefit of the county "either in the erection, purchase or improvement of public buildings in and for said county" or for other county purposes approved by the Board. The revenues of the county were pledged for the payment of the loan, and a special tax was authorized to meet the obligation.

In 1852 the total value of property in Cook county was reported at \$11,945,593 and in 1853 at \$21,648,442. The total tax received in 1852, exclusive of the interest on school fund, was \$65,806.07. The revenue and special state tax in 1852 was \$72,963.30 and in 1853 was \$108,532.12.

In 1852 the most of the land outside of Chicago was assessed at from \$3 to \$5 per acre. It was argued that with good roads the same land would be worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre. This fact caused the County Commissioners residing in Chicago to strongly favor every movement to secure good roads. Particularly as this date Archer road was extremely bad. At this time West Chicago was building a bridge at Bridgeport and opening a road to the same. South Chicago had planked its main street to the city limits, had macadamized the same to the bridge and then had turnpiked the same to the town line. It was argued that unless the other towns continued the work on to the Summit no good would result. At this date, also, South Chicago, Lake and Lyons determined to unite to improve the condition of Archer road. The County Board at every session made heavy appropriations for roads and bridges in the

several towns. It was at this time, also, that the first great advancement in drainage was being carried into effect. It was no uncommon event for the County Board to appropriate at one session from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for the improvement of roads. The Cook County Drainage Commissioners, with office at 76 State street, advertised in September, 1852, for drainage plans, with the design of digging ditches in many parts of the county. Particularly was the attention of the drainage trustees directed to the West Side.

In September, 1852, the County Board ordered the public square cleared of all incumbrances and inclosed with an iron fence. In January, 1853, the county offices were removed to the new courthouse.

The following is from the *Democratic Press* of February 8, 1853: "The new court room undoubtedly is the best of the kind west of the Alleghenies, and we believe equal to any used for a similar purpose in our country. It was opened yesterday for the accommodation of the Court of Common Pleas; Judges Dickey and Skinner."

An act of February 10, 1853, was for the relief of James Lang, late treasurer of Cook county. Under instruction from the state auditor he had advertised the delinquent tax list of lands in June, 1851, and had petitioned the County court in July of the same year to sell the same, but the latter refused to grant such authority until September, whereby the treasurer was compelled to advertise again, which he did at his own expense. This act was for his relief, \$108.

An act of February 12, 1853, made it unlawful to kill deer, fawn, prairie hen or chicken, quail, woodcock or wood partridge in Cook county between January 1 and July 20 of each year.

On April 30, 1853, the following committee was appointed by the Cook County Assessors to fix a uniform ratio of taxation throughout the county: D. Bishop, Northfield; J. Gray, Rich; William Scoville, Wheeling; R. F. Clough, Elk Grove; and D. S. Hammond, Hanover.

In December, 1853, the Cook County Commissioners passed a resolution requesting the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider that Cook county was entitled to double its representation in both House and Senate.

By November, 1854, the new Cook county poorhouse, located nine miles northwest of Chicago, was nearly finished. The building was of brick, three stories and basement high, cost about \$25,000, and was located in the town of Jefferson. Upon the opening of this poorhouse the ladies of that vicinity thought best to give a house warming, on which occasion feasting and dancing were enjoyed. This act was regarded as very odd and was laughed at by the county newspapers. Connected with the poorhouse was a two-story wing and basement for the insane poor. The old poorhouse was situated about four miles south of the city.

HISTORY OF COOK COUNTY

On June 4, 1855, a severe frost fell in all parts of Cook county; water froze, and when the sun came up the moisture on the leaves melted and, running down, formed little icicles several inches long. However, the frost was superficial, and aside from checking vegetation no serious damage was done.

COOK COUNTY, 1854.

Personal property	\$ 7,144,988.00
Town lots	13,390,172.00
Lands	5,056,426.00
Goods and merchandise	2,506,124.00
Moneys and credits	1,407,661.00
Hogs (very comp.).....	15,891.00
Cattle (most in state except Sangamon and La Salle)	359,487.00

COOK COUNTY RECEIPTS.

Balance in the treasury March 20, 1856.....	\$ 63,524.88
Balance collected on taxes of 1856.....	35,351.06
Licenses	320.00
Received on taxes of 1856.....	54,173.27
	<hr/>
	\$153,369.21

EXPENSES.

Orders redeemed	\$ 76,997.94
Jury certificates redeemed.....	7,148.65
Treasury and collector's commissions.....	4,474.87
Balance in the treasury March 19, 1857.....	64,747.75
	<hr/>
	\$153,369.21

COUNTY LIABILITIES, 1856-57.

Bonds outstanding	\$110,600.00
County orders	64,979.98
	<hr/>
	\$175,579.98

RESOURCES.

Balance in the treasury March 9, 1857.....	\$ 65,747.75
Balance of taxes of 1856, uncollected.....	27,629.96
Due from the city of Chicago.....	1,973.26
Swamp land	381.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 94,731.97

The act of February 12, 1855, constituted Charles E. Peck, William H. Garland and Jacob C. Bloom commissioners to lay and superintend the construction of a ditch or ditches throughout the whole length of the wet lands in Townships 42, 43, 44 and 45 north, Ranges 12 and 13 east, in Cook and Lake counties, and extending same to Lake Michigan. They could determine the number and size of the ditches, could take private property by condemnation proceedings, could assess all costs to the lands benefited, and could employ engineers and surveyors. The assessments were to be a lien on the land. The name of the corporation was "The Cook and Lake County Drainage Company."

In 1855 the county tax levy was 33 cents on each \$100. The county liquor license was reduced from \$100 to \$50. The county

census of 1855 gave Cook county a population of 103,960. The number of schools in the county was 162. There were 8,180 pupils. During the fifties each County Supervisor received annually \$900 for his services. The county attorney was paid \$500; the county poor warden \$600, and the two county physicians each \$400.

In July, 1856, the County Board duly considered the question of building a new lunatic asylum.

In August, 1857, the Cook County Agricultural and Horticultural society was organized by a large number of citizens, among whom were Messrs. Blaney, Kennicott, Reilly, Benson, Miner, Hurd, Brooks and others. The grounds of the society were located one mile north of the river, on the property of W. B. Ogden, and embraced a tract of twelve acres. The first exhibit during the fall of 1857 was entirely creditable. The society had a Fine Arts hall, an Agricultural hall, Mechanics' hall, Floral hall, and a large reception tent. The exhibit was much better than had been expected.

Property owned by Cook county: Block 39, Old Town of Chicago; 13-18 of improvement in Block 39; poor farm in Jefferson; old poor farm in Lake.

The act of February, 1857, provided that the Cook County Court of Common Pleas within six months should appoint three commissioners to select and survey a tract of not less than 100 acres nor more than 300 acres for a public park. The land selected was to be south of Twelfth street, west of Michigan avenue and east of Stewart avenue. In April, 1857, a new engine for the Chicago waterworks was installed. The stroke of the piston was ten feet and the diameter of the cylinder was sixty inches. The entire weight of the engine was 40,000 pounds. It was regarded as a wonder. In the spring of 1857, almost for the first time in considerable quantity, the newspapers began to issue supplements. At this time J. D. Graham, major of topographical engineers, fixed the longitude of Chicago at 5 hours, 50 minutes and 31.16 seconds west of Greenwich. In 1857 important repairs to the new courthouse were considered by the County Board. In September, 1857, R. R. Hill was the shorthand reporter of the courts of Chicago. In 1856 and thereafter considerable quantity of Nicholson pavement was laid on the streets of Chicago.

In 1858 there was distributed to Cook county interest on the school fund, \$3,244, and on the school tax fund, \$35,694.15; total, \$38,938.15. In 1858 the value of personal property in Cook county was fixed at \$6,718,826, railroad property \$2,058,353, lands \$5,536,378, total \$44,313,557; moneys and credits 1,482,386, goods and merchandise \$2,740,097. It was decided throughout the county that on March 30, 1858, all towns should hold their annual meetings for the purpose of settling their debts and making contracts for bridges, schoolhouses, salaries of officers, etc. In 1858 Homer Wilmarth was president of the County Board.

In 1857 the committee on country relations of the Common Council of Chicago made an investigation of the sessions, wages, etc., of the County Supervisors and learned that they had paid themselves more than was due them under the law at \$1.50 a day. It was shown that they had charged considerable extra time. During the spring session of 1856 it was shown that while \$553.50 was really due them, they had actually drawn \$1,483; that at their July session, 1856, they had been paid \$719 when only \$171.50 was due them; that at the September session of 1856 they had been paid \$1,647 when only \$360 was due them; that at the December session, 1856, they had been paid \$1,379 when only \$300 was due them. The report showed that for 1857 the same over pay had been charged. It was thus shown that during 1856 and the March session of 1857 they had drawn a total of \$6,667 when the actual amount due them was only \$1,860, or 1,240 days at \$1.50 per day. In their report the committee used the following language: "A state of facts like this would seem to require no comment at the hands of your committee. So far as the record goes to show there has been a plain and palpable violation of the statutes on the part of the Board of Supervisors in voting themselves a compensation to which they were not legally entitled." The committee recommended that the entire matter should be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury.

The report of the poor warden showed that for the quarter ending February 28, 1859, there had been 616 persons admitted to the poorhouse. The law of 1859 required that township collectors should settle annually with the county treasurer on March 1 instead of March 15, as was the case in other counties. In September, 1859, the committee on equalization of taxes of the County Board reported "a great discrepancy in the valuation of real estate by the assessors of the different towns of the county." The Board proceeded to correct the discrepancy.

In 1860 A. G. Throop was chairman of the County Board. At this time there were reported in the county 3,498 improved farms. The population of Chicago was 109,420 and of Cook county outside of Chicago 36,159.

At the session of the County Board in December, 1861, the following resolution was proposed: "*Resolved*, That the delegates from this county to the Constitutional convention to meet in January next be requested to inquire into the expediency of reducing the city and county governments into one and to incorporate the same under the title of 'The City and County of Chicago.'" This resolution failed to carry. At this time also the County Board passed a resolution favoring an immediate enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal upon the urgent grounds that military necessity required the early completion of that means of inter-communication.

In September, 1861, John A. Washington was killed in Virginia. He left three pieces of real estate in Cook county valued at nearly \$30,000. This land was in Sections 11 and 21 in Township 39, Range 13, and Section 32, Township 39 and Range 14. He left seven children.

For the year 1861-62 a tax of 40 cents on the \$100 was levied by the County Board.

In 1861 the following tax was levied in the different towns of the county: Northfield, \$496; Bremen, \$3,000; Barrington, \$350; Palos, \$120; New Trier, \$524; West Chicago, \$2,500; Richmond, \$269; Jefferson, \$1,641; Maine, \$6,425; Lake, \$6,500; South Chicago, \$1,000; Proviso, \$164; Leyden, \$494; Hanover, \$325; Orland, \$256; Lyons, \$472; Bloom, \$535; Thornton, \$562; Palatine, \$6,118; Schaumberg, \$427; Leavitt, \$6,277; North Chicago, \$1,600.

By a vote of twenty-five ayes to thirteen nays the County Board decided to allow tea, coffee and sugar to the paupers. This had been objected to as an unnecessary luxury. Early in 1862 the county clerk, in response to a resolution of the Constitutional convention asking for an exhibit showing the annual expense of the Board of Supervisors for the last five years, made the following report: That there were thirty towns in the county, three of which allowed assistant supervisors; that there were ten ward supervisors, there being one from each ward of the city; total supervisors in the county, forty-three; that there were four sessions of the Board annually of from five to six days each; that the expenses of the Board for a series of years were as follows: 1857, \$3,562; 1860, \$3,067; 1861, \$3,180; that the Board had been in session as follows: 1857, for thirty-one days with forty-one members; 1858, for seventeen days with forty-two members; 1859, for twenty-seven days with forty-two members; 1860, for twenty-one days with forty-two members; 1861, for twenty-seven days with forty-three members; average number of members each year, forty-two; thus aggregating 5,040 days in five years for one supervisor at \$2 per day, making a total legitimate expense at \$10,080 and leaving a balance for committee, mileage, etc., of \$66.39. This report was signed by Laurin P. Hilliard, county clerk. In March, 1862, a petition, numerously signed, for the division of the town of Worth, was presented to the County Board; also one as numerously signed remonstrating against such a division was presented.

In March, 1862, the citizens of Lyons and Palos towns petitioned the County Board to construct a bridge, at a cost of about \$1,000, across the Des Plaines river at Willow Springs.

Concerning the reapportionment just completed by the Legislature at Springfield, the *Tribune* of March 7, 1862, said: "The foul deed is done, and in part by the aid of the Democrats elected by Republicans on Union tickets. The scoundrelly cutting and carving of Cook county is the work of Fuller, assisted by a pack

of Secessionists. Wards are divided, election precincts are slashed into halves and quarters."

In 1862 the citizens of Lake and Worth petitioned for a new town to be called Hope, to be taken from the east half of Worth and that part of Lake lying in Township 37, Range 15. At this time, also, the towns of Worth, Thornton and Bremen petitioned for a bridge across the Calumet river and the same was recommended by the County Board.

In June, 1862, a petition from the voters and taxpayers of the town of Palos asked the County Board to reverse the vote taken at the town election for releasing the bail of Patrick Donahoe, absconding collector, for the following reasons: First, because the present supervisor had not called a special election on the petition of twelve legal voters; second, that there was no notice given of such a vote being taken; third, there was kept tapped a barrel of whisky, which served to keep all the non-taxpayers present ready to vote—it was also true of non-residents, boys, etc.; fourth, the vote was taken by dividing the house at near noon, the motion being put by one of the clerks of the Board.

At the June session, 1862, strong effort to abolish the dog tax was made by nearly every town in the county. After an elaborate and amusing debate the whole question was tabled. Mr. Dolton said that the dogs in his town had nothing to do but tear off cows' tails and bite sheep. Mr. Satroop expressed the opinion that if the dogs paid the tax they should be allowed to indulge in such little amusement.

In September, 1862, the towns of Lyons and Lake petitioned that a new town should be stricken from their boundaries, and the judiciary committee of the County Board recommended that the petition be granted.

Early in 1862 Dr. Aaron Gibbs was chairman of the County Board, but in December, 1862, J. M. Allen of Elk Grove was elected to that office. At this time the Board had thirteen standing committees, those of education, war, and license having just been added. An important new committee was one on the equalization of taxes. In December, 1862, the personal property of the county was assessed at \$7,920,139, the realty at \$26,568,141, and the number of acres under cultivation was reported at 103,770.

The Sherman house, which had first been erected as the City hotel by F. C. Sherman in 1837, was rebuilt in 1860-61.

Early in the Civil War a dog tax was levied throughout Cook county. Many of the towns wholly disregarded the law, and accordingly the tax in many instances became delinquent. The collection of this tax was assigned to the commissioners of highways to be collected in each town district by the overseers of highways, and was to be expended in accordance with the ordinance of the County Board. In May, 1862, the County Board voted twenty-two

eyes to sixteen nays to allow the county judge a salary of \$2,000 in addition to the \$3 per day he was already drawing.

In May, 1862, the residents of Lake and Lyons sent a petition to the County Board praying that a new town might be organized from the west side of Lake and the east side of Lyons. The new town was designed to embrace the east half of Congressional Township 38, Range 13 (Lake), and the west half of Congressional Township 38, Range 13 (Lyons), thus including all of Congressional Township 38, Range 13. At this time the committee on judiciary of the County Board reported in favor of dividing the town of Worth and constituting a new town to be named Hope. In May, 1862, Supervisor Dolton offered the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That that portion of Sections 5, 6 and 8 in fractional Township 36, Range 15, heretofore lying in the town of Lake, become a part of the town of Thornton."

In June, 1862, a motion to appoint a standing committee on schools for the County Board was laid on the table. In June, 1862, a motion to call the new town of Hope by the name of Calumet was amended so that it should be called Sigel. The amendment was lost, but the original motion changing the name to Calumet was carried.

The Cook county poorhouse in the town of Jefferson, about ten miles from the city limits, was reported in good condition in November, 1862. Benjamin Chase had been in charge for three years. In May, 1862, there were 203 inmates, and in December 180. On December 1 there were fifty patients in the hospital and thirty-six insane. The farm consisted of 200 acres. On the farm were six horses, nine cows and five yearlings. The products for 1862 were 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of onions, sixty bushels of navy beans, 900 bushels of beets, flax to make 200 yards of cloth, hay, corn, oats, etc.

The act of February 21, 1863, authorized the Board of Supervisors of Cook county to issue and sell bonds, but not to exceed \$150,000, for the purpose of meeting extra war expenses.

The dog tax ordinance was referred to the committee on poorhouse and paupers of the County Board. An attempt to annul the tax was lost; then an effort to reduce the license from \$2 to \$1 was made. That was also lost. Finally the following humorous amendment was offered: "*Resolved*, That this ordinance shall not apply to 'yaller dorgs' with straps around their necks and their tails cut off not over half an inch, inch, inch and a half or two inches long, and not less than half a mile, mile, mile and a half, or two miles from home." The latter failed to pass.

In March, 1863, the County Board appropriated \$500 to improve Archer road in the town of Lake, and \$300 to improve the same road in the town of Lemont. Both Lake and Lemont made supplemental appropriations for the same purpose.

HISTORY OF COOK COUNTY

COOK COUNTY FROM JUNE 1, 1863, TO JUNE 1, 1864.

EXPENSES.

War orders	\$107,603
Bonds paid	10,000
Interest	12,300
Sheriff and bailiffs.....	14,782
Elections	3,743
Poorhouse and paupers.....	42,899
Miscellaneous	27,654
Total	\$218,981

RECEIPTS.

County tax for 1862.....	\$104,054
War tax for 1862.....	173,498
Total	\$277,552
Collected of this	271,537

BONDED DEBT OF THE COUNTY.

Bonds drawing 10 per cent interest.....	\$ 53,000
Bonds drawing 6 per cent interest.....	150,000
Total	\$203,000
Unpaid orders outstanding.....	1,149
War orders payable outstanding out of tax of 1864.....	282,504
Total	\$486,653

ASSETS.

Cash on hand June 4, 1864.....	\$ 11,741
Uncollected tax of 1863.....	77,854
Block 59, Old Town.....	600,000
Part of courthouse.....	75,000
Twenty-five acres, reform school.....	15,000
One hundred and fifty-seven acres, poor farm.....	8,000
Buildings on same.....	20,000
Stock on poor farm.....	2,000
Total	\$809,595

In December, 1863, the bonded debt of Cook county amounted to \$163,000; but there had been already appropriated, though not issued, for war purposes \$250,000 in bonds. In 1863 the number of acres of wheat in Cook county was 30,587; acres of corn, 30,275; number of dogs, 4,388; hogs, 16,997; sheep, 10,144; cattle, 45,571; horses, 14,411.

The Chicago Historical Society collected considerable valuable statistics concerning Cook county in 1862-63. Of all the towns in the county Barrington led with 1,440 acres in fruit trees. Schaumburg had the least—only 40 acres.

In 1863 a petition from the citizens of Thornton asked the County Board to release Messrs. Caldwell and Johnson, two men on the bond of Dr. A. J. Richards, defaulting collector of that town, from the effect of a judgment of \$1,900 and costs obtained against them by the county. They requested this action owing to the fact that Caldwell and Johnson had been to great expense to secure the arrest and conviction of the said Richards.

In March, 1864, the County Board authorized a wolf bounty of \$5. Just before this Supervisor Kingsley of Barrington had paid \$36 for twelve wolf scalps. In March, 1864, the Board passed a resolution extolling President Lincoln's administration and favoring his renomination for the Presidency. Thirty-seven voted for this resolution and eight against it. During two years ending August 31, 1864, Cook county paid internal revenue as follows: \$5,127,749.

In December, 1864, Cook county scrip was rated at from 93 to 95 cents on the \$1. In January, 1865, Cook county bonds sold at from 95 cents to 97 on the \$1. In December, 1864, A. B. Johnson of the Eleventh Ward was elected by acclamation chairman of the County Board.

December 31, 1864, Cook county's debt was \$774,000; but during 1865 the county paid \$2,100,000 in bounties. This was war scrip with interest at 10 per cent. per annum. It was afterward refunded into long time bonds bearing 7 per cent.

Ten per cent old bonds	\$ 43,000
Six per cent bonds, '73.....	150,000
Scrip	2,100,000
	<hr/>
	\$2,293,000
Premium for finding scrip.....	210,000
	<hr/>
Total debt January, '66.....	\$2,503,000

DEBT OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

Floating debt	\$ 79,295.39
Funded debt, old.....	371,000.00
Funded debt, new.....	950,500.00
School fund bonds	23,000.00
Sewerage debt	1,100,000.00
Water debt	1,308,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$3,836,795.39

In February, 1865, Cook county bonds sold as low as 73 cents on the \$1. This was near the close of the war, when a considerable quantity of new bonds were thrown on the market. Within a month the price rose to about 85 cents on the \$1. One reason for the fall in value of the county bonds was because unprincipled brokers circulated the report that their issue was unauthorized.

The act of February 2, 1865, authorized the Board of Supervisors of Cook county to issue and sell bonds from time to time as the same should be required, in any sum not exceeding one million dollars, to be applied to the payment of certain county orders or certificates issued and to be issued for bounties to soldiers and in aid of soldiers' families; but by act of February 15, 1865, the issue was increased to one million five hundred thousand dollars.

In February, 1865, the Legislature authorized the issue of bonds to take up the Cook county scrip or orders and further authorized the levy of a tax to retire the bonds.

EARLY AMUSEMENTS

MANY people assume that Chicago in particular and Cook county as a whole were destitute of art in early years. Such, however, is not the fact. The first settlers, with comparatively few exceptions, came from the East and had been reared in localities where education, literary culture and artistic advantages had been enjoyed for many years. Indeed, at the time Cook county was first settled Boston was enjoying its first great impulse in literature and art. New York and Philadelphia also had their art institutes and their literary institutions. Even Pittsburg was already making great pretensions in the world of art and learning. Therefore, many of the first settlers of Cook county, coming from such localities, brought with them the art and literary training they had acquired before their arrival here. In Chicago, almost from the start, were to be found good writers of poetry. Many of the leading men here wrote prose of the purest diction and the clearest logic. It is therefore not surprising that almost from the start all of the leading citizens took interest in theatrical performances, lectures, oratory and art.

As early as 1839 Daniel Marble and his wife gave humorous and sparkling entertainments in this city. Marble was a Yankee comedian and had the reputation and the cheerful habit of making a person laugh in spite of himself. His inimitable stories produced bursts of merriment and his tricks could not be fathomed. The *American* of May 27, 1839, said:

"Marble is a capital fellow to make one laugh in spite of himself. He has few equals in his line. We regret that our theatrical company were not here to have secured his services for a while. The theater could not have held many more without crowding."

In June, 1839, Colonel Lehmanowsky, who had been a Polish lancer in Napoleon's army, lectured here on the subject of "Napoleon." A little later Rev. Orville Taylor lectured on the subject of "Public Schools." These various entertainments were given in the "City Saloon," which building was probably owned by Mr. Russell. Prior to 1839 a theatrical company had been organized in this city. During the early part of that year the company left and traveled throughout the West, visiting the leading points and giving entertainments. The actors were called the Illinois Theatrical company. Mr. Jefferson, a member of the company, returned to Chicago earlier than the others and brought with him considerable new scenery.

"The Illinois Theatrical company reopen their theater in this city next Saturday night with new scenery and decorations. There have been one or two advantageous alterations in their company since they were last here, and a general improvement. As a stock company we consider it unsurpassed, either in the East or the West."—(*American*, August 30, 1839.)

The fall season of 1839 was opened by the company with Coleman's operatic piece, "The Review, or Wag of Windsor," and closed with the farce, "Illustrious Stranger, or Buried Alive." The early newspapers spoke of the performance as very creditable. The scenery was considered excellent. Over the drop curtain was the motto, "For Useful Mirth and Salutary Woe." On the second night the company rendered "Warlock of the Glenn," and closed with the farce, "Midnight Hour." Mr. Sullivan in the character of Warlock acquitted himself in a very creditable manner, according to the *American*. Later during the season Mr. Green acted as Scotch Andrew, the fisherman, in the place of Mr. Warren, who was sick. Mr. Wright had previously been connected with the company. The *American* of September 3, 1839, said: "Mr. McKenzie, the manager, deserves much credit for his liberal and ambitious efforts to increase the attractions of his theater." On September 5 they played "Isabelle, or Woman's Life," and "Spectre Bridegroom." Between performances Mr. Gernon sang "Rory o' More." The company during these travels had visited Springfield, Ill., and upon their return to Chicago boasted of the fact that the most cultured people of that city had attended their performance. Mr. Dempster, the celebrated vocalist, was here during the season. He sang "John Anderson, My Joe," "Dear Lady of My Birth," "The Brave Old Oak," "She Wore a Wreath of Roses," "My Nannie, O," "My Heart's in the Highlands," and others.

"Mr. Dempster is superior in what we consider the chief beauty of singing—musical elocution. His style of singing is characterized by the most exquisite sweetness and enchanting simplicity."—(*American*, September 10, 1839.)

"An amateur of this city makes his first appearance tonight in the character of Restive in the laughable farce of the 'Enraged Politician.' We have many amateurs among us who might act that character well."—(*American*, September 12, 1839.)

During the season Mrs. Jefferson appeared as Madame La Trappe in the laughable comedy of "Simpson & Co." Master Jefferson sang the "Lass o' Gowrie," a comic song that brought down the audience. On September 10 a benefit was given by Mr. Dempster. On that occasion "Sweethearts and Wives" was rendered. Mr. Jefferson appeared as Admiral Franklin, Mr. Warren as Bill Lackaday, Mrs. McKenzie as Mrs. Bell, and Mrs. Jefferson as Susan. There was a vocal interlude and the per-

formance ended with the farce, "My Neighbor's Wife." Mr. Dempster gave his first concert at the "City Saloon" September 14; the price of admission was 75 cents. Scotch, Irish and English songs were sung by Messrs. Dempster, Barnett, Rodwell, Wilson, Knight and Phillips. The performance usually began about 6 o'clock in the evening and closed not later than 9 or 9:30. Among the leading players here during the season of 1839 were Messrs. Warren, Liecester, Sankey, Green and Dempster. The lady performers were Mrs. Germon, Mrs. McKinzie, Mrs. Jefferson and Mrs. Ingersoll. The latter was a teacher of dancing. Among the performances rendered were the following: "Damon and Pythias," "The Poor Gentleman," "The Loan of a Lover" and the "Drama from Boz." On one occasion the performance was broken up by a gang of drunken men against whom Mr. McKenzie made complaint, and they were all fined the next day by a justice of the peace.

WE BACHELORS.

Free as the bird whose downy wing,
Ripples the balmy air of spring—
That floats in freedom to the sky,
Whose bound is heaven's blue canopy.
We walk the fields, we breathe the air,
Of perfect freedom; thrall or care
Of syren wedlock, we have none,
We joy in freedom all alone.

Your silken chains ye damsels fair,
So very tempting, will not snare.
Those teeth so beautiful and bright
Are very charming—but they bite.
And eyes that sparkle, they can leer;
Those lips can curl too, with a sneer.
We're your admirers true, but then
We've known sad peckings by a hen;
Admirers, yet are too old coons,
To make a shift of pantaloons.

The author of the above was promptly answered as follows:

TO THE AUTHOR OF "WE BACHELORS."

You sour-mouthed rhymster!—you whose blood
Is snow-broth at the best!
You of the shriveled brotherhood
More shriveled than the rest!
You boast of freedom—luckless wight—
You could not but be free;
No girl would be so crazy quite
As to be cursed with thee.

"We have a few writers in this city whose productions would be highly creditable to themselves and to the literary character of the place, but they seldom have the energy or ambition to make an effort worthy of themselves."

"*Female Lecturers.*—Some half dozen lecturers of the softer sex have within a short period come before the public in different parts of the Union. One has lectured upon religion and another upon politics; one has advocated war and another non-resistance. In our opinion, and we mean not to disparage the sex, if the ladies will lecture they should confine themselves to the ancient and approved class of lectures. . . . Our objections to the delivery of public lectures by females, of course, are that it is subversive of that delicacy which is the great charm and source of attraction of the other sex and tends to render women less domestic than she should be."—(*American*, November 18, 1841.).

"Deeply indignant were a knot of us gathered around the hospitable board of Mrs. ——— last evening when your paper was thrown into the entry. Rely upon it, sir, that we shall not give up one inch of ground upon which we stand. Be assured that you will find yourself in hot water if you undertake to deprive us of any of our privileges. Had you been present last evening you would have felt as if you could have crept through the eye of a cambric needle."—(Amanda Learnwell in *American*, November 19, 1841.)

In October, 1839, Mrs. McClure and Mr. Mason appeared here in the "Lady of Lyons," Mrs. McClure taking the part of Pauline and Mr. Mason that of Claude Melnotte. They also rendered, while here, "Macbeth," "The Wife of Manta," "Emperor and Soldier," in which Mr. Mason appeared as Napoleon; "The Wonder, or a Woman Keeps a Secret;" "Taming of the Shrew," in which Mr. Mason appeared as Petruchio; "Romeo and Juliet;" "Hamlet," Mr. Mason taking the character of Hamlet and Mrs. McClure that of Ophelia. The papers of that date spoke particularly of the excellence of Mrs. McClure's rendition of the character of Lady Macbeth. In October, 1839, Mr. Warren appeared in "The Rivals" as Sir Lucius O'Trigger.

From time to time the early newspapers published poetry rendered by Chicagoans. It is said that a Mr. Leary, one of the early lawyers of Chicago, was the writer of much of the poetry thus published. A young lawyer, perhaps Mr. Leary, residing here, composed the following:

Ah, me! thy beauty, now beyond control,
Has brought its actions against every sense,
And served its sweet subpoenas on my soul,
To which, alas, I dare not make defense.

Theatrical people in early times in this city were accustomed to announce benefits for each other. These served to advertise the performances and each character received pay in proportion to his popularity. It was simply a means to attract attention and secure patronage. In October, 1839, Mrs. M. A. Ingersoll received the largest benefit that was ever given to any of the early actors. Standing room was at a premium.

In 1840 Rev. Mr. Hinton was the author of a history on "Baptism."

As early as July, 1840, cricket began to be played here and throughout the West. Milwaukee, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and other cities had cricket clubs. In Chicago there were several; one located on the North branch was called the North Branch club, another the Desplaines club, and still another the Chicago club. A match game was played between the Chicago club and North Branch club in July. The former won. This match was played at Dutchman's Point, and later the game dinner was eaten at John Shrigley's hotel on the North branch. Later in the season the Desplaines club in turn won a game from the Chicago club.

As early as the fall of 1840 a sporting club was organized in this city, the object of which was to race horses at a track on the lake shore a few miles south of the city.

In February, 1841, the Young Men's association was organized in this city. Walter L. Newberry was its first president. Through its influence lecturers from the East came here annually thereafter until after the Civil War. Among the membership were the very best people of the city and at all elections for officers the contests were sharp and considerable feeling was manifested.

As early as April, 1841, Solon Robinson, afterward a contributor to the New York *Tribune*, lectured here on agricultural subjects. He was the author of a story that was published about this time in the Chicago *American*. The title of the book was "The Will from Real Life."

As early as June, 1841, Chicago had an excellent band, with N. Burdell as leader. It consisted of sixteen pieces. There were five clarionets, two key bugles, three trombones, one E flat piccolo, three concert horns, one valve trumpet and one bass drum.

About this time Chicago could boast of a gallery of paintings. It was opened by Wilkins and Stevenson in the "City Saloon." These gentlemen had been students of the Royal Academy of London. They brought here over 200 paintings, drawings and sketches, executed by themselves, comprising almost every variety and representing many beautiful subjects.

At this date Mr. Gale established a circulating library on Lake street; he started with about 300 volumes.

Samuel M. Brooks, miniature painter, opened a studio in September, 1841. The newspapers declared that his work possessed the highest merit; he was declared to be a genius.

"Samuel M. Brooks, No. 5 Saloon building, Chicago, is a miniature painter of unusual merit. Nature has unquestionably endowed him with genius. It is only some three or four months since he placed himself for the first time before the easel, and within that period he has done wonders."—(*American*, September 18, 1841.)

Late in 1841 George C. Tew lectured here on the subject of "Phrenology." He delivered a course of lectures and organized a class for the study of that science. About this time Jared Sparks delivered a course of eight lectures before the Young Men's association. Dr. Egan lectured on "Physiology," G. A. Beaumont lectured on "American Literature," Dr. Daniel Brainard delivered an interesting lecture on "France," and Mark Skinner lectured on the subject of "Education." All of these lectures were delivered before the Young Men's association. William H. Brown also lectured before the association on the subject of "The Social and Equal Rights of Women." By December, 1841, the Young Men's association had a library of several hundred volumes. On February 17, 1842, the day of its first anniversary, it had a membership of 240. The initiation fee was \$1.50 and dues were 50 cents quarterly. In the association library and reading rooms were thirteen dailies, eight semi-weeklies, three tri-weeklies and two monthly newspapers. About a dozen of the most important reviews of American and Europe were also to be found there. About this time lectures were delivered by D. S. Griswold and I. N. Arnold. The former's subject was "Love, Courtship and Marriage," and the latter's "The Constitution of the United States." In February, 1842, a Mr. Salisbury opened a daguerreotype and miniature studio at the City hotel.

In the spring of 1842 Mrs. Mary C. Porter paid \$30 for a license to open a theater in Chicago. Her acting manager was H. B. Nelson.

"*Chicago Theater.*—Our theater reopens this evening with the burletta of the 'Swiss Cottage.' The directress, Mrs. Porter, is, we understand, the daughter of Mrs. Duff, for years, as our readers are aware, a distinguished and favorite actress. The friends of the drama will, we trust, sustain the movement. We cannot see why a theater should not be supported here during two or three months of the traveling season."—(*American*, March 31, 1842.)

In April, 1842, Elder Amos B. Fuller, late of Nauvoo, Ill., lectured on "Mormonism" in Chapman's building at the corner of Wells and Randolph streets.

In the spring of 1842 H. B. Nelson, comedian, appeared here in a series of humorous entertainments; he was a capital story teller. Connected with Mrs. Porter's theater was W. H. Teller, who was famous as a delineator of negro character.

The press of Chicago at this date, like that of other cities, was very critical and discourteous in its language concerning Fannie Elssler, who appeared on the stage in tights. Articles of the most personal and insulting character appeared in the newspapers of that date. Such articles would not be permitted at the present time.

In August, 1842, Messrs. Lyne and Powell secured a license

to open a place of entertainment. It became known as the Chicago theater. The opening day was August 18. Among the actors connected with this theater at the start were Messrs. Lyne, Powell, Hastings, Graham and Jackson; also Mrs. Hastings and Mrs. Ramsey. The prices of admission were 25 and 50 cents. Among the first renditions were "Richard III.," "An Apostate, or Spanish Tyranny," "Soldier's Daughter," "Drunkard's Doom," "Chicago Assurance," and also the opera "Turnpike Gate." A little later Daniel Marble and Mrs. Salisbury appeared here in American comedy. Among their plays were "Forest Rose," "Black-Eyed Susan," etc. On one occasion a number of drunken men forced their way into the theater without tickets, but were soon ejected and later were fined.

In September the theater was located in the Chapman's building and William P. Hastings was manager. Among the early plays were "Golden Slipper," "Lady of the Lake" (William P. Hastings taking the character of Roderick Dhu), "Hunting the Turtle," and others.

In October, 1842, a Mr. Haswell lectured on "Astronomy" before the Mechanics' institute. At this date there was organized here the Junior lyceum. A committee of the liquor interests, headed by Daniel Elston, after an investigation, reported that the grocery and tavern licenses (saloons) ought to be abolished because it was a taxation of a particular business and therefore was unfair. Owing to the need of revenue, they suggested that the licenses be reduced one-half, and that in 1842 all such licenses should be abolished.

At this time a Mr. Beddell, a celebrated ventriloquist from New York, gave an interesting entertainment in Chapman's rooms on Randolph street. The Irish comedian, Jack Reeve, appeared here in October, 1842, and one of his performances was entitled "Fiend of the Light House."

In July, 1843, J. S. Porter was granted a license to open a theater, paying therefor \$25. In July, 1843, John Potter, of the Natchez and Vicksburg Theatrical company, came here and began the task of fitting up the Chicago City theater.

In September, 1843, Edward M. Clifford conducted a painters' studio in this city. He had some excellent landscapes and a few marine views of superior merit. About this time L. W. Montgomery opened a dancing academy.

In June and July, 1847, a new theater was built here in six weeks. It was under the management of Mr. Rice and was designed like the old Coliseum, with boxes, gallery, etc. The first company to appear there was the one conducted by Mr. Marble and Mrs. Hunt.

"Nearly ten years ago, entirely unsupported by other actors and with every disadvantage, Dan Marble came here and played, and ever since has made his periodical visits when other actors of his rank could not be induced to come. He was the pioneer in giving

character to the theater in the West and deserves liberally of the Western people. He is the first actor in the comic line in the United States. Tonight is his benefit. Mr. Forrest will appear in 'The Four Sisters,' 'Forest Rose' and 'Black-Eyed Susan.'—(*Democrat*, July, 1847.)

In August, 1847, James E. Murdock appeared here in a series of performances. His rendition of Hamlet was pronounced superb. He was assisted by Mr. Harris, Mr. Mossop, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Rice. Among their plays were "Lady of Lyons," "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet," "Richelieu," "Othello," etc. Mr. Harris took the part of Iago and Mr. Ryer that of Othello.

In 1846 Gothic hall was used for theatrical purposes. In 1845 the Chicago theatrical building was destroyed by fire and was not rebuilt until 1847, when Mr. Rice completed it. The new one was 40 by 80 feet and stood at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets. It was a plain frame structure and was opened on June 28. It was called the New Chicago theater.

In July, 1847, J. B. Rice, the original Jim Crowe, upon a payment of \$20 was licensed to conduct a theater here. About this date his company presented "Rent Day," "Irish Tutor" and "Tom Pringle," the latter being a nautical drama. The acting of Mr. Harris of this company was declared to be unusually excellent. The *Democrat* of November 24, 1847, said: "Mr. Harris has personified almost every variety of character, in some instances with brilliancy and in all with the success which has not disappointed his many friends." Other plays presented by the company were "Our Flag" and "Wandering Minstrel," the latter being an amusing farce, of which the public could never get enough.

In November, 1847, a foot race occurred here on the lake shore. The runners were Gildersleeve, Smoke, Armstrong and Canada, the latter three being Indians. The distance was ten miles and a purse of \$300 was offered. Gildersleeve won.

The Chicago theater opened for the season of 1848 on May 1. It was under the control of J. B. Rice. The *Democrat* said: "Rice, of the theater, is getting to be a great monopolist. The moment an actor or actress of distinction is to be heard, Rice secures him." Daniel Marble appeared there with a stock company for one week. Among the plays were "Sam Patch in France," "The Wool Dealer," "Hunting the Turtle," "Deuteronomy Dutiful," etc. Among the company were the following gentlemen: Messrs. Harris, Merrifield, Mossop, Carroll, Clifford and Wilson. Among the ladies were Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Merrifield, Mrs. Price and Miss Willis.

In July, 1848, Edwin Forrest appeared here in repertoire. His first performances were "Othello," "Richelieu" and "Lady of Lyons." He was assisted by Mrs. Hunt.

"*Chicago Genius*.—The poets of Chicago are becoming famous. A young lawyer of this city has taken the prize of a silver cup, or

\$20, offered by the publishers of the *St. Louis Republican* for the best carrier's address. Another disciple of Coke in this city has written some jeux d'esprit of which Byron need not be ashamed, and which have created a sensation in some circles, while the daily and weekly papers are constantly filled with graceful and thoughtful production of the Muse."—(*Democrat*, January 10, 1848.)

In May, 1848, Miss Julia Dean appeared here as "Lucretia Borgia." She was a tragedienne of unusual versatility and intense dramatic power.

In July, 1848, Raymond and Warring's menagerie exhibited in a tent. Gen. Tom Thumb was a part of this show. Among the animals were an elephant with huge tusks, several lions, etc. Gen. Tom Thumb kissed all ladies who desired the honor, and it is stated they were not a few.

In September, 1848, J. B. Booth appeared here in Shakespearean characters. All of Chicago turned out to hear him. The *Democrat* of September 25 said: "Mr. Booth belongs to a school of which he is the only surviving representative, and which has stamped its genius upon the age in which we live."

The Chicago Race Course was established early in the '40s on the lake shore. Annually thereafter trotting and running exhibitions could be seen. In 1848 two horses, Lady Jane and Jack Rossiter, trotted for a purse of \$1,000. They trotted to saddle and the first mile was made in 2:33 and the second in 2:36. Jack Rossiter was owned in Chicago. He was taken East by his owner and at the Buffalo race track won two races from Lady Jane and Chautauqua Chief. Two other horses famous for their trotting qualities were Butcher Boy and Nonesuch. Late in 1848 a beautiful exhibition of chemical dioramas was given at the "City Saloon." Among the scenes presented were "The City of Babylon," "Funeral of Napoleon," "Milan Cathedral" and the "Court of Babylon." The scene at the cathedral was midnight mass and the scene at the Court of Babylon was the famous Feast of Belshazzar. These beautiful exhibits of pictures were well patronized and greatly enjoyed by the citizens.

In 1849 the Empire Minstrels and Alleghenians appeared here. About the same time Miss M. Jones, tragedienne, appeared as Kate O'Brien in the captivating play "Perfection." Miss Julia Turnbull gave dancing exhibitions as an interlude. In May, 1849, Jamieson, a celebrated tragedian, appeared here in Shakespearean plays. His acting, according to the newspapers, was a revelation to the people of Chicago. He was assisted by Miss M. Jones.

In June, 1849, the Chicago Museum opened under the management of William Buckley. The institution was named "The Chicago Museum and Gallery of Fine Arts." It had curiosities from all parts of the world. In this museum the Drummond or calcium light was exhibited in Chicago for the first time. There was a stage where music and dancing could be enjoyed.

About this time Mr. Holland appeared here in comedy. Two of his best plays were "Who's Your Friend?" and the charming burletta, "A Play After the Fair." In June, 1849, Miss Julia Dean again appeared here in repertoire. She was supported by Messrs. Harris, Meeker, Warwick, Wilson and McVicker. Among the plays presented by this distinguished lady were "Evadne," "The Hunchback," "Prisoners of Limbourg," "Orphan of Paris," "Pizarro" and "Taming of the Shrew."

In July, 1849, Crane & Co.'s Great Oriental Circus appeared here. They had 240 men and horses and ten camels.

In 1849 Charles L. Green was a successful and popular actor living here; also Mr. Fleming. The latter appeared here in the character of Hamlet and was highly spoken of. Miss Helen Mathews also appeared on the stage here about this time.

In February, 1849, the sporting fraternity of Chicago took much interest in the great prize fight at Baltimore between Yankee Sullivan and Thomas Hyer. The *Democrat* of February 10, 1849, said: "So great was the anxiety, even in this city, to obtain intelligence of the fight, that at some cost a private dispatch was telegraphed to the head gambling quarters in this city."

Early in 1849 Mr. Rice thoroughly reorganized his theater. A new drop curtain was painted by Mr. Beckwith, the artist; the room and stage were ornamented with much taste. The orchestra was conducted by Mr. Brookton. In April the theater opened with Mr. McCready as leading character in a series of plays. He was assisted by the superb stock company of Mr. Rice. This theater stood on Randolph street, one door from the corner of Dearborn street.

In April, 1849, there was exhibited at the "City Saloon," West's great painting, "Death on the Pale Horse." In the picture were forty life-sized figures. The scene was taken from the sixth chapter of Revelations and was considered grand almost beyond description.

About this time E. F. Matties' Grand Olympic Arena and United States Circus, with 250 men and horses, brass bands, etc., exhibited in a large tent. Among the equestrians were W. Waterman, H. Buckley and John Goodspeed; the latter gave exhibitions on the tight wire.

In May, 1849, the distinguished actor, J. R. Scott, appeared here for a few evenings. The death of Daniel Marble in May, 1849, was sincerely mourned here by theater-goers. He was regarded as the most distinguished delineator of Irish character on the American boards. His wife was a sister of Mrs. J. B. Rice of Chicago.

P. Von Schniedau conducted a daguerreotype gallery in 1849. He took the only view of the Chicago flood of that year. The picture was executed by R. N. White.

In 1849 Griggs Brothers & Co. were music dealers. W. D. Bradbury, the famous composer, was connected with them. The

coming here of Mr. Bradbury was regarded as an event of great importance to the musical advancement and interests of the city.

In August, 1849, a lady of this city issued a small volume of poems. The book was published by a New York house.

In the summer of 1849 Mr. McVicker distinguished himself as an actor. He was particularly pleasing as Billy Lackaday in the popular comedy, "Sweethearts and Wives," and as the Dodger in the farce, "Artful Dodger"; also as Dick in the drama, "Ellen Wareham." About this time "Othello" was presented here, with N. B. Clarke in the title role and C. D. Pitt as Iago. Mr. Pitt also took the part of Werner in the tragedy of that name. Mrs. Coleman Pope appeared here in Shakespearean plays. She was particularly strong and noble as Rosalind in "As You Like It."

Brainard & Mould, at 176 Lake street, were music publishers in 1849. A song entitled "Array Thee, Love," was issued by this house, the composer being L. D. Hoard, of Chicago. The words were by the poet Thomas Moore.

In 1849 the Choral Union was a popular and well-patronized musical organization of this city. It had been in existence for a number of years. At this date the members assembled and changed the name to the Mozart Musical society. Connected with this organization were C. N. Holden, A. D. Sturtevant, George Davis, Frank Lombard, William Dunham, W. B. Aiken, A. Runyon and S. Johnson.

The City hospital of 1849 was 16 by 40 feet and 12 feet high. The nearest dwelling was about 400 yards.

In the fall of 1849 a Masonic lodge was organized at Dutchman's Point with a membership of about fifteen. W. H. Davis was master; S. Anderson, senior warden; and Joseph Filkins, junior warden.

In February, 1850, a Professor Sharpe, a mesmerist, gave a series of bewildering entertainments. He succeeded, to the intense amusement of his audience, in mesmerizing several of the citizens, causing them to see snakes, gardens, giants, bees, fruit, etc. A little later C. Chauncey Burr, also a mesmerist, called his entertainments "biological performances." He lectured on the subject to lawyers, doctors and others and created great interest among the leading citizens. He announced that his experience showed that about twenty persons out of twenty-five could be "biologically affected." This science is now called hypnotism.

In January, 1850, the 113th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine was celebrated in this city. Among those present were John Ludley, A. S. Jenks, J. Bell, R. Breese and Mrs. Charlotte Bowen. Among the toasts were the following: "Thomas Paine," "Free Thinkers," "Heroes of the Age," "Government and Religion," "Education," "Frances Wright," "The Science of Phrenology," etc. At this date O. S. Fowler lectured before the Young Men's association on the subject of "Phrenology."

In October, 1850, the great painting, "Sea and Shore of the Mediterranean," was exhibited at the "City Saloon" by Mr. Hutchins. At this time Kimberly's famous operatic troupe and Campbell's celebrated minstrels entertained the theater-goers of Chicago.

It was in October, 1850, that the famous concerts given by Mr. Dyhrenfurth at the new Tremont saloon began to attract the attention of Chicagoans and to earn their patronage and highest praise. He engaged the greatest musicians of the country and gave entertainments that surpassed in brilliancy and musical excellence anything ever witnessed in this city up to that date. Among the stars who first appeared at his concerts were the following: Carlous Lenssen, a distinguished European violincello player; Messrs. Weinman, Paline, Koenig, Stumps, Hartung, Psarrdrescher and others. Mr. Dyhrenfurth had a complete orchestra and chorus and rendered as well solos, double quartettes, etc.

In October, 1850, Reverend Giles delivered a series of lectures before the Young Men's association. Among them were "Don Quixote," "Literary Fame," "Dulcinea," "Womanhood" and "The Enthusiast."

"City Sewerage Lecture Tonight.—Professor Davis delivers his lecture on city sewerage at the City Hall this evening. It will be a free lecture. Professor Davis deserves a great deal of credit for the time and attention he has bestowed upon the subject of proper sewerage for this city. His plan is, we think, the very best that has been proposed and advocated in this city."—(*Democrat*, October 19, 1850.)

Rice's theater, which was progressing rapidly in October, 1850, had a stage forty feet deep and the whole theater hall was 100 feet deep. There were three tiers of boxes and the ceiling was high enough for a fourth tier.

At the fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held in the fall of 1850, George Davis, artist, was awarded a silver medal for excellence in drawing and painting. His studio was filled with paintings of rare merit.

Another interesting entertainment was rendered here in November. It was a presentation of Shakespearean characters by little children thoroughly trained to act their parts. It was such a novelty and the performances were so meritorious that the entertainments were well patronized.

In November, 1850, the skeleton of a mastodon was exhibited in Tremont hall.

The entertainments given by Julius Dyhrenfurth came to be called "Dyhrenfurth's Promenade Concerts." They were the most popular ever given in Chicago up to this date. They were so well attended that improper characters sought to secure admission, but Mr. Dyhrenfurth, realizing the importance of the social features of his entertainments, rigidly excluded every person whose character could not be vouched for.

On December 10, 1850, William Bross lectured before the Young Men's association in the "City Saloon" on "Evidences of Fluidity of the Central Portion of the Earth and the Stratification of the Rocks." Other lectures before the association were held in Warner's hall. Among the lecturers were Benj. F. Taylor, Dr. Daniel Brainard, Rev. Dr. Tucker, Rev. Mr. Clarkson, S. Lisle Smith, the most brilliant orator living in Chicago in early times, and Rev. M. Patterson.

During the winter of 1850-51 one of the greatest attractions and treats enjoyed by the music lovers of Chicago were the famous concerts given by Mr. Dyhrenfurth. They continued to be patronized by the most distinguished and cultured people of the city. They were something in the nature of sociables. The people were permitted to promenade around the hall while the concert was in progress. They thus furnished facilities for social intercourse among the select, accompanied with the most ravishing music. The *Democrat* of January 16, 1851, said: "*Promenade Concerts.*—The first of these series of concerts was a brilliant affair. It was attended by the youth, beauty, fashion and democracy, too, and all went off merrily. These concerts promise to be the most attractive affairs ever gotten up in this city."

On December 30, 1850, Rice's new theater was nearly completed and was wholly so by February, 1851. The Excelsior society celebrated its third anniversary on January 7, 1851; many of the best people of the city were enrolled as members. John Rogers was president and C. Bentley secretary.

In February, 1851, the theaters of the city were never more brilliant. The leading actors in attendance were Messrs. McVicker, Archer, Hahn and Mrs. Rice. Among the most attractive plays presented were the following: "Brigand," a musical drama; "Bold Dragoons," a comedy; "Simpson & Co.," a comedy; "Sleepwalker," a comedy; "Serious Family," a comedy; "Stranger," a comedy; "Lend Me Five Shillings," a farce; and "Ladies, Beware!" also a comedy.

Early in 1851 Mr. McVicker continued to distinguish himself in various characters. He was popular as Shubael Rabbit; he also appeared in "Othello," "Rendezvous," "Rob Roy," "The Windmill," "Pizarro," etc. At this time Messrs. Archer, Hahn and Warwick and Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Reynolds were popular to Chicago theater-goers.

So popular were Mr. Dyhrenfurth's concerts that he began to have imitators early in 1851. Mr. Robinson, at Warner's hall, instituted a series of entertainments similar to those of Mr. Dyhrenfurth's, but they had not the same high qualities. Probably his dances, quadrilles, polkas, schottisches, etc., were superior to those of Mr. Dyhrenfurth.

At Rice's new theater in April, 1851, the prices for box seats

were 50 cents, pit 25 cents, and gallery for colored persons 25 cents. Among the plays presented were "Broken Sword," a tragedy; "Beauty and the Beast," "Lady of the Lake" and "Black-Eyed Susan," and a little later "Richard III.," "Forty Thieves," "Maid of Crevscey," "Born to Good Luck," "Cousin Cherry," "Gilderoy, the Barney Boy," "The Blue Devils" and "Don Juan."

About this time Mr. and Mrs. John Drew and Mrs. Marble appeared here in a series of brilliant entertainments. The power of the drama had never been fully appreciated here until its merits were revealed by the superb acting of the Drews. They were assisted by Mrs. Warwick, Mr. Archer and Mrs. Mossop.

In April, 1851, Ignats Cranz, a distinguished Hungarian vocalist, appeared here in the Dyhrenfurth concerts. He was assisted by Mrs. Prats on the piano and by Mr. Dyhrenfurth on the violin. In the spring of 1851 the Young Men's association succeeded in raising \$20,000 for building purposes. In May, 1851, the grand panorama entitled "A Voyage to Europe" was exhibited here. In May, 1851, Mr. Merrick, who owned the old race course on the lake shore, sold twenty acres of it at \$350 per acre. This course was on the lake shore in the present Hyde Park.

It was in the '50s that the first noticeable improvements in architectural design rendered Chicago an attraction for lovers of the building arts. Irving Ranger was given much of the credit due for the taste displayed in the buildings of this date. He was consulted by architects and artists and his fiat was deemed authority.

In the '50s the famous Hutchinson family of New Hampshire, probably the greatest vocalists America ever produced, appeared here in their exquisite and beautiful songs of sentiment and patriotism. Mr. Dempster also appeared here in his character songs and was always welcomed by Chicago people.

In June, 1851, Miss Julia Dean appeared here again and rendered her old favorites, "Wrecker's Daughter," "Rough Diamond," etc.

It was at this time that the spirit rappers made their appearance in considerable numbers in this city. They soon had large and enthusiastic followings. They attracted the attention of priests and the clergy and large crowds assembled to learn if possible if there was any truth in the declaration that the souls of the departed could be conversed with. A number of the citizens became crazy on the subject and at least two were pronounced insane by courts appointed to test their sanity.

In June, 1851, Mr. Collins, the famous Irish comedian and vocalist, again appeared in a number of entertainments, among which were "Teddy the Tiler," "Wife Hunters," "Born to Good Luck," "Nervous man" and "His Last Legs."

On June 23, 1851, the attention of the city was called to a parade on Michigan avenue of four young ladies dressed in the

famous bloomers. The newspapers commented sarcastically on the spectacle and regarded the parade as immodest. The young ladies, be it said with regret, were followed by a crowd of small boys, who jeered and hooted them.

Among the stars to appear here in July, 1851, were Mlle. Valle, Agnes De Vere and Mr. De Bar. They rendered "The Artful Dodger" and "Dumb Girl of Genoa." In July, 1851, Marshall Story, a portrait painter of unusual genius, opened a studio at 69 State street. In July the famous Charlotte Cushman appeared here in the following plays: "Guy Mannering," "Stranger," "Dead Shot," "Romeo and Juliet," "Lady of Lyons," etc. Miss Cushman appeared as Romeo and Mrs. Logan as Juliet and also as Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons." Mr. Hahn assumed the part of Claude Melnotte. In August, 1851, James E. Murdock again presented "Hamlet," "Robbers," "Money," "Blue Devils," "Rough Diamond," etc. Madame Anna Bishop gave an interesting entertainment at Tremont hall late in August, 1851.

In August, 1851, Mr. Rice planned a larger and better theater building to be located on Dearborn street south of Randolph. It fronted eighty feet on Dearborn street and extended back toward State street. In August, 1851, Miss Julia Bennett appeared here in the "School for Scandal," "State Secrets," "Love Chase" and "The Intrigue."

A little later Mrs. Coleman Pope entertained the public with "Dream at Sea," "Forty Thieves" and other dramas.

The Druid Home Players gave an interesting exhibition here in September. About the same time Kimball's Nightingale Ethiopian Opera Troupe entertained the public.

In September, 1851, the celebrated American tragedian Mr. Buchanan came here for a series of plays. The press of that date pronounced him as strong as Kean, Kemble and McCready. One of his plays was "A New Way to Pay Old Debts."

In September, 1851, R. Sands & Co.'s large circus and menagerie gave an exhibition in a tent. About the same time the Raymond family, famous character delineators and musical specialists, gave a number of interesting entertainments.

Late in September, 1851, a memorable musical convention was held in this city at Warner's hall. It was conducted by Lowel Mason, the famous musical composer of Boston; Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury was also in attendance. The latter taught a class of musical teachers in this convention.

In October, 1851, Bonyton and Thurston announced that they would on a certain date make an ascension in their immense balloon "Jupiter." This balloon was inflated in the Bridewell enclosure at Wells and Third streets. The date of ascension was about October 25. The balloon was inflated with 65,000 gallons of hydrogen gas and an admission fee to see the process of inflation was charged.

It was stated that 2,000 pounds of sulphuric acid and 1,500 pounds of iron were used to generate the hydrogen gas. The cost of the ascension was between \$300 and \$400. The balloon was eighty feet in circumference, thirty-six feet high and contained 400 yards of silk.

In October an important musical festival was held. The leading singers were Mlle. Teresa Parodi, Mlle. Amelia Patti, prima donna contralto; Mr. Arthurson, tenor; Maurice Strakosch, pianist. This festival was held at Tremont hall and was attended by the best people of the city.

In October, 1851, Miss Julia Bennett appeared here in repertoire.

In the spring of 1852 Dan Rice's famous circus erected a large tent. His performances were crowded to suffocation. During the summers of 1851 and 1852 Weinmann's famous brass band gave public concerts in Dearborn park on the lake front.

In June, 1851, the Chicago Temperance League was organized. It was proposed at the time to raise \$100,000 to be devoted to the suppression of intemperance.

During the winter of 1851-2 the Chicago Relief society was very active in assisting unfortunate and poverty-stricken persons in this city. The proceedings of this society were a credit to all connected with the movement.

In 1853 Welsh citizens organized the Ancient Britain's society of Chicago and began with a membership of about twenty-five. This year, also, the Printers' Union was reorganized with James Campbell as president, Frances Belfoy, secretary, and Joel Kiddey, treasurer.

In April, 1852, Mlle. Rosa Jacques appeared here in grand concert. She was supported by Henry Squires, tenor, and Herr Brandeish, pianist. About the same time Miss Greenfield, colored, appeared here as "The Black Swan," under the management of Colonel Wood. She was a renowned soprano singer with a voice of extraordinary power and compass. At this time, also, Runkle and Nightingale's Ethiopian Opera Troupe gave a series of entertainments, among which were "O, Susanna," "Wait for the Wagon," and "The Old Sexton." At this date Mrs. Warner, a tragedienne, appeared here as "Lady Macbeth" and also in "Winter Tale" and "Wrecker's Daughter." In power and effect she was compared to Mrs. Siddons, Miss O'Neal and Mrs. Fawcett. In June Miss Julia Dean again appeared in her attractive and famous characterizations. In June also Van Amburg and Raymond's United Menagerie appeared here in a large tent. They gave three exhibitions daily to crowded houses. In this month also the great United States circus entertained the Chicago public; and a little later Older's circus exhibited in a tent at Wabash avenue and Lake street.

In August, 1852, Mrs. Emma G. Bostwick appeared here in grand concert. The newspapers of that date praised her performances greatly. At this time also Miss Julia Bennett again appeared as "Lucille," and in "As You Like It," "Satan in Paris," "Twelfth Night," etc.

In August, 1852, the Milwaukee and Chicago Cricket clubs played a match game in this city. It was won by the latter club. At this date Thomas Holbrook was secretary of the Chicago club.

At this time, on the Chicago race course, the horse Chicago Jack trotted against the horse Wisconsin, three best in five mile heats, for a purse of \$1,000, and won.

In October, 1852, Dyhrenfurth's promenade concerts were again enthusiastically attended by the Chicago public. So great was the patronage of these concerts that Mr. Dyhrenfurth was compelled to limit the membership and attendance to 150 persons. At this time Felix Simon endeavored to imitate Dyhrenfurth's concerts and partially succeeded. He had an orchestra of twenty instruments, but failed to win the favor of the Chicago public as Mr. Dyhrenfurth had done.

In 1852 "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was exhibited here to crowded houses. W. L. G. Smith, a Southerner by training, prepared a play entitled, "Uncle Tom's Cabin As It Is," representing a different phase of the negro status in the South than that given by Mrs. Stowe. However, his play and his views were not accepted by the North and in a short time his company was disbanded. It was at this time that the story "Uncle Tom's Cabin" created a remarkable furor in England particularly, and also on the Continent. In America it was a permanent sensation.

In October, 1852, the Milwaukee and Chicago Cricket clubs had another match game near Bull's Head tavern, between Madison and Randolph streets, near Union park. This game was won by the Chicago club. Mr. Loomis was owner of the grounds where the game was played.

In October an instructive musical convention assembled in this city under the direction and management of the celebrated musical composer, William B. Bradbury. The convention met in Warner's hall and was attended generally by the music lovers of Chicago. It was a great encouragement to musical education.

About this date also Herr Alexander, the wizard and magician, entertained the Chicago public with a bewildering display of supposed mystery. Mr. Neaffie appeared here in October in "Othello," with Mr. Hanley as "Iago" and Mrs. Rice as "Desdemona." About the same time Mr. Collins, the famous Irish comedian, entertained local theater-goers. He appeared in "Teddy the Tiler," "McShane,"

In November, 1852, The Chicago Philharmonic society gave its first general public rehearsal at Warner's hall. The society received the enthusiastic patronage of the Chicago music devotees.

In December, 1852, a new version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," dramatized by Mrs. Anna Marble, was presented in this city for the first time. Mrs. Marble herself appeared as Mrs. Shelby. It should be noticed in this connection that when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first presented in dramatic form, the character of Topsy did not appear in the play. It was several years before that character was introduced. In Mrs. Marble's dramatization Topsy was not represented.

In December, 1852, Horace Mann lectured here before the Young Men's association on "Young Men," "Woman," and other subjects. At this date Mr. Mann was representative in Congress from Massachusetts. Prior to this date and later he distinguished himself as an educator and humanitarian.

On January 18 Mr. Dyhrenfurth presented the ninth of his series of soirees to the Chicago public at Irving hall. His orchestra selections were from Beethoven, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, etc.

He instituted a fancy dress soiree which elicited the most unbounded praise of the press and the extravagant enthusiasm and delight of all who were graciously permitted to attend. Each subscriber or patron was required to appear in appropriate character costume. Captain Von Schneidau was his dignified master of ceremonies at this date. This musical presentation and parade had the unbounded approbation of Chicago art, music and society lovers.

In February, 1853, Mr. McVicker's new theater, which had been thoroughly reorganized and refitted, was opened for a series of entertainments. It had been closed for two months. Under the new arrangement the pit was transformed into a parquet.

Perhaps the most important event in the musical circles of Chicago prior to the Civil war was the appearance here in April, 1853, of the company of M. Strakosch. Among this talented company were Ole Bull and Adelina Patti. This was considered an event of such importance that Chicago music lovers were notified weeks in advance of the appearance of these celebrated artists. Maurice Grau was advance agent of the company. Ole Bull played "A Mother's Prayer," "Witch Dance," "Grand National Fantasia," "Carnival of Venice," etc. His marvelous rendition of these masterpieces completely carried away the immense audience. Adelina Patti sang "Cavatina," selections from "La Somnambula," "Coming Through the Rye," "Echo Song," etc. Her singing was a divine revelation to the people of Chicago. The marvelous sweetness, beauty, power and compass of her voice and her effective and enchanting manner of singing kindled tumultuous applause. Mr. Strakosch was the pianist. He played selections from "William Tell," etc. The admissions at this entertainment were \$1 and \$2, depending on the location. Amelia Patti, an elder sister of Adelina, was the wife of Mr. Strakosch; she appeared in songs and characterizations during the entertainment.

In May, 1853, the Swiss Bell Ringers presented an attractive entertainment. Martin B. Coombs gave an interesting series of Shakesperean readings. The Germania Musical society entertained music lovers at Tremont hall.

During the summer of 1853 Neal Dow, of Maine, lectured here on the subject of "Temperance." It was at this date that a distinctive political party based on the subject of temperance was formed, and a candidate for mayor, Mr. Throop, was nominated. In July, 1853, S. M. Brooks, sculptor, of Chicago, made a fine bust in plaster of Mr. Kilbourn, of Milwaukee. In July, 1853, Barnum's famous show appeared here. Gen. Tom Thumb was among the attractions; another was "The Gorgeous Car of Juggernaut Drawn by Ten Elephants." Mr. Barnum called his show the 'Colossal Museum and Menagerie.'

At this date Bell's Commercial College had a circulating library of about 2,000 volumes. It was well patronized by Chicago readers.

In September, 1853, the Chicago Musical Conservatory entertained the citizens in a variety of performances. Otto Stannis was pianist and professor of music. He conducted the public entertainments of the conservatory.

In September, 1853, the Chicago and Milwaukee Cricket clubs again played a series of match games. The first day Milwaukee won by 144 to 88 and the second day repeated the defeat by 154 to 127. These defeats served to awaken the flagging energies of Chicago, and never again was this city beaten at cricket by Milwaukee. In December, 1853, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was again presented at McVicker's theater. J. H. McVicker was stage manager. Christy's Nightingale Serenaders were here in December, 1853.

In October, 1853, Chicago music lovers were entertained for a week with Italian opera. Among the performers were Madame Rosa De Vries, Madame Sontag, Signor Pozgolini, Signor Coletti, Signor Arnoldi and Mlle. Leidenburg. They rendered in perfect style "Norma" and "La Sonnambula," etc.

In December, 1853, Horace Greeley lectured before the Young Men's association on "Reforms and Reformers." Lucy Stone also lectured on "Legal and Political Disabilities of Women."

In January, 1854, a branch organization of the Maine Law Alliance, a temperance organization, was established in this city. Its membership embraced the leading men and women of Chicago and vicinity. They first assembled in South Market hall and during 1854 were the most powerful social and political factor in the city.

In January, 1854, Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, lectured before the Young Men's association. At this time the Philharmonic society entertained all music lovers with choice selections. William H. Channing, James Freeman Clark, John G. Saxe, Bayard Taylor, Ralph W. Emerson, Horace Mann, George W. Curtis, E. P. Whipple, Bishop Potter, W. H. C. Hosmer and others lec-

tured before the Young Men's association during the winter of 1853-54. At the conclusion of the lecture season the association announced that it had a surplus of \$809.71.

In April, 1854, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as dramatized by George L. Aiken, was presented here and the character of "Topsy" was delineated for the first time to a Chicago audience. This dramatization became by far the most popular of that celebrated story. The character of "Topsy" captured the merriment of everybody. At this time interesting entertainments were given at Wood's museum. In June, 1854, Miss Kimberly appeared here as "Hamlet." This was the second time that character was ever presented in Chicago by a woman.

Negro minstrelsy was extremely popular throughout the West during the '40s and '50s. E. P. Christy did much, perhaps more than anybody else, to improve and render popular entertainments of that character. He began as early as 1842 and retired in 1853 with a surplus, it was said, of \$160,873. In 1850 he made over \$26,000 and about the same in 1852.

In October, 1854, D. Thielck was a successful teacher of painting and other forms of art here. He had been a student of the Royal Academy in London. In October, 1854, Ole Bull appeared here again during a grand musical festival conducted by the local musical societies. Decorative painting was taught here by Martin and MacLean in December, 1854. At this time there was advertised for sale a splendid collection of oil paintings obtained in the markets of Europe. The sale was conducted at South Market hall and the paintings were put up at auction. It was said that several masterpieces in this collection were sold to Chicago art lovers. H. Park Goodwin, editor of the *New York Post* and *Putnam's Magazine*, lectured before the Young Men's association on "The Future Republic." He was the author of the famous article, "Our Parties and Politics," which had appeared in the East some time before. About this time, also, Fred Douglas lectured at Metropolitan hall.

Late in 1854 an art gallery was opened in the Metropolitan building by Alexander Hessler. He was probably at this time the best photographer in the West. Early in 1855 "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with "Topsy" and all the other renowned characters, was again presented. Cordelia Howard, a child phenomenon, represented "Little Eva." In February, 1855, Mr. C. Evarts gave an entertainment of select readings from his own poems.

In March, 1855, the officers of the Chicago branch of the Maine Law Alliance were: N. S. Davis, president; B. W. Raymond, vice-president; A. G. Throop, treasurer; and George F. Foster, secretary.

In May, 1855, Mrs. Macready entertained the Chicago public with dramatic readings from Shakespearean tragedies, "The

Raven,' etc. About this time Miss Greenfield, the colored songstress, again appeared here. It was noted at the time that her voice had a compass of four full octaves, or a total of thirty-one notes. About this time, also, Mr. Collins, the Irish comedian, appeared here in songs, etc. He sang "A Man's a Man for a' That," "Widow Macree," "The Bowld Sojer Boy," etc. About this date excellent portraits of several Chicagoans were painted by William E. McMaster, an artist of unusual genius.

In June, 1855, a trotting match occurred on the Garden City course, which was located near Cottage Grove. The purse was \$500, two-mile heats, best two in three in harness, the wagons weighing 250 pounds. The horse O'Blennis won from Tom Hyer in 6:24 and 6:19. At the same meeting the horse Reindeer won three straight heats from Fanny Wood, best three in five, for a purse of \$200. The best time was 2:45. At the same meeting Chicago Maid trotted against Douglas and won, the best time being 2:52.

In September, 1855, the famous New Hampshire family of Hutchinsons appeared here with their beautiful songs. Among the family were Judson, John and Asa. They were the most remarkable singers of that era of good voices and musical development. In September, 1855, E. St. Alary painted excellent portraits in pastelle of a number of Chicagoans.

In October, 1855, Henry Ward Beecher lectured before the Metropolitan Literary Union on "Patriotism" and "Love of Power Among Men."

At the State fair held here in September, 1855, William E. McMaster, portrait painter, took several premiums. At this date Mr. Hessler conducted one of the best photograph galleries in the city. He furnished daguerreotypes and ambrotypes, the latter being an invention on glass of a recent date.

In October, 1855, at Metropolitan hall, Paul Julian and Adelina Patti appeared in a series of musical entertainments. The general admission was \$1, best seats \$2. The hall would not hold all who desired to hear them and were willing to pay the price.

In November, 1855, Benjamin F. Taylor read his poem "Going" at an entertainment in connection with a lecture delivered by Rev. D. Eddy. At this time also John B. Gough lectured here on the subject of "Temperance."

In November, 1855, a large musical convention of a week's duration was conducted here by Professor Baker, of Boston. Every musician of note in the city participated in this feast of music.

It was customary in the fall of 1855 for the people of Chicago to promenade every Saturday and Sunday afternoon along Lake park from Randolph to Twelfth street. It was the the principal promenade at that date and every evening was thronged with the élite of the city.

In December, 1855, David Hall Brown lectured before the Young Men's association on "The Passions." It was at this time also that the entertainments at North's amphitheater became famous. The entertainments were after the fashion of an indoor circus, where feats of riding, etc., were enjoyed. In December the riding of Mlle. Marie, whoever she may have been, was considered something marvelous.

Late in December, 1855, the Chicago Phrenological society was visited by Prof. O. S. Fowler, the famous phrenologist, who delivered a course of lectures on that subject to large audiences. At this date Rev. J. Starr King lectured before the Young Men's association on "Sight and Insight." Prof. T. W. Dwight also lectured on the subject, "Men of Books and Men of the World."

In February and March, 1856, the foot races at North's amphitheater attracted the universal enthusiasm and patronage of the sporting fraternity of Chicago.

During the winter of 1855-56 the Young Men's association greatly increased the attractiveness and utility of its reading room. Newspapers and periodicals from all parts of the world could be perused there.

In March, 1856, Healy and McMasters, artists, held public receptions at their studios, where numerous paintings and other art works of high merit were on exhibition.

In the spring of 1856 the Chicago Philharmonic society gave a series of brilliant and well-patronized concerts. The music of the Alleghanians, a minstrel troupe, was enjoyed at this date.

In March, 1856, the Chicago Theater company included the following members: J. H. McVicker, John Brougham, J. E. Murdoch, Mr. Chanfrau, J. E. Wallack, Mr. Davenport, Miss Albertine, Miss Maggie Mitchell, and others.

On March 25 another foot race of Chicagoans occurred at North's amphitheater. The runners were compelled to make the circuit fifteen times, the distance being 115 feet over one-third of a mile. A man named Logan won the race in 1:43 and Mr. Ottignon was second in 1:44.

In April, 1856, the German theater on the North side, at Wells and Indiana streets, was formally opened to the public. At this time Christy's Minstrels appeared at North's amphitheater, which was situated on Monroc street on the South side.

During the winter of 1855-56 the lecturers before the Young Men's association were as follows: Bishop Clark, George Sumner, Professor Felton, Wendell Phillips, Rev. William H. Milburn, the blind preacher; S. S. Cox, Rev. Dr. Eddy, James Russell Lowell, the poet; Professor Hitchcock, Rev. A. L. Brook, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Rev. T. Starr King, Professor Dwight, and others. At this date the Young Men's association was the most powerful social and literary organization in the West. It had a membership of

1,554 of the best citizens of Chicago, of whom 625 were added during the winter of 1855-6. In their library were 3,250 volumes and in the reading room more than 100 newspapers and magazines.

In April, 1856, a splendid circus was on exhibition at North's amphitheater. The Campbells exhibited at Metropolitan hall. In May the Garden City race course on the lake front at Cottage Grove was thrown open for a week. The best time made by trotting horses was about 2:34. Among the trotters were the following: Reindeer, Fanny Wood, Lady Kate and Chautauqua Chief. The trots were usually in mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of \$200. At this time the races were patronized by the wealthiest and most exclusive men and women of the city.

In May, 1856, music patrons were regaled with a splendid musical festival held at Metropolitan hall. All citizens of Chicago musically inclined participated in this attractive festival. They rendered in excellent style George F. Root's splendid composition, "Flower Queen, or The Coronation of the Rose," a cantata, given under the direction of Messrs. A. Mareschal and W. H. Currie. William Burkhardt's famous band, with silver instruments, furnished the orchestral music.

In June, 1856, Mr. Strakosch and his splendid company again made their appearance before Chicago audiences. Among his talented artists were Ole Bull, Sig. Parodi and Adelina Patti. A little later Emmett's minstrels gave an enjoyable entertainment in Metropolitan hall.

It was in the summer of 1856 that the lovers of amusement demanded the construction of a new theater. The best one then in existence had been built five years before, and as the city had tripled in population it was demanded that a new and up-to-date theater should be erected. North's amphitheater had been remodeled and reopened, but did not meet the artistic requirements of critical Chicagoans. The amphitheater was renamed National theater, and the lease was taken by Charles Thorne, an actor. Mr. Thorne had previously exhibited at North Market hall, which he named National theater, but after securing the lease to North's amphitheater he called the latter by that name.

In August, 1856, Miss Matilda Heron appeared at Rice's theater as "Camille" and as other characters. The newspapers spoke very highly of her characterizations. At this date W. McFarland was manager of Rice's theater.

In August, 1856, a trotting meeting was held at Brighton race course. The best time made at this meeting was about 2:35.

In September, 1856, at the German theater on the North side, was given the first operatic performance ever rendered in the city wholly by Chicago people. Previous to this date operatic performances had invariably been presented by performers from abroad, though sometimes they had been assisted by Chicago singers and

actors, but this performance at the German theater was wholly by Chicagoans. It was a comic operetta and was pronounced a success. In the fall of 1855 a Mr. Robbins conducted here a successful cantata and repeated the same at Metropolitan hall in the fall of 1856, much to the gratification and delight of a select coterie of Chicago music lovers.

In September, 1856, the celebrated gallery of paintings owned by Mr. Coleman, of Buffalo, was placed on sale here at auction. Among the collection were several masterpieces. In October the famous oil painting, "An English Farm," was placed on exhibition in this city. The *Democratic Press* of October 30 said: "It is without doubt the finest painting ever brought to Chicago."

In September, 1856, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence appeared in repertoire at Rice's theater.

In September the Chicagos defeated the Milwaukees at cricket in this city. About the same time, at the Garden City race course, there was an exciting contest between Indian runners and horses. Previous to this date, at Buffalo, the horses had defeated the Indians in a running match; but in 1856, in this city, the Indians outran the horses, the former covering three and one-quarter miles and the latter six miles.

In October, 1856, the famous actor James E. Murdock appeared here in a series of plays. He was well patronized, because Chicago theater-goers admired and enjoyed his delineation of Shakespearian and other characters.

In 1856 the musical compositions of William B. Bradbury had begun to attract the attention of the artistic public throughout the West. His books of church and society music were selling very extensively in Chicago.

In 1856 the art of photography had so far progressed that artists here were producing excellent results and satisfying the taste of Chicagoans.

Late in 1856 the equestrian ring in North's amphitheater on Monroe street was transformed into a stage and wholly reorganized and changed. The stage constructed was 42 by 100 feet, and the hall as a whole was 93 by 200 feet. It was renamed "North's National Amphitheater." In November, 1856, modern dramas were exhibited there to immense crowds.

In November, 1856, Mr. P. Stanton did excellent work in oil painting in this city. In December, 1856, Wendell Phillips lectured on the anti-slavery movement at Metropolitan hall. Almost the entire city turned out to hear him during the week that he was here. A little later Dr. Boynton lectured on special geological subjects. At this date Leonard W. Volk was in Italy, but had announced his intention of locating in Chicago and of engaging in the business of sculpture. George D. Prentiss lectured here about this time, as did Horace Greeley on the subject of "Europe." Elihu

Burrirt also lectured before the Young Men's association at this date. He was known as the "Learned Blacksmith."

In January, 1857, Fannie Kemble appeared in a series of dramas at Metropolitan hall. J. W. Couldock appeared at the Chicago Opera House. The famous Ravels came here at this time. North's Amphitheater continued to be well patronized. In January, 1857, Mrs. Macready gave thrilling dramatic readings, among which was Ann S. Stephens' "A Polish Boy."

Early in 1857 John B. Gough delivered a series of temperance lectures in this city, which were followed by the organization of the Chicago Temperance society with a membership of over 500. In February, 1857, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was presented at North's, or the "National Theater," as it had begun to be called. Joseph Proctor appeared in tragedy at North's amphitheater about this time. The Hutchinson family, famous singers, were here in March, 1857. In the spring of 1857 a grand musical festival was held at North's Amphitheater. In April, 1857, the Chicago Musical Union gave their first concert, which received the approbation of Chicago critics. In April, Yankee Robinson and his circus appeared in a tent on Adams street and were well patronized. Edward Everett lectured here on popular subjects at this time. A musical concert in April, 1857, at Metropolitan hall, was conducted by Henry Ahner, who perhaps had done more to cultivate the taste of Chicago for concert music than any other one man. His efforts were fully appreciated and the entertainments were crowded. About this time Mrs. T. S. Hamblin appeared as Hamlet at North's Amphitheater. She was supported by James R. Anderson as Othello. Her rendition of the character of Hamlet was pronounced successful.

In May, 1857, J. W. Wallack, Jr., appeared in "King of the Commons" at North's Amphitheater; a little later Miss Davenport appeared in "The Lady of Lyons" at the Chicago theater and also in the plays of "Love" and "Maid with the Milk Pail." In May, 1857, Thalberg's grand concerts were given here to large and enthusiastic audiences. A few weeks afterward grand concert or opera was presented at Metropolitan hall. Among the players were Mlle. Theresa Parodi, Mme. Amelia Patti, Sig. Nicolli, and others, who appeared in appropriate parts.

In May, 1857, two new theaters were in process of construction—McVicker's, on Madison street, and Wood's, on Clark street. About this time J. W. Couldock and Dion Boucicault appeared at North's Amphitheater in their standard yet ever attractive and instructive plays. In June, 1857, the German Musical convention here was attended by distinguished musicians from all parts of the United States.

In July, 1857, Mr. Blondin, who had recently crossed the gorge at Niagara Falls on a tight rope, gave an exhibition of rope walk-

ing here. About this date William E. Burton appeared in farce and was well patronized. William Schmidt was the leader of the Great Western Band, a famous musical company of this period. Spaulding and Rogers exhibited their circus in a tent on Dearborn street.

During the winter of 1857-8 the following lecturers came here under the auspices of the Young Men's association: Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, of Philadelphia, on "Politics and Politicians"; Rev. A. L. Stone, of Boston; George Vanderhoff, of Boston, on "A Discourse on Poetry"; B. P. Shilliber (Mrs. Partington), of Boston; Dr. J. J. Hayes, of Philadelphia, on "Access to the North Pole by Kane Sea"; Horace Greeley; Prof. O. M. Mitchell, four lectures on "Astronomy and Its Branches"; Prof. Edward L. Youmans, of New York, on "Chemistry of the Sunbeam"; Rev. T. Starr King, of Boston; Wendell Phillips, of Boston; Charles Mackay; Edward Bates, of Missouri; and James Pollock, Governor of Pennsylvania.

In the summer of 1857 Leonard W. Volk, sculptor, located in this city and began work. He came highly recommended and had finished a rigid course of study and a period of practical work in Europe. In January, 1857, the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences was organized. It was located in the Dearborn Seminary building and Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney was president.

One of the first art works undertaken here by Mr. Volk was a bust of Stephen A. Douglas and also one of Dr. Rodgers. At this date Higgins Brothers were large music dealers at 84 Randolph street. It was noted by art critics that Mr. Oldershaw, of the East, had done much for oil painting in the United States.

In September, 1857, the Highland Guards gave a picnic at Hyde Park, on which occasion games of various sorts were played. Mr. J. Fairweather won the prize at throwing the hammer and putting the shot. Captain McArthur captured first prize by jumping fifty inches in height; David Bremner won the 200-yard race and James Finnerty the 600-yard race. The proceedings of the day ended with a game of shinny, or shinty, as it was then sometimes called, and all present who desired were permitted to participate in this game. In the fall of 1857 the Chicago and Prairie clubs played a match game of cricket at Bull's Head on the West side. In September Mr. Hessler, the artist, painted a fine portrait of Captain Shelly of the Emmet Guards.

In October, 1857, Mrs. J. M. Wallack appeared at the Chicago theater in a series of entertainments, one of which was the famous play, "London Assurance."

Early in November, 1857, McVicker's new theater building was opened. The hall was 80 by 97 feet. It had a parquet, dress circle, second circle and second dress circle. The stage was 60 by 80 feet, and the room was lighted by gasoliers. The opening night was November 5, and the proceedings were commenced with an

address written by Benjamin F. Taylor and spoken by Miss Alice Mann. It was a poem entitled "The West." The theater was located on Madison between State and Dearborn, and J. H. McVicker was proprietor and manager. T. Harrington was assistant manager. The building and equipment cost \$85,000; there were seats for 2,500 people. A large stock company appeared first at this theater. Later stars to appear were Charlotte Cushman, Charles Mathew, Eliza Logan, James E. Murdock, Edwin Booth, J. M. Davenport, A. J. Neavie, James Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, H. A. Perry, Henry Placide, and Mr. and Mrs. Florence. Later Miss Davenport appeared as Parthenia and H. A. Perry as Ingomar. "Honey Moon" and "Rough Diamond" were rendered by this company. In November, 1857, North's amphitheater opened with a splendid display of equestrianism in a spectacular piece entitled "Don Juan."

In November, 1857, William McFarland became lessee and manager of the Chicago theater. He was well known here and began by presenting the "Corsican Brothers." Mr. Neavie was a distinguished tragedian and rendered in excellent style Shakespeare's tragedies. His characterization of Hamlet was spoken of very highly. In January, 1858, Charlotte Cushman appeared at McVicker's. Henry Ahner at this time conducted some of the most popular concerts ever given in this city. He was a master at musical leadership and the crowds who desired to enjoy his performances could not be accommodated. The concerts were rendered in Metropolitan hall. The Great Western Band furnished the orchestral music.

Wendell Phillips lectured here about this time. G. J. Arnold appeared at North's amphitheater in "Damon and Pythias." There were given at the same entertainment ring performances. Rice's Chicago theater stood on Dearborn street opposite the postoffice, which was at the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets. The Garden City varieties were exhibited at the corner of Wabash and State streets. There could be seen farces, comedies, burlesques, etc., and could be heard all songs of recent date. In January, 1858, Mr. Basham, a successful oil painter, located here. In February, 1858, Henry Ahner, who had done more for the success of concert music than any leader in the West, died in this city. His death was deeply lamented by all music lovers, as it was felt that his loss could scarcely be replaced by one with qualifications so high and varied.

In March, 1858, Rosa Bonheur's famous painting, "The Horse Fair," was placed on exhibition in this city by S. P. Oldershaw.

During the winter of 1857-8 there was organized here a congress patterned after the one at Washington, for the purpose of debating various public questions of interest. Many of the leading citizens took part in the weekly proceedings.

In the spring of 1858 Mr. Collins, the Irish comedian, again appeared here in plays and songs.

In April, 1858, Maggie Mitchell gave an interesting entertainment at North's Amphitheater. About this time Julius Unger's Wednesday night concerts at Metropolitan hall were well patronized and were considered attractive and artistic. In May, Joseph Hayden's famous oratorio of the "Creation" was rendered by home talent at Metropolitan hall. The Chicago Musical Union presented it and received the unbounded praise and approval of Chicago. The newspapers declared that the rendition surpassed that given by companies of far greater pretensions.

In May, 1858, Louis Paulsen advertised to play ten games of chess at one time, with his eyes blindfolded, with the best players Chicago could produce. These games were played at Light Guard hall, on the corner of State and Randolph streets, and an admission fee of 25 cents was charged. Large audiences witnessed the playing. In May, 1858, Chanfrau's splendid imitations of Booth, Burton, Barney, Williams, Dan Rice and Edwin Forrest were enjoyed at North's amphitheater. In May, 1858, also, Miss Davenport appeared in "Love," "Adrienne" and as Juliet, Camille, Charlotte Corday, etc.

At North's amphitheater, in June, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew appeared in their powerful dramatic representations. Standing room was at a premium, so the newspapers of that day stated. In June, 1858, Sanford's opera troupe of minstrels gave an interesting entertainment at Metropolitan hall.

In September, 1858, a wrestling match at Ontario and Wells streets was well patronized by the sporting fraternity. The wrestlers were Jacob J. Winkle and John Peters. The prize was \$100 a side. Mr. Peters won the match. In June, 1858, Dan Rice was here with his famous circus in a tent on Adams street between Wells and Clark. He had many trained animals and several noted equestrians.

In the fall of 1858 the Chicago and Prairie cricket clubs played several match games near Bull's Head on the West side. The Prairies won the first game, but subsequent contests were won by the Chicagos.

In July, 1858, at the Garden City Race Course at Cottage Grove, Lady Kate won a fast trotting race from Ike Cook and Tom Murray. The best time made was about 2:33—fast for that date.

As early as 1856 baseball began to be played in this city, but did not attract general attention until 1857 and was not well patronized until 1858. In the latter year it suddenly became popular, and an admission fee was invariably charged thereafter at all match games. There were in the city in 1858 some half dozen clubs, and a series of games was played to see which was the best. The grounds were at the corner of South Halsted and West Harri-

son streets. An important game was played on July 7 between the Union club of Chicago and Downer's Grove club. The latter won the contest.

"Baseball.—A baseball club was organized on Monday evening by a number of young men of this city. They style themselves the Niagara Baseball club and hold themselves open to play with any junior club that may challenge them after the first of next month. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. P. Wood; vice president, G. McCagg; secretary, C. S. Birdsall; treasurer, E. P. Wood; steward, J. O'Neil."—(*Chicago Democrat*, July 2, 1858.)

There were written here in the '50s several plays that were presented to Chicago audiences. One, entitled "Chicago Playwrights and Their Productions," and another, "Fact and Fiction," were presented to the Chicago public. The latter was a serio-comic musical libretto. The music was composed by William H. Curry and the play written by William Toothe. Another play that was written but not presented was called "E-X, or The Adverse Factions." Another farce, that was issued in pamphlet form but not presented on the stage, was entitled "Ye Kort Martial." It was an interesting farce and should have been successful, according to the newspapers.

In July, 1858, the Chicago Associated Congress debated many of the important political questions then agitating the people of Illinois. The slavery, Kansas and Dred Scott questions were discussed in detail. At this date Col. James Speed was president of the congress, O. B. Maple secretary, and L. C. Blake treasurer. E. T. Ingraham was president of the Senate and James M. Smith speaker of the House.

In August, 1858, the Union and Excelsior Baseball clubs played a match game at Bull's Head on the grounds of the Prairie Cricket club to an audience of about 1,000 people. The score was: Union, 11; Excelsior, 17. At that time the pitcher actually pitched the ball—was not allowed to throw it.

In August, 1858, at the Garden City Race Course a trotting match of nine miles, for a purse of \$1,000, was given. The black mare Gypsy Queen won from the horse Tenbroeck. The nine miles were trotted in mile heats.

In 1858-59 billiards became a very popular game in this city. Almost every saloon put in one or more billiard tables, and contests here and elsewhere throughout the West were frequent. Prior to 1858 billiard halls were few here and were distinct from places where liquor was sold.

In October, 1858, Kark Formes' grand mammoth concerts and oratorios were rendered here by a celebrated and distinguished company, Mr. Ullman being manager and director. These concerts were attended by the best people of the city. The rendition in many

cases was superior to any ever before given here. Particularly the oratorios were rendered in grand style.

Late in 1858 the mare Flora Temple, then thirteen or fourteen years old, was advertised to trot against the Chicago horses Reindeer and Ike Cook, best three in five, to harness. A few years before, Flora Temple had trotted a mile in harness on Long Island in 2:24½. At that time it was the fastest mile that had ever been made in the United States. In the race here, though, she was probably "pulled." She easily defeated both Reindeer and Ike Cook in 2:32½. The other horses apparently were not in her class.

In October, 1858, the famous fight between John Morrissey and John C. Heenan (the Benecia Boy), which took place in Canada opposite Buffalo, attracted great interest among sporting men in Chicago. Twelve rounds were fought in twenty-two minutes.

In December, 1858, Horace Greeley lectured before the Young Men's association on "Great Men." Bayard Taylor also lectured here at this date. Fred Douglass and George Sumner delivered lectures in February, 1859.

During the winter of 1858-59 the Chicago river was frozen nearly solid. It was customary for horsemen to race on the river from the Forks to the lake. Large crowds gathered along the bank and congregated on the bridges to witness the contests.

Early in 1859 Mr. Strakosch and company appeared here in Italian opera. On this occasion the company rendered "Martha," "Lucia di Lammermoor," etc. In February, 1859, the Chicago Billiard club was in active operation. At this time an important billiard match was played at Detroit by two of the greatest players of the country, and attracted the attention of Chicago billiard enthusiasts. The players were Serreiter and Phelan, the latter winning the contest. They played 2,000 points for \$5,000 a side. The newspapers of that date declared that the \$5,000 offered was not real, but was used for advertising purposes. So great was the interest that the Tremont billiard hall received the news of the game by wire as it progressed.

In April, 1859, the Chicago Musical Union presented with splendid effect to crowded houses the oratorio of the "Messiah." The executive committee of the Union at this date were J. S. Platt, J. J. Lumbard, C. M. Cady, D. A. Kimbark and A. L. Coe.

About this time Henry Ward Beecher lectured in Metropolitan hall on the subjects, "Success and Failure" and "The Burdens of Society."

In April, 1859, a beautiful comic opera was rendered in Metropolitan hall by a company of distinguished artists and musicians, among whom were Maria Piccolomini.

On May 9, 1859, Chicago's first fine art public exhibition was opened at the corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue. It was an

exhibition of celebrated and approved works of art—paintings, sculpture, etc., contributed by the citizens of Chicago. It may be presumed at the present time that in 1859 few good oil paintings or works of sculpture were owned in this city, but such is not the fact. Among the best citizens in Chicago were people of great culture and of unbounded wealth who had in the past purchased here and in the East or abroad some of the finest masterpieces in the world. This exhibit was to reveal to the people of Chicago the art collections of Chicagoans and was a splendid success. There were exhibited over 300 pictures, many of which were of exquisite coloring and design and none of which was inferior. The exhibit was patronized by every Chicagoan who loved art for art's sake.

In May, 1859, baseball again became the rage. Nearly a dozen clubs were organized and began playing a published schedule of games throughout this city and with adjoining cities. In May, 1859, also, the Chicago and Cincinnati cricket clubs played a series of games here and in Cincinnati. There were here at this time at least two strong cricket organizations, namely, the Chicago and the Prairie clubs. From these two clubs the best players were selected to play against the Cincinnati club. Probably the latter selected the best players of Cincinnati, as did the Chicago clubs. The latter won from Cincinnati.

In May, 1859, a dog fight was witnessed at Brighton. The law prohibited such an exhibition, but it was carried out nevertheless, and over 200 men paid \$3 apiece to witness the contest. It lasted for two hours and was a bloody and brutal exhibition.

In June the Excelsior and Atlantic baseball clubs played a match game at Bull's Head on the Prairie cricket grounds, and a newspaper of that date said: "We are pleased to note the growing interest in this truly American game." Five hundred spectators, including many ladies, witnessed the contest. The newspaper further said: "The game was excellently played." The following are the names of the players and the scores:

ATLANTICS.		EXCELSIORS.	
E. Van Buren, catcher.....	1	W. Hartshorne, first base.....	4
A. L. Adams, pitcher.....	1	W. F. Prouty, catcher.....	6
B. Burton, first base.....	2	J. Malcom, pitcher.....	4
G. Child, second base.....	1	J. A. Hayes, third base.....	1
W. Scates, third base.....	2	S. Farwell, second base.....	6
C. Scates, left field.....	2	Dr. Hunt, right field.....	1
F. F. Burton, right field.....	4	W. Houghten, center field.....	3
E. Bean, center.....	2	G. C. Smith, left field.....	3
S. Child, short field.....	2	F. H. Bostock, short field.....	3
Total	17	Total	31

The fine art exhibition closed late in June, 1859, having received a total attendance of 12,000. The receipts were \$2,000 and the profits between \$700 and \$800. It was a grand success from every point of view. Hundreds of people revisited the exhibit in order

to study the paintings and thus cultivate their taste for the beautiful and strong in art. Leonard W. Volk, G. F. Rumsey and Lieut.-Col. J. D. Graham took an active part in making the exhibit a success. Mr. Volk assisted in preparing the exhibit and during the display served as curator. Among those who were actively interested in the success of the exhibit were C. B. McCagg, E. K. Rogers, W. Barry, W. L. Newberry, Mark Skinner, S. H. Kerfoot, I. N. Arnold, I. H. Burch, J. E. Wilkins, H. H. Magie and Alexander White.

In July, 1859, the following trotting horses were owned in this city: Reindeer, Prairie Boy, Chieftain and Mountain Boy. Mr. Moore, their owner, shipped them all to Louisville, Ky., where they participated in a series of races late in July.

On July 27, 1859, the Excelsior and Columbia baseball clubs played a match game on the Prairie cricket grounds near Bull's Head. The score was as follows: Excelsior 49, Columbia 33.

In August, 1859, J. W. Brougham appeared at McVicker's theater in a series of plays, among which were "Dombey and Son," "Good for Nothing," etc.

In the fall of 1859 the Audubon Shooting club held matches near this city. Contests were carried on a short distance from the lake shore. Hunters were interested at this time in making records of killing game. In one day Hall and Scoville killed in the Winnebago swamp the following game: One hundred and fifty seven prairie chickens, 92 ducks, 11 rail and about 25 miscellaneous birds. This broke the record for a day's shooting up to that time.

During the fall of 1859 the drilling of Ellsworth's cadets at the big gymnasium in Garrett block attracted the attention of Chicagoans. Captain Ellsworth was a master in teaching military evolutions. The perfection of the drill of his command was marveled at by all Chicago. A little later his cadets made a tour of the East and were the sensation of the season.

In June, 1859, the Chicago Model Yacht Club advertised that in August a regatta would be held near the mouth of the Chicago river. There were three classes of boats and three different races. The course was from the North pier around a stake boat east of Hyde Park and return, the total distance being about ten miles. This race attracted the attention of all persons interested in lake shipping or vessels of any description. The race was witnessed by thousands of Chicagoans from the lake front.

In June, 1859, the Peak family appeared here in an interesting musical entertainment. The Ravells exhibited at McVicker's theater about this time. In June, 1859, the Prairie Cricket club of Chicago, which had won the city championship, played a match game with the Cleveland club for the championship of the West. This game was played in Cleveland and was won by the Prairie Cricket club.

Several years before 1859 the trotting mare Princess was owned by Daniel Gage, of the Tremont House. In fact, Mr. Gage first developed her trotting qualities at the race course on the lake front at Cottage Grove. He finally sold the mare for \$200. She was taken East and in June, 1859, defeated Flora Temple at the famous race course on Long Island. Mr. Gage, upon learning this news, expressed regret that he had parted with the famous mare.

In July, 1859, Cooper Opera company rendered here in English Verdi's famous "Il Trovatore." This was an important event in musical circles and the rendition was witnessed by the most cultured music lovers of the city.

In August, 1859, the famous European tragedian, Barry Sullivan, presented several of his most attractive entertainments to Chicago people. Among them were "Beverly," "The Gamester," "Twenty Minutes with a Tiger," etc. His acting suited the dramatic critics and was witnessed by large audiences.

It was late in the '50s that athletics began to attract great attention. Baseball started the furor and billiard tables next attracted lovers of sport. Finally water athletics engrossed attention, and about the same time boxing and running became favorite amusements. In August, 1859, the water athletic carnival was held in the lake off Jackson street. Great crowds witnessed the splendid exhibition of swimming, diving, etc.

On August 16 after a season of sharp contests the Atlantic baseball club by a score of 18 to 16 defeated the Excelsior club, and by so doing won the championship of the West.

In 1859 little Mary McVicker was a charming player at her father's theater. A Chicago lawyer (Mr. Wilson) wrote specially for her a sparkling drama in which she appeared as Gianetta, the heroine of the performance. The newspapers spoke of her acting as of unusual merit.

In August, 1859, as high as \$10,000 was advertised for a ten-mile race to be run in alternate mile heats at the Brighton race course and at Garden City race course. Two of the best horses in the contest were Honest John and Louisa Uttley.

In September, 1859, Phelan and Tiemann gave a splendid exhibition of billiard playing to a large audience in this city.

In September, 1859, at the National fair held here the racing was an important feature and the best trotting and running horses of the country appeared in the contests, which were greatly enjoyed by many Chicago people. Among the horses were Gray Eddy, Black Hawk Maid, Tippo, Sultan, Gypsy Queen, Billy, Fox, Belle of Chicago, Ike Cook, Wabash Chief, Reindeer, Dick, and Tenbroeke. Nearly all of these horses were owned in this city. At the fair, among other amusements, were pigeon-shooting contests, band drills, military drills, racing, and balloon ascensions. The fair was held at Brighton, which is now the Union Stock Yards. At the

Garden City race course while the fair was in progress Flora Temple and Princess trotted a match race. The best time was 2:31. The newspapers declared that the race was a fake and not trotted on its merits. Flora Temple was winner in the above time, but the newspapers declared she had been held in by her driver. During the races at the fair the best time made by the trotting horses was as follows: Belle of Saratoga, 2:28½; Ike Cook, 2:33; Dick Tenbroeke, 2:41; Black Weasel, 2:44; and Magna Charta, 2:46.

In 1859 Mr. Healy, the artist, painted a portrait of President Buchanan for the national collection at Washington. On September 18, 1859, there was played at McVicker's theater a billiard match between Michael Phelan, of New York, and Philip Tiemann, of Cincinnati. Phelan won by 120 points in a game of 500 points. In September, 1859, James Forbes conducted an oil painting studio at Washington and Dearborn streets. He had some beautiful specimens of art in his collection.

In October, 1859, James Anderson, the famous American tragedian, appeared here in a series of entertainments. His delineation of the character of Macbeth was pronounced of superior excellence. He appeared also in Damon and Pythias. The *Press and Tribune* of October 4, 1859, said: "We hesitate not to say that Mr. Anderson is the best tragedian on the American stage—much the superior to Edwin Forrest." In October, 1859, the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences and the Chicago Academy of Medical Science were in existence. A young sculptor of Chicago named John Rodgers made at this time in plaster a group entitled "The Slave Mart," which received the highest commendation from Chicago critics. In November, 1859, James E. Murdock appeared in repertoire here. Among the plays were "Money," "Wild Oats," "Laugh When You Can," "Richelieu," "The Gamester," "Pizarro," "Hamlet," "Robbers," etc. His entertainments were given at McVicker's.

In November, 1859, Professor Jacobs, a celebrated ventriloquist and magician, entertained the Chicago people. In December, 1859, Balfe's celebrated opera, "Bohemian Girl," was rendered here by a distinguished English opera troupe, which also rendered "La Sonnambula" and "A Daughter of the Regiment," etc. In December, 1859, Blondin, the famous tight-rope walker, appeared at Metropolitan hall. Late in 1859 and early in 1860 Mary McVicker and Mr. Squires gave interesting concerts not only in Chicago but in other cities. The singing of the little girl received the approval of local critics. In January, 1860, Prof. Evan Edwards, of Lemont, wrote excellent poetry, several of his best productions appearing in the county newspapers. In January, 1860, at McVicker's theater, Miss Kimberly appeared in "The Octoroon, or Life in the South." The play was not well received here, owing perhaps to the prejudice against the colored people. In the winter of

1859-60 Benjamin F. Taylor, of the *Journal*, lectured here and throughout the West on literary subjects.

In February, 1860, Melville W. Fuller (1909 chief justice of the United States) read his poem, "Borrowed Light," before the Young Men's association. At the same time Rev. T. W. Higginson lectured; the two gentlemen thus gave a joint entertainment. Judge Fuller, at a commencement of Bowdoin college, read his poem, "Flora McFlimsy at Church," a part being as follows:

To no religion are her feelings true;
 She goes to church because her neighbors do;
 Her only wish her friends and beaux to meet;
 With gilded prayer-book and a cushioned seat.
 Of prayer or praise does she but little reck,
 And reads the hymns, for tho' she never sings,
 An open book will best display her rings.
 To save her soul in vain the priest aspires
 To rouse a dread of everlasting fires;
 No matter what the force he puts upon it,
 She smiles at him—and thinks about her bonnet.

In February, 1860, Miss Jane Coombs rendered several interesting dramatic entertainments here. She appeared as the Countess in the drama "Love."

In the spring of 1860 Thomas B. Bryan, a gentleman of excellent culture and probably the most public spirited citizen of the city, purchased the entire picture gallery of Healy, the artist, and placed the same in his new hall on Dearborn street. The pictures cost a total of about \$15,000 and among them were the following: "Webster's Reply to Hayne," "Franklin at the French Court," a portrait of all the Presidents, also of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Fremont, Douglas, Everett, Story and others. The bust of Mr. Lincoln, prepared by Leonard W. Volk, was finished in May, 1860. Mr. Volk also made a bust of Douglas, I. N. Arnold, Rev. Doctor Patterson and Dr. Rodgers.

In 1860 Edward Wright was president of the Prairie Cricket club. His players distinguished themselves by defeating the clubs of Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis.

In April, 1860, the Excelsior and Niagara baseball clubs played a match game at Bull's Head on the West side; the score was as follows: Excelsior, 44; Niagara, 3.

In July, 1860, Wood's minstrels gave an interesting entertainment at Kingsley hall. On July 24 the Douglas and Lincoln baseball clubs played a match game at West Lake and Ann streets. The score was as follows: Douglas, 16; Lincoln, 14. Another game was played between the Ossawatomie Juniors and the Wide Awake Seniors, the score being 62 to 12 in favor of the former. On August 20 a match game of baseball was played by the Atlantic and Excelsior second nines, with the following result: Atlantic, 9; Excelsiors, 17. F. S. Bostock, of the Excelsior club, um-

pired this game. On August 25, 1860, the first nines of the Atlantic and the Excelsior baseball clubs played a match game, with the following result :

Atlantics	4	2	2	4	4	0	4	1	2—23
Excelsiors	2	1	0	4	1	0	0	3	1—12

The newspapers said that this game was witnessed by a much larger crowd than ever before had attended a match game in this city. The Atlantics had been the champions of the previous year and the Excelsiors made desperate efforts in 1860 to defeat them. The game was played on the grounds of the Prairie Cricket club near Bull's Head. Over 1,000 people paid an admission fee to see the contest. The newspapers spoke as if 1,000 paid admissions were an unusual occurrence in baseball annals. Many ladies witnessed the game.

Mr. Bryan, with the Healy gallery, rendered Bryan hall one of the most beautiful and attractive centers of the city. The hall itself was decorated and finished with exquisite taste. The stage was 78 by 76 feet. The stage of Metropolitan hall was only 77 by 60 feet.

In September, 1860, the great prize fight between Heenan and Morrissey at Long Point, Canada, attracted the attention of Chicago sporting men.

In 1860 the newspapers commented favorably upon the beautiful acting of Mary McVicker in the character of Gianetta in the play of the same name. This drama was written by S. M. Wilson, attorney. She also appeared in "Youthful Brigand," "Hamlet," as Little Pickle in "A Spoiled Child," and as Desdifina in "Bombastes Furioso."

In May, 1860, Hurley and Campbell's minstrels gave an interesting performance at Kingsbury hall. The great fight between Heenan and Sayers in England in April, 1860, possessed great interest for the sporting fraternity here. In the spring of 1860 Van Amberg & Co.'s famous menagerie and circus opened under an immense tent on Washington street opposite the courthouse.

The Metropolitan gymnasium in the Kingsbury block was an attractive resort for athletes in the summer of 1860. The gymnasium was conducted by John C. Babcock and William B. Curtiss. They gave instruction in athletics of various kinds. They had horizontal bars, rings, tight ropes, heavy weights, Indian clubs, and a track for running and jumping. In May, 1860, the Osceola and Junior Excelsior baseball clubs played several games at May and West Lake streets. In June, 1860, a new and beautiful ode by B. F. Taylor was read to a select audience in one of the halls. Late in June, 1860, the Niagara and Junior Athletic baseball clubs played at May and West Lake streets. The score was as follows: Niagaras, 27; Junior Athletics, 19.

On June 19 and 20, 1860, the famous musical company of M. Strakosch again appeared here in a series of brilliant entertainments. Among the performers were Adelina Patti, Madame Strakosch, who was an elder sister of Adelina Patti, Sig. Brigude, Sig. Ferri and Sig. Junca. The general admission was \$1; reserved seats, \$2. They rendered in magnificent style "Il Trovatore," "Lucretia," "Martha," "La Favorita" and "Il Barbier di Siriglia." Patti was invited to sing in the Roman Catholic cathedral and accepted the invitation. Her appearance on Sunday morning in the cathedral was an event of great importance not only to music lovers but to church-goers. The *Press and Tribune* said: "No singing ever affected us like the singing of Adelina Patti in the Roman Catholic cathedral in Chicago on one Sunday morning in the leafy month of June." That paper further said: "*Patti in Chicago*.—The enthusiasm that a week or more since was manifested in advance in the direction of reserved seats culminated, but not to wane, when the matchless little prima donna, Patti, answered all expectations and more than met every anticipation in one of the most brilliant triumphs ever won before a Chicago audience."

In June, 1860, the big trot between Flora Temple and Patchen was watched by Chicago sporting men. In 1860, when the Republican National convention assembled in the historic wigwam, Tom Hyer, the famous prize fighter, was in the city and attended the convention one or more times. In June, 1860, two men named Hawkins and Royal, sailors from one of the lake vessels, fought a prize fight near the cemetery. After the fight had progressed about fifteen rounds it was broken up by a raid from the police.

On June 23 a match foot-race occurred in the Metropolitan gymnasium in the Kingsbury block. The prize was a championship belt. The distance was one-quarter of a mile and was covered in 1 minute 4½ seconds by J. Van Inwagen. There were seven contestants. About this time, also, a wild pigeon shooting match occurred just outside the city limits. J. Farnsworth secured 44 birds out of 50, and G. T. Abbey 41 out of 50. The shooting occurred at Stagg's trap, wherever that may have been.

Among those who lectured before the Young Men's association during the winter of 1859-60 were the following: George Vandenhoff, Prof. E. T. Youmans, Dr. J. G. Holland, Ralph W. Emerson, Rev. T. Starr King, Bayard Taylor, James Russell Lowell, Henry Ward Beecher, E. H. Chapin, Mortimer Thompson, Prof. L. Agassiz, Oliver W. Holmes, Wendell Phillips, George W. Curtis and Rev. Charles Wadsworth.

In September, 1860, at the Cottage Grove park, the two horses Ethan Allen and Prairie Boy trotted for a purse of \$500. The following day Dracow, of New York, and Prairie Boy trotted for a purse of \$300, three best in five. Dracow won, his best time being 2:35.

In September, 1860, Miss Jane Coombs appeared at McVicker's theater in "School for Scandal" and "Evadne." The Osceola and Niagara baseball clubs played several match games which were attended by large audiences. In October an important game was played on Sangamon street, between Jackson and Van Buren, by the Niagara and Ossawatomie clubs, the score being Niagara 28, Ossawatomie 11.

In November, 1860, D. W. Waller appeared here in a series of interesting presentations. His Othello and Macbeth were highly praised. Mrs. Emma Waller assumed the part of Iago.

In November John C. Heenan, the prize fighter, came to Chicago. He advertised to give a boxing exhibition and the hall did not hold one-half of those who gathered to see the performance. The first bout was between Price and Perkins; the second between Carroll and Ryan, of Chicago; the third between McBride and O'Regan, both of Chicago; the fourth between Perkins and Thompson, of Chicago, and the fifth between Pell, of Cottage Grove, and Powers, of Chicago. During the performance Mons. Gregorie, a strong man, gave an exhibition of lifting great weights. The closing performance was a boxing bout of six rounds between Mr. Heenan and Aaron Jones. It was noticed that when Heenan came on the stage he had a black eye. The admission at this entertainment was 50 cents. It took place in Bryan hall.

In November, 1860, the first exhibition of the work of Chicago artists was opened at Hessler's gallery. The principal works were those of Volk, the sculptor, and Healy, the painter. It was a creditable exhibit and was praised highly by newspaper critics of that date. About this time it was announced that George F. Root, a famous musical composer who had been residing in New York, was soon to make his permanent home in Chicago. Lovers of music in Chicago welcomed the announcement and predicted that Chicago would become a congenial field for the display of Mr. Root's talent.

In November, 1860, Julian S. Rumsey was president of the Ogden Skating club. During the winters for several years previous skating was a popular pastime in which many Chicagoans participated. There were several extremely graceful and skillful skaters here.

Several years before this date George P. A. Healy, the Chicago artist, had been commissioned by Congress to paint portraits of all the Presidents of the United States. He completed his task about this time, and his works are in existence yet and may be seen at Washington, D. C.

In December, 1860, a Mr. Berger visited Chicago on a tour throughout the West giving exhibitions of fancy billiard playing. The newspapers spoke very highly of his remarkable skill. In December, 1860, the Chicago Art Union gave one of the best ex-

hibits ever shown to Chicago people. Among those who contributed masterpieces were C. H. McCormick, J. H. Kinzie, W. F. Burnee, I. N. Arnold and Dr. Caldwell. About 300 oil paintings were shown, besides many pieces of sculpture and other forms of art. This exhibit was the largest and best ever given here up to this date.

In January, 1861, many fine oil paintings were exhibited at Union Gallery No. 2. Among the finest were "Mary at the Feet of the Savior," "A Roman Landscape," "A Spanish Pastoral," "The Siege of Yorktown," "View on the Hudson," "Scene in the Catskills," "The Prodigal Son," and "The Binding of Samson by the Philistines." In January, 1861, Dr. J. G. Holland and Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of Chicago, lectured before the Young Men's association. At this time also Professor Youmans delivered several lectures here on branches of geology. Henry Ward Beecher said of Professor Youmans that he surpassed all the men he had ever heard in popularizing science.

In January, 1861, an important convention of gymnasts and athletes was held at Bryan hall. Representatives were here from all parts of the country. Among the most distinguished was Doctor Winship, of Massachusetts. Prizes to the amount of \$1,000 were given. Dr. Winship lifted four kegs of nails weighing 1,000 pounds. He also lifted in harness on his shoulders 1,517 pounds. He shouldered a barrel of flour weighing 229 pounds and slowly lowered it to the floor. At this meeting also William Thompson, of Chicago, lifted in harness 2,106 pounds and by so doing received a prize of \$200, and Mr. Curtis swung the 100-pound dumb-bells. Thompson also toyed with a dumb-bell weighing 165 pounds.

In February, 1861, the Chicago Curling club was in existence and gave a series of public exhibitions on the North side.

In February, 1861, Mr. Sothorn appeared here in an entertainment that attracted the attention of theater-goers and received large patronage. His appearance as "Lord Dundreary," it was declared, could not be surpassed.

In March, 1861, the Chicago Art Union offered prizes for the best specimens of artistic work, but owing to the hard times incidental to the war withdrew the offer a little later.

In 1861 the famous old trotting horse Moscow was owned in this city. At one time he was the fastest trotter in the United States. In 1852 he had beaten Lady Suffolk in the time of 2:21 on the famous Long Island course. In 1861 he was about 26 years old and was owned by W. W. Eggleston. Formerly he had been owned by Robert B. Mills.

In March, 1861, Grace Greenwood lectured here on the subject of "The Heroic in Common Life." Her lecture was greatly enjoyed. From 1857 to 1861 G. G. Thomas, 96 Adams street, manufactured billiard balls.

In April, 1861, James E. Murdock appeared at McVicker's theater in "Hamlet," "The Elder Brother," etc. Soon after the war commenced George F. Root, musical composer, began to publish war songs, many of which became very popular as time passed. In April Miss Dresser lectured here on "Brigham Young and the Mormon Church." She described the inside workings of polygamy in Utah.

In July, 1861, Jerry Donovan and John McGlade, prize fighters, trained secretly in this city and finally fought a match at Ainsworth, the present South Chicago. McGlade lost in the twelfth round after a desperate fight. The men were so exhausted at the conclusion of the contest that they fell down by the force of their own blows. McGlade was counted out after he had fallen under these circumstances. The decision was disputed because it was claimed he had not been defeated by his opponent in a direct act.

In July, 1861, Chicago as well as the whole United States marveled at the large and beautiful comet seen every evening in the northwestern heavens. Many superstitious people thought in the early stages of the war that the comet was sent to destroy the earth as a punishment for slavery and the struggle between brothers on this continent.

Sporting men this year anxiously heard the details of the great fight in England between Mace and Hurst. The former, although much the smaller, won the fight.

In August, 1861, E. A. Sothern again appeared here at McVicker's theater. His most popular play during this season was "The Angel at Midnight." Scores were turned away from the theater every night.

In August, 1861, a trot took place at the Brighton race course between Twilight Raven and Captain Buford, famous horses of that day. The race was one mile heats, two best in three, for a purse of \$200. The best time was about 2:30. In 1858 the Mendelssohn Musical society was organized in this city. It was not strong and prominent, however, and did not make much of a showing until 1861, at which date it received a large increase in membership and likewise received funds which enabled it to renew its power and influence.

In October, 1861, the monument to Stephen A. Douglas was designed here. The committee having the work in charge consisted of John M. Wilson, George W. Volk, S. M. Fuller, H. G. Miller, W. C. Goudy, J. W. Sheahan and J. M. Rountree. Mr. Volk designed the monument. In October, 1861, Mr. Chanfrau appeared in repertoire at McVicker's theater. Among his presentations were the plays "Phelim O'Flanigan," "O'Flanigan and the Fairies," "Timothy Toodles," etc.

Late in 1861 there were brought here from the old Dusseldorf gallery of New York many valuable paintings which were collected

into a gallery in Kingsbury block. There they were on exhibition and from time to time were sold at public auction. As there were many masterpieces among the collection, Chicagoans were enabled to secure rare art treasures at a comparatively low price.

In November, 1861, the Philharmonic society gave several splendid entertainments at Bryan hall, and devoted a portion of the proceeds to the support of soldiers' families. The entertainments were patronized by Chicago music lovers.

In December, 1861, the famous prize fighter Bendigo was put in training at Cottage Grove preparatory to a fight with McGlade, who also trained near this city. The fight occurred about January 1, 1862, at Wright's Station and was won by Bendigo.

In December, 1861, Mr. Collins, always a favorite here, entertained the public at McVicker's theater. He appeared in "Teddy the Tiler," "The Boys of the Irish Brigade," "The Glory of America," "How to Pay the Rent," etc. Gen. Tom Thumb was at Wood's museum about this time. Late in 1861 Italian grand opera was rendered here in Bryan hall. Among the performances were "Lucretia Borgia," "Barber of Seville," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Don Paskale," "Il Trovatore," etc. Among the performers were Sig. Brignoli, tenor; Marcusi, baritone; Susini, basso; and Mallen Hauer, violoncellist.

It was at this time that J. S. Rarey gave his marvelous exhibit of horse training at North's amphitheater. His method of handling vicious horses was a revelation to the horsemen of this city. He formed a class and gave instruction along the lines which had made him so successful as a trainer of wild horses. In January, 1862, Heller, the magician, appeared at Bryan hall in an interesting entertainment. In February, 1862, Professor Anderson appeared here in the character of Rob Roy.

During 1862 there were numerous dog and cock fights, not only at Camp Douglas, but throughout Chicago. There was a city ordinance against such an exhibition, but sporting men managed to evade the law. Every Sunday fights of that kind occurred either in the city or in the suburbs. One dog fight lasted one and one-half hours and was bloody and brutal in the extreme.

In January, 1862, John Wilkes Booth, the third son of the elder Booth, appeared here in "Richard the III," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Apostate," "Hamlet," etc. The newspapers spoke very highly of his performances, notwithstanding his youth.

In January, 1862, a saloon at the corner of Canal and Randolph streets was raided by the police, who arrested eleven prize fighters, among whom were Jerry Donovan and James Burns, who had previously been the seconds of Bendigo in a fight the latter had south of the city. Bendigo himself was present and was also arrested. All were fined the next day. Donovan and Bendigo gave bail for a future hearing. A little later the police raided a so-called boxing

exhibit on Archer road, near Bridgeport, and arrested twenty-six performers. The prize fighter John McGlade was one of those arrested. He had previously fought Bendigo near this city. Freeman, the keeper of the house on Archer road, was fined \$10 and all the others, including McGlade, \$3 each.

In January, 1862, Professor Winship, of Massachusetts, appeared here in feats of strength. Chicago at this time had a strong man—William Thompson—who lifted publicly in conjunction with Mr. Winship. Mr. Thompson raised with one hand a dumb-bell weighing 162 pounds. He lifted 2,000 pounds by means of harness.

In March, 1862, Christy's burlesque opera house at the corner of Randolph and La Salle streets was one of the principal resorts for lovers of the comic. Miss Julia Daly, comic actress, appeared at McVicker's theater in March, 1862. At this time Hermann, the wizard, who it was said surpassed all other magicians of the "black art," gave a week's entertainment to Chicagoans.

In the spring of 1862 Wendell Phillips, who had just come from Cincinnati where he had been pelted by his audience with rotten eggs, lectured here on "The Lost Arts," "The War," etc. His hot words did not meet the same fate they encountered in Cincinnati.

In April, 1862, L. M. Gottschalk gave a number of interesting concerts in this city. He was a young American pianist of wonderful power and promise. He was assisted by Carlotta Patti, soprano; George Simpson, tenor; and Sig. Morino, baritone.

On April 22, 1862, the Young Men's Christian association celebrated its fourth anniversary. The proceedings were interesting and varied, and embraced the reading of a history of the organization since its commencement.

In 1862 Healy, the artist, completed a full length portrait in oil of General Rosecrans.

Before May, 1862, the old cricket clubs had wholly disappeared. The members had parted and gone to the war. During 1861 the club had won the championship of the West with the single exception of Detroit. The sport was so well liked here that in May, 1862, a new club was organized and took possession of the old Prairie cricket grounds near Bull's Head on the West Side. James Stinson was president of the new organization, which was named Zingari Cricket club.

In May, 1862, the famous Hutchinsons again appeared here in their charming songs and were well patronized. The oratorio of "Elijah" was presented at Bryan hall by a Philadelphia orchestra and a chorus of 100 Chicagoans. The entertainment was pronounced a great success. Mr. Balatka was the conductor.

In May, 1862, Edward Everett lectured before the Young Men's association on the subject "Origin and Character of the War." In May John Ward and Patrick McMullen fought a prize fight on North Water street, but upon being interrupted by the police ad-

journed and renewed the contest at "The Sands." They were finally arrested and fined. In May Mr. Hackett appeared in Shakespearean characters. His rendition of Falstaff was greatly enjoyed by theater-goers. In May Secretary Chase's national banking law attracted the attention of all the citizens of Chicago.

In June John Wilkes Booth, who later became the assassin of President Lincoln, appeared at McVicker's theater. He presented some half-dozen performances, among which were "Shylock" and "Romeo and Juliet." During the balcony scene in the latter the balcony broke down, landing Juliet prostrate at Romeo's feet. He picked her up and retired behind the scenes. The manager came forward, explained and apologized; the balcony was repaired and the act was resumed amid the cheers of the audience.

In July, 1862, Hanbuger appeared here in a sleight of hand performance. In June, 1862, William King, of Springfield, and John Farnsworth, of this city, gave a shooting exhibition at the Horse Fair grounds, Cottage Grove. The contest was 25 double birds and 50 single birds each at 25 yards rise and bounds of 100 yards. Of the doubles, King killed 34 and Farnsworth 27 out of the 50. There were 1,000 spectators.

In July, 1862, Mr. Healy, the artist, announced that he expected to change his residence to Boston. He therefore offered his entire gallery of paintings for sale; but the sale was not made and he continued a resident of Chicago.

In July, 1862, Messrs. King and Farnsworth held another shooting match, during which King killed 51 single birds out of 60 and Farnsworth 49 out of 60. Of the double birds, King killed 13 out of 40 and Farnsworth 28 out of 40.

In August, 1862, McDonough appeared here in the character of Virginius. His acting was greatly enjoyed.

In September, 1862, the first music book ever prepared, stereotyped and printed in this city was issued from the *Tribune* office. It was called "The Silver Lute" and was designed for scholars and teachers. Its author was George F. Root. Large numbers were sold throughout the United States and orders for this book came even from Boston. Among the songs were "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Kingdom Coming," etc.

In October, 1862, John Antrobus, a portrait painter of unusual strength and taste, located here. At this date Volk, the sculptor, was at work on an ideal statue of an Indian. In October the sale of Mr. Healy's paintings was in progress. Among the pictures were portraits of Rosecrans, Webster, Fillmore, Pryor, Giles Spring and Marshal Souet.

In October, 1862, the Chicago Musical Union again presented several meritorious concerts which were largely attended by musically inclined Chicagoans. Mr. Balatka was the leader.

In March, 1863, the Young Men's association having concluded

to build a home for themselves, called for subscriptions, and among the subscribers were the following: Charles D. Ogden, \$1,000; John V. Farwell, \$1,000; Thomas B. Bryan, \$1,000; J. Y. Scammon, \$1,000; Doggett, Bassett & Hills, \$500; Brown Bros., \$500.

In October, 1862, Jastrebski, a celebrated Polish fresco painter, located in this city. A few of his earliest productions were spoken of in the highest terms by the newspapers of that date.

In November, 1862, Robert Kennicott, of Cook county, who had traveled and explored in British North America as far as the Polar Sea, lectured here before the Young Men's association on his experiences. While absent he had visited the Yukon river in Alaska. He was a member of the Chicago Audubon club and was traveling under the direction of Smithsonian Institution, Washington. D. C.

Late in 1862 the young sculptor, John Rogers, exhibited to the public a few specimens of his work, which received the highest praise of Chicago critics. He molded in plaster the following: "Watering the Horse," "The Picket Guard," "The Sharp Shooter," "Castles in the Air," etc. His works attracted the attention of artists throughout the country and in a short time he removed to New York.

Late in 1862 John Wilkes Booth again appeared here in "Othello," "Shylock," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Claude Melnotte," "Marble Heart," etc. His entertainments were largely attended and his efforts, while criticised, yet, as a whole, received the approval of critics and the public.

During the winter of 1862-3 skating was probably the most popular pastime of Chicagoans. Washington skating park consisted of five acres and was located on Randolph street a short distance east of Union park. Central skating park consisted of three acres at Twelfth street and Michigan avenue. Ogden skating park was located on the North Side at the foot of Superior street. Thousands of people enjoyed this sport.

In January, 1863, G. S. Calliso and H. Geyer sold an elegant gallery of landscape paintings at public auction. Generally they brought good prices. About this time Carlotta Patti appeared here in concerts. In January, 1863, the Chicago Musical Union gave another of their splendid renditions of Hayden's "Creation." Immense audiences listened to the performances. During the winter of 1862-3 Mr. Ford, a distinguished landscape painter who had spent four years abroad in study, opened a studio in the Volk and Antrobus art building.

In January, 1863, home talent gave a series of brilliant musical entertainments for the benefit of the Sanitary commission. Late in January, 1863, Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm lectured here on the subject of the "Indian Massacre in Minnesota." Her incisive method of discussion, her brilliant criticisms of political affairs and her intense literary style were greatly enjoyed by all who heard her. She was at this date editor of the St. Cloud (Minn.) *Democrat*.

Late in January, 1863, the Philharmonic society gave several well attended performances at Bryan hall. Hans Balatka was leader.

In January, 1863, the celebrated actor J. W. Florence appeared at McVicker's theater in several brilliant performances. About this time Ralph W. Emerson lectured before the Young Men's association on "Perpetual Forces."

In February, 1863, a new gallery of paintings was opened for exhibition at 107 Lake street. The gallery embraced selections from all modern schools. In February, 1863, Peter Cartwright lectured before the Young Men's association and about the same time the distinguished tragedian, James E. Murdock, presented several interesting entertainments.

In March, 1863, H. M. Higgins, music publisher, issued a patriotic glee book, written and composed by Chicagoans, which had a large sale throughout the country.

In April, 1863, John Antrobus, who had been in the South, exhibited here several exquisite landscapes which were purchased by the leading citizens. At this time, also Healy's landscapes were greatly admired. It was thought that his specialty was in the line of portrait painting, but he proved that in still life he could also produce excellent effect.

In April, 1863, the distinguished Irish orator, Mason Jones, lectured here on "Thomas Curran and the Wits of the Irish Bar."

In April, 1863, a match billiard game was played in this city. The prize was a \$500 billiard table, and the points played were 1,500. Among the contestants were W. Campbell, C. Coan, T. McCarty, and H. LeBrun. The match was the American four-ball carom game. Campbell was the winner of the contest.

In the summer of 1863 another splendid exhibition of the oil paintings owned in the city was given for the benefit of soldiers' families. The paintings of artists Healy, Ford, Antrobus and Reed were pronounced specially meritorious.

In May, 1863, Root's operetta was rendered here before a large audience in Bryan hall. It had been shown here before, but was always popular. It was presented wholly by home talent and was given the most beautiful setting ever witnessed in Chicago. The scenery, flowers, shrubs, beautiful girls, rich costumes and enchanting singing were fully appreciated by the immense audiences which attended.

In May, 1863, John Wilkes Booth again appeared here in tragedy. About this time Henry Clay Work's famous composition, "Song of a Thousand Years," became popular throughout the country. For weeks every one in Chicago sang the sweeping music.

In June, 1863, Italian opera was presented here. The attendance broke all records in this city. The first day's sale of seats amounted in round numbers to \$4,000. On the second day the sales slightly exceeded that amount.

In June, 1863, Volk completed busts of Dan Rice and Seth Catlin. About this date Antrobus finished a superior painting in oil of Judge Manierre for the Law Institute.

In July, 1863, Miss Hosmer appeared at McVicker's theater, and VanAmberg's menagerie exhibited in a tent on the South side.

In 1857 Mr. Frodsham, principal of the old Dusseldorf gallery of New York, brought to America a magnificent collection of European paintings known as the "French Exhibit." This collection contained many masterpieces and all possessed high merit. By 1863 many of this collection had found their way to the homes of Chicagoans. It was now proposed that a public exhibition of these and other works of art should be given for the benefit of soldiers' families. It was determined to exhibit them amid proper surroundings and to charge an admission fee.

In July, 1863, the officers of the Chicago Musical Union elected at the annual meeting were as follows: G. R. Chittenden, president; J. H. Bross, secretary; C. M. Cady, treasurer. In July, 1863, Healy completed a fine portrait of Governor Yates. At this date the famous songs "Daisy Dean," "Babylon is Fallen," and "Before the Battle, Mother," were popular here.

In August, 1863, the Chicago museum was opened in Kingsbury hall. At this time several interesting trotting races were held at the Chicago Driving park. The park consisted of sixty acres at Cottage Grove. The best time made was about 2:35. One thousand persons paid to witness the races. At that date no liquor was permitted to be sold on the grounds and the meeting was attended by the best people of the city.

In August, 1863, another billiard match for \$200 a side was played by Campbell, of Chicago, and Parker, of New York. The game was four-ball carom, 1,000 points. Mr. Parker won the first game and Mr. Campbell the second. An ordinance prohibited the contest and both the principals were arrested and fined.

In September, 1863, a match game of baseball was played between the Garden City and Osceola clubs, the score being 19 to 16 in favor of the latter. The game was played at the Prairie cricket grounds on the West side. G. Kinzie, of the Atlantic club, was umpire. Nearly 1,000 people attended this game.

In the fall of 1863 John Antrobus, the artist, painted a life-sized portrait of General Grant. This portrait is now owned in this city. In September, 1863, the trotting horse Black Diamond defeated the horse Cooley at the Chicago Driving park near Cottage Grove in three straight heats, the best time being 2:44½. The prize was \$500. At this time D. Thompson was president of the Driving Park association, and Charles D. Braggon, secretary. At the same meeting Jersey Boy defeated Plow Boy two best out of three, in a trotting match, the best time being 2:53.

In September, 1863, Mr. Hackett appeared at McVicker's theater in "Mazeppa," "Rip Van Winkle," etc.

The studio of Mr. Antrobus was on State street. In September, 1863, he showed portraits of Mrs. McVicker, Joseph Rutter, John V. Farwell, Russell Jones, Carrie Church and others.

Late in 1863 a new negro minstrel hall was built on Washington street between Dearborn and Clark. At the Northwestern Sanitary fair held here in 1863, Mr. Volk had charge of the art department.

Musical concerts by Mrs. Mozart and Mr. Thomas were enjoyed by the Chicago public in October. Late in 1863 Gilbert & Sampson opened an art exhibit at 48 Dearborn street. The most of their exhibit was offered for sale.

The first Chicagoan to become a prima donna was Miss Anna Frederica Magnussen, who made her debut in October, 1863. She had recently returned from Europe where she had pursued a course of musical instruction.

In November, 1863, A. E. Darling, a successful painter of landscapes, opened a studio at 161 Lake street.

In January, 1864, Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippincott) lectured here before the Young Men's association. About the same time Louis John Rudolph Agassiz lectured here on various subjects of natural history. During his lecture he made the statement that Col. J. W. Foster, of Chicago, was the first scientist to define Azoic rocks. He stated that in the course of a lecture delivered by Colonel Foster some time before at Cincinnati on the subject of "Primeval Continents of North America" he described the Azoic strata of rocks. This paper had been submitted to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This recognition of the service of Colonel Foster by so renowned a naturalist as Professor Agassiz was commented upon favorably by the newspapers of that date.

During the winter of 1863-4 Wood's museum exhibited several interesting features. A sea lion was shown in various tricks. Numerous freaks could be seen there. One called an "Invisible Lady" surprised the audiences. Gen. Tom Thumb appeared there several times during the winter. At that date the Chicago Academy of Music was well patronized, proving how deeply interested Chicago families were in musical culture.

Early in 1864 Anna Dickinson's powerful lectures on "The Hour" and other subjects surprised the intellectual celebrities of this city. She had previously been a poor working girl, but by sheer force of intellect and beauty and strength of oratory had become the most prominent and popular female lecturer before American people. Early in 1864 Maggie Mitchell appeared in repertoire at McVicker's theater. Adolph Bannack, the musician and teacher, located here about this date.

At the sale of paintings in March, 1864, made by Gilbert and Sullivan, one painting by Sontag brought \$600; another by a different painter, \$245; another, \$237, and one by Bierstadt, \$110. Many oil paintings of superior merit were sold from this gallery to Chicagoans.

In March, 1864, James Van Etta was president of the Chicago Driving Park association. At this date it was announced that the receipts of the association for 1863 were \$10,746 and the expenses \$10,885. It was further announced that other debts raised the total obligation to \$2,383.

In the spring of 1864 the pianos of W. W. Kimball were being sold here in considerable numbers. The house was then located at 142 Lake street. William McMaster's fine paintings, both figures and landscapes, were sold here in considerable numbers early in 1864.

In April, 1864, Mr. Volk finished his first clay model of the Douglas monument. It was greatly admired by lovers of sculptural art. About this time among the musical successes of George F. Root were the following: "Brother, Tell Us of the Battle," "Vacant Chair," "Just Before the Battle," "Just After the Battle," and "Battle Cry of Freedom."

In May, 1864, the State Street railway cars ran within two blocks of the Chicago Driving Park Association grounds. At this time an important trotting race occurred between the horses Black Diamond, General Grant and Boston. Black Diamond won the first, third and fourth heats and the match. The best time was made in the third heat in 2:39. In May, 1864, at Union park, the Chicago cricket club defeated the Canada cricket club.

In May, 1864, the artists of Chicago placed 200 of their best pictures in the "Art Emporium" of Jevne and Almini at 101 Washington street. They were placed there on exhibition and to be sold. Among the artists whose pictures were thus offered were the following: H. C. Ford, Mrs. S. H. St. John, J. Forbes, Paul Brown, J. R. Sloan, S. J. Woodman, H. N. Goger, Miss E. Mackway, T. E. Harrison, Mrs. Nichol森, J. H. Drury, P. F. Read, Jacob Cox, D. F. Bigelow, Alfred Sederberg, Kate E. Cameron, Mary E. Thomas, Wm. E. Voegtlin, Minard Lewis and Mrs. Hall.

In another race at the Driving park, the horse Tom Hyer defeated General Grant and Black Douglas three best out of five, the best time being 2:37½. The next day Black Diamond defeated John Paul and Brown Dick in three straight heats, the best time being 2:40¾. The following day Harry Clay defeated Quaker Boy and Princess in one of the best races that ever occurred in this city up to that date. The best time was 2:31¼.

In 1864 Mr. Darling, the artist, exhibited excellent oil portraits of Rev. Nathan Colver, of the Tabernacle Baptist church; General Ransom, Dr. I. B. Limb, Rev. James Dixon, and J. B. Bradwell. He also exhibited a large painting entitled "The Three Marys at the Tomb of the Redeemer." This was considered one of the greatest paintings ever exhibited here up to that date.

In July, 1864, G. F. Bailey's famous circus exhibited here in a tent. William Warren, of Boston, a distinguished actor, appeared

in repertoire at McVicker's theater in July. Mr. Highwood and Paul Brown were successful oil painters at this date. The former painted exquisite portraits.

In 1864 Robert Bonner, editor and proprietor of the New York *Ledger*, had become the owner of several of the fastest trotting horses in the United States. He had a gray mare that broke the record by trotting a mile to wagon in 2:23¼. A Chicagoan visited him and proposed selling to him "the best horse in the world." Mr. Bonner replied, "I don't want the best horse in the world unless he can beat my gray mare." The sale was not made.

At a running race held here in September at the Chicago Driving park, the horse Knight defeated the horses Endeavor, Blue Flag and H. W. Beecher, the time being 1:59½.

In 1864 the sculptor Mr. Volk distinguished himself by designing the superb ornamental work for the facade of Crosby's opera house. This was considered the finest architectural structure erected in Chicago up to that time.

It was noted in the fall of 1864 that nobody visited Chicago without seeing Colonel Wood's museum. It was considered the greatest attraction in the city for the common people.

In October, 1864, Lawrence Barrett made his appearance at McVicker's theater. He afterward became a great favorite with Chicago audiences. In October, 1864, C. M. Chadwick was the manager of a successful variety theater at 117 Clark street.

It was noted at the time of his death that Mr. Ahner was the first to introduce the orchestra in this city, and that he had died unrequited for the great service he had thus performed for musical Chicago. When he died he was neglected, poor and comparatively unnoticed. His effects were sold to pay his funeral expenses, but it was observed in after years that his efforts still lived. He was particularly remembered when Crosby's opera house was first opened to the public. The opera house itself, its origin and its future were considered the result of the efforts and trials of Mr. Ahner at a previous period.

Important art works completed in 1864, though perhaps begun before, were as follows: By Mr. Volk, "Minnehaha" and a statue for the firemen's monument. By Mr. Siebert, "Judith" at Clark and Oak streets. By Healy, the painter, General Ogelsby, Jonathan Burr, Rev. D. Woodbridge, Thomas Hoyne and General Hecker. By Mr. Haywood, the painter, Colonel Ducat, General Grierson. By Mr. Woodman, the painter, Colonel Osborne, Mr. Child and Atlantic ocean scenery. By Mr. Drury, the painter, "Atlantic Coast Views," "Rock Formations," "A Girl," etc. His representation of rock formations was spoken of in the highest terms. By Mr. Ford, the painter, "Pennsylvania Mountain Scenery," etc. The office of Mr. Ford was in the old studio of Antrobus.

In December, 1864, Mr. Honigman conducted an oil portrait

studio at 114 Randolph street. He had recently painted portraits in oil of H. J. Miller and Hans Balatka. He also exhibited a beautiful fruit scene and a country landscape. About this time Henry Clay Works' famous songs, "Wake, Nicodemus," "Kingdom Coming," and "Song of a Thousand Years," were very popular in this community.

During the winter of 1864-5 the Young Men's association had the most successful season it had ever enjoyed up to that date. The largest assemblage during the winter heard Bayard Taylor lecture; 1,600 persons were present. The smallest assemblage during the winter numbered 400. The total receipts from all the lecturers aggregated \$2,216, and the expenses were \$1,476. After the season had closed two additional lectures by S. S. Cox and Bayard Taylor raised the total receipts to \$3,308, and the expenses to \$2,386, leaving a surplus of over \$900 for the season. Among the lecturers and the subjects were the following: E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New York, "Modern Chivalry"; Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, "The Mormons and Joseph Smith, their Prophet"; George William Curtis, of New York, on "Success"; Parke Goodwin, of New York, or "Our Future Republic"; Clark Hopkins, D. D., Professor of Williams College, "Nature a Language and Knowledge a Power"; Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, of New Haven, "Our Characteristic Wants"; Rev. T. Starr King, of Boston, "Substance and Show"; and William Stark of Nashua, N. H., "The Miracles of Time."

In December, 1864, citizens of this city determined to form an organization for the purpose of retaining here the celebrated Healy Art Gallery of paintings. An organization was effected called the "Art Gallery of Chicago" and the paintings were duly secured. Among the subscribers to this movement were the following: H. W. B. Ogden, U. S. Crosby, George P. A. Healy, N. K. Fairbanks, George F. Rumsey, D. J. Ely, E. H. Sheldon, J. Y. Scammon, C. T. Scammon, John T. Stafford, H. N. Thompson, John B. Turner, Bishop Duggan and William Bross.

In January, 1865, Ralph W. Emerson and John B. Gough lectured here before the Young Men's association.

Early in 1865 spirit manifestations attracted the attention of many citizens. Public exhibitions were held, judges from the audience were appointed, and long descriptions of the tests given appeared in the newspapers.

In February, 1865, the Mendelssohn Musical society under the leadership of Mr. Doolin gave a series of enjoyable entertainments at Dearborn Seminary.

In June, 1865, a collection of choice oil paintings known as "Ruggles' Gems" were sold here at public auction. The *Tribune* said, "They possess rare and peculiar excellence. For the splendor of their tints and excellency of pictorial effects they are unsurpassed."

In July, 1865, a foot race for \$1,000 a side occurred at Chicago

Driving park. The race was for five continuous miles and was run by three Indians named Deerfoot, Smith and Stevens. Smith quit at the end of the third mile and Deerfoot and Stevens ran a dead heat in 27 minutes 49 seconds. The first mile was made in 5:16½, the second in 5:24½, the third in 6:51, the fourth in 5:33 and the fifth in 5:25. Later Deerfoot and Stevens ran against two trotting horses. The Indians were scheduled to run two miles and twenty rods while the horses trotted four miles. The horses selected were Princess and Cooley. The Indians covered the distance in 10 minutes 17 seconds and the horses in 10 minutes 53 seconds.

In August, 1865, the Excelsior first and second nines played a match game of baseball on the West side. The first nine won by a score of 68 to 30.

In September, 1865, W. H. Beatty, artist, exhibited a gallery of fine paintings at 210 South Clark street. At this date, also, Giles Brothers opened an art gallery on Clark street.

In September, 1865, Thomas Foley and John W. Coons played a match game of billiards—1,500 points, four-ball carom game. One thousand persons witnessed this interesting performance. Mr. Coons gave Mr. Foley 400 points, but the latter won by 37 points. Mr. Coons' highest run was 143 and Mr. Foley's 93. Another game was played by Charles Frink, of Chicago, and Joseph Ver Mullen, of Detroit. This game was also for 1,500 points, four-ball carom, for \$250 a side. Ver Mullen gave Frink 400 points and won by 117. The winner's average was 14½ points. Ver Mullen's highest runs were 136, 110 and 104. Frink's highest runs were 55, 53 and 52.

THE INFIRMARY — THE WORLD'S FAIR — SPANISH-
AMERICAN WAR — LATE BANKING — MARQUETTE
CLUB — SEAL OF CHICAGO — HAMILTON CLUB

WHEN the Legislature of Illinois in 1907 enacted a law authorizing the State Board of Charities to take charge of and care for all insane persons confined in county institutions, it became necessary for Cook county to build a new infirmary. Before the insane asylum at Dunning could be turned over to the State the inmates of the old infirmary and consumptive hospital had to be removed from the county farm, on which the asylum was located.

Upon the passage of the law the County Board set about seeking a new site for the poorhouse. One was found at Oak Forest, three miles southwest of Blue Island and nineteen miles from the center of the business district of Chicago, and its purchase was effected in December, 1907, at a cost of \$33,624. It consists of 255 acres of high, rolling land, one-third of which is covered with medium growth black and white oaks.

Architects Holabird & Roche were engaged to prepare plans for the grounds and buildings and also for a new consumptive hospital. It was estimated that these improvements would cost \$2,000,000. On April 7, 1908, a proposition to issue bonds to this amount was approved by the people of Cook county by a vote of three to one.

After they had prepared their original plans the architects visited the Eastern states for the purpose of conferring with the managing officials of almshouses and other charitable institutions and asking for their criticisms and suggestions. The plans were exhibited at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections held in Richmond, Va., in May, 1908, where they were submitted to and scrutinized by the leading charity workers of the country. In October the plans were laid before the Illinois State Conference of Charities at Rock Island, Ill. Local experts in charity work were also asked to examine and criticize the plans. As the result of the various criticisms and suggestions some important changes were made for improving the plans and broadening the scope of the work of the institution.

The main group of buildings is located in the wooded portion of the farm, which is twenty to thirty feet higher than the east two-thirds of the tract of land purchased. The eastern portion of the farm is open prairie land under cultivation, except a strip of low ground running through it. In the lowest depression an artificial lake will be made by shallow excavations and the other low ground will be drained into it.

In the general scheme the buildings are arranged on the block plan, consisting of small structures located apart from each other but connected by covered arcades. The inmates of the institution will be housed in separate structures or ward units with a capacity for 160 persons. Each ward unit consists of two buildings connected in front with an open porch and an enclosed corridor. Each building is two stories in height and each story contains a ward consisting of a dormitory with forty beds and a day room. The ward units are arranged in two rows 150 feet apart, on an axis running nearly north and south.

Intersecting this main axis near the center and crossing it at right angles is the axis on which are located the service and administration buildings, the general hospital, homes for superintendents and nurses and the wards for irresponsibles.

At the intersection of the two axes is located the chapel, surrounded by an ornamental garden, which in turn is enclosed by cloisterlike communicating corridors, forming the ornamental center of the scheme. The chapel is well placed, both from a practical and sentimental point of view.

West of the chapel is the receiving and administration buildings, the homes for superintendents and nurses and general hospital. East of the chapel are the dining room, kitchen, bakery and daily supply refrigerators, and immediately behind these are the laundry, men's baths, workshops and the wards for irresponsibles, while at the east end of the east and west axis are the water and power plants. These buildings are grouped around a common service ward and so arranged as to permit of economical means of conveying light, heat and water to the numerous buildings and to insure a thoroughly convenient means of food distribution aside from the dining room service. Except the irresponsibles and inmates of the general hospital all the inmates will be fed at the central dining room, which will seat 660 persons. The inmates of the irresponsible wards and the general hospital will be supplied with food through underground tunnels.

The east and west axis forms a dividing line which separates inmates according to sex, the males being cared for on the north and the females on the south. The hospital building, for practical reasons of administration, is located near the center of the scheme, as near to the administration building and service buildings as the proper consideration of exposure will permit. The hospital wards lie north and south, are exposed on the east, south and west sides, and receive the maximum amount of sunlight and air.

The nurses' home and the residences for the superintendent and medical officer are located in front of the administration building and hospital. The buildings for housing consumptives are located at some distance from the general group of buildings in the southwest corner of the farm and on the highest ground in it. The

morgue building and isolation ward are also placed away from the general scheme, near the driveway leading to the farm buildings.

For the convenient working of the administration, all communicating corridors have been arranged to run in uninterrupted straight lines as far as possible, and in view of the large proportion of inclement weather, access under cover to all buildings on the grounds, with one or two exceptions, has been made possible.

The scheme embraces the following separate buildings: Administration building, receiving building, service building, eight ward buildings, old couples' home, general hospital, buildings for consumptives, power plant, water supply, electric, sewerage, telephone, fire alarm and heating systems, bathhouse, workshops and men's club, laundry and sewing room, morgue, autopsy and mortuary chapel, nurses' home and farm buildings.

All buildings are two stories in height except the administration building, which is three stories, and some of the service buildings, which are single storied. All permanent buildings are of fireproof construction and of sanitary and durable materials.

The primary aim of the World's Fair movement in Chicago was educational. Nearly 30,000 persons contributed \$1 to \$100,000 to the glory and improvement of Chicago's tributary territory, and 750,000 Western people came to the exposition on Chicago day. Work to secure the site for Chicago was begun in 1889. Chicago's rivals were New York, St. Louis and Washington, D. C. St. Louis and Washington were smiling in their defeat; New York sulked. An Illinois company was incorporated with forty-five directors, officered thus: Lyman J. Gage, president; Thomas B. Bryan, first vice-president; Potter Palmer, second vice-president; Benjamin Butterworth, secretary; A. F. Seeberger, treasurer; W. K. Ackerman, auditor. Congress had advanced the opening of the exposition from 1892 to 1893, and there were three years in which to get ready. Paris had had six. The site was located at Jackson Park. Root, who planned the White City, did not live to see it, but others took up the work that he laid down. At an extra session, in the summer of 1890, the General Assembly of Illinois authorized Chicago to pledge \$5,000,000. Meanwhile commissioners were in England and on the continent, doing missionary work for the fair. Everywhere they were royally received. In the winter of 1890-91, while work was being pushed at Jackson Park, a party of United States naval officers sought exhibitors in Central and South America. In the winter of 1891-92 another commission visited Rome, and Pope Leo XIII., hearing for the first time of the Chicago World's Fair, expressed a lively interest in America, and generous contributions were made by the Vatican. Everywhere the Chicago

Columbian Exposition missionaries were successful. The season of preparation passed quickly. In deference to New York's wish to celebrate the 12th of October, the dedication of the World's Fair buildings was postponed till October 22. There was a great inaugural ball and next day a great civic parade. Red and yellow, the Columbus colors, were to be seen everywhere in Chicago. The consummation of this celebration was the dedication itself. So large was the attendance that 15,000 troops, including artillery and cavalry, were scarcely noticed in the vast assemblage in the Manufactures building. The spring months of 1893 were cold and stormy, but by May 1 the exposition was nearly complete. On that date the fair was formally opened. The Palace of Mechanic Arts, though devoted to ponderous and unornamental exhibits, was indeed a palace in its exterior appearance. Inside, old Spain, young America, France, Germany, England—the whole civilized world—was represented in wonderful mechanical creations. The Machinery building and the Electrical building, isolated though they seemed, were vitally bound together by two avenues, one surface, the other subterranean. In the latter, historic exhibits marked all important advances in electrical science. The Transportation building was one of the "show" structures of the exposition. The range of the exhibits within it was so wide as to be wellnigh all-inclusive. The Fisheries building was as unique architecturally as the exhibit was subjectively. No building was more popular with visitors of all classes during the fair. The department of mining further evidenced the progress of America. Its exhibit was at once a delight and a surprise. As they were most attractive in extreme purity of architecture, so in their contents the Art and Agriculture buildings vied with each other in beauty. The shoe and leather exhibits, the forestry exhibit, and the exhibit of dairy products and methods together would have constituted by themselves a fair that should have drawn hundreds of thousands of visitors from all parts of the country. Krupp's stupendous ordnance creations, the Rabida, with its priceless collections from the Vatican and from Spanish treasures of history, the caravels of Columbus fitly anchored in sight of the ancient convent, the White Horse inn, the Cliff-Dwellers' rocks, the elevated Intramural railway, the club houses of various States and governments, were all objects of great and never-failing interest. Not since the Tower of Babel fell, through the wrath of the Almighty, had such a confusion of tongues been heard as chattered by day and by night round the Ferris wheel. It would be as vain to do justice to a tour of the world in a few paragraphs as to attempt any brief description of the life, habitations, costumes and customs of the heterogeneous population of the Midway Plaisance. Between the Esquimaux village and Old Vienna, and between quiet existence in the bamboo-housed settlement of the Javanese to the hurly-burly of the Wild East and Wild

West shows, were such contracts as only volumes would suffice to properly present. One night Remenyi went into the Javanese theater. The manager kept the orchestra after the performance, and as they played their weird, quaint melodies the great Hungarian violinist interpreted them in music intelligible to occidentals. The Hollanders present wept. They were moved by this presentation of the difference between the music of their native land and their adopted land. One great lesson of the Columbian Exposition—there were very many—was the lesson that men, regardless of color, of nativity or of language, think pretty much alike and act pretty much alike under given circumstances. It was a liberal education in its proof that “a mon’s a mon for a’ that”—in its inculcation of the scriptural teaching that all men are brothers.

The causes which led to the Spanish-American war of 1898 need not be here discussed at length. Besides, to recapitulate those causes here would be to retell a story of tyranny, oppression and revolting cruelty that all who read this know full well and would be glad to forget. After all, this is a record of Cook county, not one of Spain or of Cuba, except so far as men of Cook county may have had to do with them. All those baleful influences which brought on that brief but decisive international conflict had wrought their inevitable work of humiliation, of wrong and of destruction upon a loyal and long-suffering people before there was any occasion for armed men from Cook county to take any part in Spanish-Cuban affairs.

April 25, 1898, President McKinley sent a message to Congress recommending a declaration of war. That same day Congress passed a formal declaration of war, the Queen Regent of Spain made a protest to all the European powers against the action of the United States and President McKinley called for 125,000 volunteers. The last of the vessels of the Asiatic squadron left Hong Kong that day for the Philippine Islands, where a battle was expected, orders were issued declaring the harbor of New York closed to all vessels between sunset and sunrise, and Governor Tanner issued a mobilization order on the seven infantry regiments, Illinois national guard, and on Colonel E. C. Young’s cavalry troops to gather at Springfield by noon on the following day. Before that eventful and prophetic day was over the First, Second and Seventh regiments of infantry and the First regiment of cavalry, Illinois national guard, left Chicago for the mobilization camp at Springfield—in all, 4,633 men. On the 28th orders were issued by the War Department calling for the concentration of about 10,000 troops at Tampa, Fla. From there the force that was to invade Cuba would be taken. May 1st Commodore Dewey,

in command of the Asiatic squadron, almost totally destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay. War was in progress. So far it had been the bloodiest war in all history, but it had not drawn much American blood. May 2, 60,000 Illinois people visited Camp Tanner at Springfield to see the militia in bivouac. On the 9th Secretary of War Alger ordered Governor Tanner to prepare two regiments of Illinois volunteers to be moved as early as possible to Chickamauga National park and announced that the artillery and cavalry of the State would soon be called to follow. On the 10th all the regular troops at Chickamauga were ordered to move south, there to be coalesced with the volunteer forces preparatory to the occupation of Cuba. The next day General Miles decided to take command at Tampa, preparatory to an invasion. The first fight between United States and Spanish soldiers took place on the 12th on Cuban soil. The First and Sixth regiments of Illinois volunteers left Camp Tanner for Chickamauga and Washington on the 17th. The Second was ordered to start at once for Tampa. The Fourth and Seventh were ordered to move south immediately.

The First regiment, Illinois volunteers, originally of the Illinois National guard, organized in Chicago, was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Tanner, Springfield, May 13, 1898, with Col. Henry L. Turner in command. Four days later it started for Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga, where it was included in the First brigade, Third division, First army corps. There it remained till June 2, when it left for Tampa, Fla., where it did provost duty till June 30. On that day most of the regiment, which now was strengthened by many recruits, started for Cuba, but the steamer on which it sailed was detained in Key West harbor till July 5 and did not enter Guantanamo bay till after nightfall on the 8th. The regiment landed on the 10th and reached the scene of hostilities next day. Two of its companies were detached for service in nursing wounded men and fever patients in hospitals, and on the 12th about eighty men from the First were sent with Miles's command to Porto Rico, where they were assigned to engineering work. But most of Colonel Turner's men were in the trenches before Santiago and on the 17th were of the troops to whom that city was surrendered. Meanwhile, so many of the men of the First had succumbed to fever or were in its grip that the bulk of it was sent on board hospital boats to Montauk Point, Long Island, to be cared for at Camp Wikoff. Thence, as many of its members as were fit for the hardships of the journey started September 8 for Chicago, where they were received with many honors and where the regiment, now numbering 1,235, rank and file, was mustered out of the service November 17. The First is entitled to historic distinction for more reasons than one. Though greatly weakened by yellow fever, it made a brilliant record and was warmly praised

in official reports. It was the only regiment from Illinois that saw active service in hostilities in Cuba. Officers as shown by muster-out rolls: Henry L. Turner, colonel; George V. Lauman, lieutenant-colonel; Joseph B. Sanborn, major; Edgar B. Tallman, major; James M. Eddy, Jr., major; Frederick A. Brookes, first lieutenant and adjutant; Oliver A. Olson, first lieutenant and quartermaster; Hedley A. Hall, chaplain; William J. Sanderson, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant; Benjamin F. Patrick, Jr., first lieutenant and battalion adjutant; Willis J. Wells, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant; Philip A. Burkhardt, sergeant major; Marshall Brewster, quartermaster-sergeant; Edward L. Prescott, principal musician; William D. Codman, principal musician; Edwin J. Wight, first lieutenant and adjutant; Frederick C. Patten, chief musician. Hospital corps: William G. Willard, major and surgeon; Thomas E. Roberts, captain and assistant surgeon; Charles B. Walls, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; George W. Sager, Lewis S. Ramsdell, Wilber F. Curtis, hospital stewards. Company officers: A—James Miles, first lieutenant (commanded company); Edward Davis, second lieutenant. B—Walter H. McComb, captain; Charles H. Errington, first lieutenant; Frederick B. Hart, second lieutenant. C—Anson L. Bolte, captain; Everett W. Peckham, first lieutenant; Robert M. Ritchie, second lieutenant. D—Edwin J. Dimmick, captain; William J. Birge, first lieutenant; Joseph C. Pollock, second lieutenant. E—Edgar C. Sturges, captain; Frank L. Cheney, first lieutenant; Fred O. Moody, second lieutenant. F—Oliver D. Steele, captain; George L. Horton, first lieutenant; Charles A. Towne, second lieutenant. G—Charles T. Wilt, Jr., captain; Adolph J. Rosenthal, first lieutenant; Harry N. Culver, second lieutenant. H—W. H. Whigham, captain; Charles H. Warren, Jr., first lieutenant; John Curran, second lieutenant. I—William H. Chenoweth, captain; David P. Barrett, first lieutenant; Charles W. Wilkinson, second lieutenant. K—M. L. C. Funkhouser, captain; Barnard J. Baumer, first lieutenant; Benjamin J. Moore, second lieutenant. L—Alexander M. Daniel, captain; William C. Gibhart, first lieutenant; Archibald Cook, second lieutenant. M—Edward B. Switzer, captain; Francis B. Laramie, first lieutenant; Percy C. World, second lieutenant.

The Second regiment Illinois volunteer infantry, originally of the Illinois national guard, was organized at Chicago with 1,249 men, rank and file, in command of Col. George M. Moulton, and was mustered into the United States service at Springfield May 4-15, 1898, and left for Tampa, Fla., May 17. Its destination was changed to Jacksonville, however, and it was assigned to the Seventh army corps, commanded by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, with which it participated in the dedication of Camp Cuba Libre. It was transferred, October 25, to Savannah, Ga., where it was quartered at Camp Lee till December 8. Then the First and Second battalions

sailed for Havana. They disembarked there December 15 and were soon joined by the Third battalion and went into quarters at Camp Columbia. Colonel Moulton was chief of police for Havana December 17, 1898, to January 11, 1899. The regiment remained at Camp Columbia till March 28. On that and the two succeeding days it left in detachments for Augusta, Ga., where (numbering 1,051 officers and men) it was mustered out of the service April 26. There were no fatalities in this organization while it was in Cuba. Officers as shown by muster-out rolls: George M. Moulton, colonel; William D. Hotchkiss, lieutenant-colonel; James E. Stuart, major; William P. Dusenberry, major; Holman G. Purinton, major; Frank W. Mechener, captain and adjutant; Frederick W. Sass, captain and quartermaster; Horace W. Bolton, chaplain; George P. Marquis, major and surgeon; Ralph S. Porter, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; Thomas W. Bath, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; John P. Scheying, first sergeant and battalion adjutant; Stephen B. Thompson, first sergeant and battalion adjutant; Joseph R. Kreuser, sergeant-major; William A. Saunders, quartermaster-sergeant; Edward T. Smith, chief musician; George D. Ihling, principal musician; Charles Fuller, principal musician; Edward J. Barcal, hospital steward; William J. Adams, hospital steward; Charles E. Daniels, hospital steward; Frank D. Talmage, chaplain; G. Frank Lydston, major and surgeon; John G. Byrne, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; Charles P. Wright, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant; James P. Sherwin, adjutant; Peter Osmar, major sergeant; John W. McFarland, quartermaster-sergeant. Company officers: A—Paul B. Lino, captain; Chesley R. Perry, first lieutenant; Leon K. Magrath, second lieutenant. B—Charles P. Wright, captain; Thomas J. McConlogue, first lieutenant; John D. Buess, second lieutenant. C—Thomas L. Mair, captain; Edward J. Sharp, first lieutenant; George W. Bristol, second lieutenant. D—Robert E. Brooks, captain; Edward F. Holden, first lieutenant; Harrison S. Kerrick, second lieutenant. E—Henry Nussbaumer, captain; John E. Van Natta, first lieutenant; Edward H. Titus, second lieutenant. F—James H. Stanfield, captain; Bernard J. Burnes, first lieutenant; Arthur D. Rehm, second lieutenant. G—Willis McFeely, captain; John R. Mayeskie, first lieutenant; Jesse S. Garwood, second lieutenant. H—John J. Garrity, captain; Walter J. Durand, first lieutenant; Fred V. S. Chamberlain, second lieutenant. I—Frederick E. Koehler, captain; Willis C. Metcalf, first lieutenant; Bertram S. Purinton, second lieutenant. K—Albin A. Benning, captain; Henry J. Freeman, first lieutenant; Frank T. Caspers, second lieutenant. L—John W. Swatek, captain; William J. Unfried, first lieutenant; Adolph Baade, second lieutenant. M—John McFadden, captain; Andrew C. Erickson, first lieutenant; Arthur A. Haussner, second lieutenant.

The Seventh Illinois volunteer infantry, the Hibernian Rifles,

companies A, B, C, D, E and F of which were recruited in Cook county, was mustered into the United States service at Springfield, May 18, 1898, with Col. Marcus Kavanagh in command. It departed, May 28, for Camp Alger, Va., and was in camp later at Thoroughfare Gap and Camp Meade until September 9, when it returned, 1,309 strong, rank and file, to Springfield. It was allowed a thirty-day furlough previous to its muster out, which was effected October 20. There was good fighting material in this organization, but it was not called into active hostilities. Officers as shown by muster-out rolls: Marcus Kavanagh, colonel; Daniel Moriarty, lieutenant-colonel; Garrett J. Carriell, major; Lawrence M. Ennis, major; Charles Ballou, major; Michael E. Cassidy, captain and regimental adjutant; William W. Harless, captain and regimental quartermaster; Thomas J. Sullivan, major and surgeon; George W. Mahoney, chaplain and assistant surgeon; Frank P. St. Clair, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; Edward A. Kelley, chaplain; Thomas W. P. Kavanagh, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant; Thomas R. Quinlan, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant; John J. Gillen, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant; Shirley M. Philpott, sergeant-major; John J. W. Riordan, quartermaster-sergeant; Charles A. Miller, chief musician; Joseph R. Begg, principal musician; Octave E. Berteloot, principal musician; Charles T. Herr, Herbert E. Stevenson, Frank J. Wahl, hospital stewards; Eben Swift, major. Company officers: A—William E. Hoinville, captain; Joseph Moore, first lieutenant; Patrick J. Ratican, second lieutenant. B—Patrick O'Connor, captain; Joseph G. Kirwan, first lieutenant; James J. Trout, second lieutenant. C—Timothy M. Kennedy, captain; Edward J. Healy, first lieutenant; John J. Nolan, second lieutenant. D—Martin Duhig, captain; Edward H. White, first lieutenant; Frank J. McGuigan, second lieutenant. E—James Kelly, captain. F—Jeremiah J. Sisk, captain; Daniel J. Crowley, first lieutenant; John R. Cooke, second lieutenant. G—James L. Malley, corporal (in command); Cornelius Falkner, first lieutenant; Earl H. Plummer, second lieutenant. H—William J. Carroll, captain; Stephen D. Kelley, first lieutenant; Thomas G. Agnew, second lieutenant. I—John F. Ryan, captain; James V. O'Donnell, first lieutenant; Richard B. Kavanagh, second lieutenant. K—John T. McCormick, captain; George F. Connolly, first lieutenant; Cornelius S. Kelly, second lieutenant. L—John M. Clasby, captain; Maurice J. Holloway, first lieutenant; Eben Swift, Jr., second lieutenant. M—James Clark, captain; James Connolly, first lieutenant; John J. Doyle, second lieutenant.

The Eighth Illinois volunteer infantry (colored) contained six companies (A to F inclusive) from Cook county. It was mustered in at Springfield July 23, 1898, numbering 1,217 men and officers, under command of Col. John R. Marshall. Having offered

to relieve the First Illinois at Santiago, Cuba, it left for there August 8, going via New York, and was a week in making the trip. It was at once assigned to duty at Santiago, but later was transferred to San Luis, where Colonel Marshall was appointed military governor. There the bulk of the regiment was stationed till early in March, 1899, when it was ordered to Illinois. It reached Chicago March 15. When mustered out of the service April 29 it numbered, officers and men, 1,226.

The First Illinois cavalry, organized in Chicago upon the first call of President McKinley for troops, embraced seven companies of Cook county men. It was mustered into the service at Springfield, May 21, 1898, with Col. Edward C. Young in command; started for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 30, was encamped there till October 11, then was mustered out, numbering, rank and file, 1,208. It participated in no engagements, but in drill and discipline was brought to high efficiency. Officers as shown by muster-out rolls: Edward C. Young, colonel; Roy B. Harper, lieutenant-colonel; William P. Butler, Frank B. Alsip, John S. Hart, majors; Alvar L. Bournique, regimental adjutant; Milton J. Foreman, quartermaster; Louis M. Reeves, first lieutenant and adjutant, first squadron; George R. Linn, first lieutenant and adjutant, second squadron; Orville W. McMichael, first lieutenant and adjutant, third squadron; T. J. Robeson, major surgeon; Jesse Rowe, captain and assistant surgeon; Albert E. Mowery, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; Charles L. Bullock, captain and chaplain; Rufus Tulford, sergeant-major; George R. Holden, quartermaster-sergeant; Clarence H. Thompson, chief trumpeter; Thomas H. Gravestock, sergeant and regimental saddler; Harry Hagey, Oliver J. Flint, George S. Parke, hospital stewards; William Cuthbertson, surgeon; George J. Sperry, sergeant-major; John J. King, sergeant-major. Troop officers: A—Paul B. Line, captain; H. Dorsey Patton, first lieutenant; Joseph E. Wilson, second lieutenant. B—Cleon L. Hills, captain; Edward E. Pearson, first lieutenant; Frederick J. Knorr, second lieutenant. C—Thomas E. Young, captain; Emil A. Hoepfner, first lieutenant; Charles H. Alsip, second lieutenant. D—William H. Roberts, captain; Henry Bunn, first lieutenant; John E. Dalby, second lieutenant. E—Frederick L. Pray, captain; Archibald Watt, first lieutenant; Charles E. Eager, second lieutenant. F—George P. Tyner, captain; Arthur M. Chamberlain, first lieutenant; Benjamin F. Chase, Jr., second lieutenant. G—Edward C. Butler, captain; Charles M. Ream, first lieutenant; Chris. C. Taylor, second lieutenant. H—John J. McDonell, captain; Charles U. Bear, first lieutenant; Paul W. Linebarger, second lieutenant. I—Thomas S. Quincy, captain; Wright A. Patterson, first lieutenant; George J. Sperry, second lieutenant; James E. Rend, second lieutenant. K—John D. C. Oglesby, captain; Walter J. Chapman, first lieutenant; Fred Boyer, second lieu-

tenant. L—Herbert B. Fort, captain; Bayard W. Wright, first lieutenant; Charles E. McCullough, second lieutenant. M—James H. Conlin, captain; Edmond McMahon, first lieutenant; Rudolph C. Seibrich, second lieutenant.

It is probable that, in proportion to the number of men involved, Cook county's representatives in the United States navy during the Spanish-American war saw more active service than its representatives in the army. In considering this fact it should not be forgotten that it was distinctively a naval war. As members of the Naval Reserves they nobly did their duty in every station and in every emergency. They were assigned as follows to various battleships, and in smaller numbers to other vessels in active service: To the Oregon, 60; to the Yale, 47; to the Harvard, 35; to the Cincinnati, 27; to the Yankton, 19; to the Franklin, 18; to the Montgomery, 17; to the Indiana, 17; to the Hector, 14; to the Marietta, 11; to the Wilmington, 10; to the Lancaster, 10. Illinois Naval Reserves were in service on board nearly sixty vessels, notably on board most of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron. They took part in the historic engagement off Santiago, in which Cervera's fleet was destroyed and in about every other maritime event of the war that took place in the West Indies. Exposed to peril in many forms, not a man of them was lost. The reserves from Illinois were mustered into the United States navy, while the naval militia of other States retained their State organizations. When it became certain that war was inevitable, the government set about strengthening the navy. The Naval Militia, originally organized about five years earlier, made it possible for this State to promptly offer for the service men of high efficiency. This fact was promptly and forcibly brought to the knowledge of the Navy department by General McNulta, head of the local committee, and the Naval Militia was enlisted almost in a body. Only eighty-eight of its men failed to meet physical requirements, and they were immediately replaced by recruits. A detachment of more than 200, commanded by Col. John M. Hawley, left Chicago May 2, 1898, the day following that of Dewey's destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, and was soon joined by the rest of the First battalion. The number of men from Cook county was 400. The Second battalion, 267 strong, was made up of men from other parts of Illinois. The Reserves were mustered out at the close of hostilities in different fields as they could be spared from the service, some of them serving out their full term of twelve months. The Reserves from Chicago and vicinity are organized under the style of Naval Reserve veterans.

Mention has been made of eighty men who were detached from the First Illinois volunteer infantry at Tampa, Fla., for engineering service at Porto Rico. They went with General Miles's expedition, July 12, 1898, and being pioneers in such service in that field, became known as the First Engineering Corps. They were chiefly

employed in bridge building, in furtherance of operations preparatory to an intended movement across the island, till September 8, when they sailed for the United States. They arrived in Chicago September 17. November 20 they were mustered out of the service.

There came down to the new Chicago from the old Chicago several stanch national banks which have been referred to at more or less length and quite a number of strong private banks whose history antedates the Great Fire of 1871. The latter were the institutions of Greenebaum Brothers, bankers, established about 1854; Adolph Loeb & Bro., bankers, about 1856; Foreman Brothers, bankers, 1860; Meadowcroft Brothers, bankers, 1860; the Hibernian Banking association, 1867; E. S. Dreyer and Co., before 1870; the Union Trust company, 1870. Among private banks established soon after the fire were the Corn Exchange bank, 1872; and the bank of Peterson & Bay, 1873. There were nineteen national banks and eight savings banks in operation in Chicago January 10, 1872, in which were deposited \$41,742,922, against \$26,077,921 on deposit October 2, 1871, six days before the fire. Not only had the city revived financially, but it was in a more healthy condition than ever before.

The stringency that followed the panic of 1873 caused the suspension of several national banks without serious injury to the financial system of the city. But later the failure of the State Savings Institution, Chicago's leading savings bank, and of some lesser banks, was far-reaching in its effects. Public confidence in savings banks was destroyed, and it was some years before it was revived with the encouragement of a policy of State supervision of all banks doing business under State charters.

The First National bank came out of the panic of 1873 with renewed and strengthened public confidence in its stability and in the wisdom and resourcefulness of its management. It has often been remarked that Mr. Gage not only averted a calamity for his own bank but stimulated the nerve of other bankers and inspired a public belief that most Chicago banks could meet all obligations if they were not harassed or hampered.

Peterson & Bay, bankers, began business in 1873; Schaffner & Co., bankers, in 1878.

In the State Savings Institution, organized in 1863, D. D. Spencer became a stockholder in 1872, a director in January, 1873, president in June, 1873, owner of more than four-fifths of the capital stock February 5, 1874. From then on he was its borrower-in-chief. Insolvency, with all the attendant horrors of a failure, involving hundreds, if not thousands of hard-working, frugal men and women was inevitable. The following is a copy of a promissory note found by the assignee among the bank's assets:

“\$479,177.40.

Chicago, December 31, 1875.

“One year after date, I promise to pay to the State Savings Institution, in the City of Chicago, four hundred and seventy-nine thousand, one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty cents, for value received, with interest at eight per cent per annum, for money borrowed.
D. D. SPENCER.”

Hardly had the closing doors of the bank clanged their alarm to a too-trusting public when it was known that Spencer had disappeared from Chicago. He lived long afterward at Stuttgart, Germany, but it is not of record that he ever made good his defalcations. The Cook County National bank, which he had organized, had failed badly in 1873. The receiver of the assets of the Illinois State Savings Institution paid the last of 50 per cent to depositors in 1884. Soon after the collapse of the State Savings Institution came the failure of the “Fidelity,” a savings bank which eventually paid about 70 per cent of an indebtedness of a million and a half. The greed of profit at the expense of security brought on the “savings bank crash” of 1877.

In 1880 the deposits in Chicago banks were \$64,764, increase over about \$47,000,000 in 1879. The clearing house returns for those years showed an increase of nearly half a million. In 1881 there was a further increase of more than a quarter of a million. Chicago had gained second place in amount of deposits among great American financial centers. Prosperity was growing. In all quarters public confidence was fully restored. In 1883 a Chicago bank took fourth place among the banks of the entire United States. That year witnessed a steadily prosperous business. In 1880 the Chicago Clearing House association, established as a private institution in 1870 and not incorporated till 1882, included in its membership twelve national, two State, three savings and two branch banks.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency of October 1, 1883, mentioned the following active national banks: The Chicago National bank, the Continental National bank, the First National bank, the Hide and Leather National bank, the Home National bank, the Merchants National bank, the Metropolitan National bank, the National Bank of America, the National Bank of Illinois, the Northwestern National bank, the Union National bank, the Union Stock Yards National bank. Increase in twelve months: Loans—\$6,143,189; cash and exchange—\$6,943,509; deposits—\$2,999,928; capital and surplus—\$871,600.

The charter of the old First National bank expired in 1882. It paid each of its stockholders \$294 for every \$100 received, in addition to an average of 10 per cent per annum in dividends on capital which had been paid from time to time. The new First National

bank was organized and succeeded to the business of the original bank.

The National Safe Deposit company was organized in 1880, the National Bank of America was organized January 1, 1883; the Continental National bank March 5, 1883; the Drovers' National bank, 1883; the Metropolitan National bank, 1884; the Western Investment bank, 1884; the Chicago Trust and Savings bank, May, 1885; the Atlas National bank, May 17, 1886; the American Exchange National bank, in May, 1886; the Lincoln National bank, March, 1887; the Fort Dearborn National bank, May 1, 1887; the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, August, 1887; the Union Stock Yards bank, established in 1867, its charter expiring in 1887, became the National Live Stock bank; the Prairie State National bank was organized May 15, 1888; the Northern Trust company was organized in 1889; the American Trust and Savings bank, 1889.

The following named national banks were doing business in Chicago about the beginning of the decade 1890-1900: The American Exchange National bank, the Atlas National bank, the Calumet National bank (South Chicago), the Chicago National bank, the Columbia National bank, the Commercial National bank, the Continental National bank, the Drovers' National bank, the Englewood National bank, the First National bank, the Fort Dearborn National bank, the Hide and Leather National bank, the Home National bank, the Lincoln National bank, the Merchants' National bank, the Metropolitan National bank, the National bank of America, the National Bank of Illinois, the National Live Stock bank, the Northwestern National bank, the Oakland National bank, the Union National bank, the United States National bank.

The capital of the national banks of Chicago at the end of 1890 was \$16,100,000; surplus and profits were \$10,343,119; deposits were \$94,471,271, a substantial increase in twelve months. The total capital of the State banks was considerably more than eight million dollars, making the combined capital of State and national banks more than twenty-five and a half million dollars. As indicated by the report of the Controller of the Currency for 1890, Chicago was making rapid headway on her sister cities of the East as a great money center. In the decade just closed the percentage of drafts and checks handled by Chicago banks had rapidly increased, while the percentages of New York and Boston had declined. Chicago was now doing 7 per cent of the whole banking of the country in the matter of checks and drafts. New York still led, but Chicago was gaining fast and Illinois ranked second among the States in the amount of drafts drawn. Massachusetts was first, New York fourth. Illinois had passed the billion mark, New York had not.

The New York *Financier*, referring to Chicago's financial busi-

ness at the end of 1900, said: "The bankers of the country think New York's banking business is large, and that the percentage of increase of deposits during the past six years is, or ought to be, larger than elsewhere, but this is a mistake so far as the percentage of increase is concerned, for Chicago beats New York by over 125 per cent on New York's increase. This is a remarkable difference, and means that Chicago's commerce, so far as bank deposits show it, is growing twice and one-fourth as fast as New York's. Everybody knows that Chicago is one of the phenomena of the country, so far as its development is concerned, but few are aware of the remarkable speed shown by the figures of our tellers. Even Boston's growth of banking during the six years mentioned is far outstripped by Chicago's, and it does look as if the "Hub" is going west. Chicago's percentage of increase exceeds Boston's by 30 per cent upon Boston's figures, in spite of the big manufactories in New England. Philadelphia, too, whose population is now slightly exceeded by Chicago's, is away in the rear in percentage of increase, as Chicago's figures exceed Philadelphia's by 44 per cent." The paper went on to show that on the deposits of its national banks for 1890 Chicago had increased its business during the past six years 46 per cent; Boston, 36½ per cent; Philadelphia, about 32 per cent; New York, about 20 per cent.

The American Exchange National bank, caught with three hundred thousand dollars of the exchange of the Fidelity National bank of Cincinnati, upon the latter's failure, called on its stockholders to make good the amount. Their prompt response left the bank free to fight first in the lower, later in the Supreme court. In every case set up by the receiver of the Fidelity bank that the exchange was issued without consideration, the American Exchange National won, establishing a precedent of interest to bankers throughout the country.

The Park National bank was closed by the controller in 1890. There were several failures among private banks. The Thirty-first Street bank, a dependency of the Park National, went down with it; the Oakland, Prettyman and Kean banks failed that year. The Globe National bank began business December 22, making the number of national banks twenty-four. The Globe Savings bank and the Chemical Trust and Savings banks were organized. In 1890, also, the United States National bank became the Columbia National bank. The State and private banks of 1890 were Adolph Loeb & Brother, the American Trust and Savings bank, the Bank of Montreal, Cohn & Strauss, bankers; Charles Henrotin, banker and broker; the Chemical Trust and Savings bank, the Chicago Trust and Savings bank, the Corn Exchange bank (organized in 1872, reorganized in 1879, now the Corn Exchange National bank), the Dime Savings bank, E. S. Dreyer & Co., bankers; the Farmers' Trust company, Foreman Brothers, bankers; the Globe Savings

bank, Greenebaum Sons, bankers; the Guarantee Company of North America, the Hibernian Banking association, the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, the International bank, Meadowcroft Brothers, bankers; the Merchants' Loan and Trust company, the Northern Trust company, Paul O. Stensland & Co., bankers; Peterson & Bay, bankers; Prairie State Savings and Trust company, Schaffner & Co., bankers, the Security Loan and Savings bank, the State Bank of Illinois, the Union Trust company, the Western Trust and Savings bank. The latter was organized January, 1890, succeeding the Western Investment bank. The Milwaukee Avenue State bank was organized September 15, 1891. The Security Loan and Savings bank began business in 1891, succeeding the private banking house of Filsenthal, Gross & Miller. The Chicago National bank was organized January 2, 1892.

The bank panic of 1893 shook down the financial structures of a few weak banks as an earthquake might have toppled over the buildings in which they were housed, but the havoc was by no means general. The coolness of the Chicago clearing house management was effective in preventing panic. Banks were mutually helpful throughout the ordeal. Some weak banks had inevitably to go, but private banking and its attendant ills were buried, at least for a season. Such institutions went into liquidation or reorganized under State charters and became subject to State supervision.

In the decade 1889-99, inclusive, Chicago banks passed through trying times that led to a period of great prosperity. In that ten years Chicago gradually discarded the provincial system of banking and took on the metropolitan system. In that period, too, it became a depository of funds for large flotation enterprises. The first instance in which Chicago banks became active in such a capacity was in the floating of the Glucose Sugar Refining company, capitalized at forty millions. In the promotion of that interest the Illinois Trust and Savings bank received jointly with a New York concern the underwriting deposits. Next followed the National Biscuit company, capitalized at fifty-five millions, which was for the most part floated in Chicago. In 1898, a year historic for promotion, Chicago banks acted either wholly or in part as trustee for enterprises capitalized in total at more than 300 million dollars. Among them were the American Steel and Wire company, the American Tin Plate company, the National Steel company, the National Carbon company, the American Linseed company and the Chicago Union Traction company. In the same period Chicago banks were large lenders of money in New York, in Berlin and in London. In 1898, when money was stringent in Germany and the bank rate was advanced to 6 per cent Chicago banks carried credits of about ten million dollars in the German capital. In 1899, because of fluctuations of the New York stock market and unusually heavy transactions on that exchange, money was rapidly advanced. At that time

Chicago loaned daily on call from two million to five million dollars, a kind of transaction that was practically unknown five years before. It is significant that during the period of the Spanish-American war (April to August, 1898), when New York's bank deposits went down from \$738,683,800 to \$658,503,300, Chicago's bank deposits increased \$6,452,996. Country bankers had not forgotten that in 1893, when industrial depression had set in, New York banks had issued clearing house certificates. From December, 1890, to June, 1899, the deposits of Chicago national banks went up from \$94,470,300 to \$216,751,193, a growth of 129.43 per cent. Deposits in her State banks increased in the same time from \$35,753,854 to \$101,104,303, an advance of 282.77 per cent. The total increase in deposits of banks of both classes was \$223,384,696, a growth of 171.53 per cent. Of the total percentage of increase the relative gain was 31.40 per cent for the local national banks; 68.60 per cent for the local State banks. To some extent, but not wholly, this showing was due to the latitude which the State laws offer with reference to reserves, not available under the national banking act. Its cause is found, also, in the fact that a coterie of capitalists had founded and successfully managed several State banks. The decrease in banking capital by suspension or voluntary liquidation in the ten years under consideration was \$4,450,000 on the part of national banks, \$2,000,000 on the part of State banks. At the same time old capitalization had been increased and new capital had come into action, amounting altogether to \$2,195,000.

These national banks were doing business in Chicago in 1900: The Bankers National bank, the Chicago National bank, the Commercial National bank, the Continental National bank, the Corn Exchange National bank, the Drivers' National bank, the First National bank, the Fort Dearborn National bank, the Live Stock National bank, the Merchants' National bank, the Metropolitan National bank, the Republic National bank, the First National Bank of Englewood, the Oakland National bank. State banks: The American Trust and Savings bank, the Chicago City bank, Foreman Brothers Banking company, the Garden City Banking and Trust company, the Hibernian Banking association, the Home Savings bank, the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, the Merchants Loan and Trust company, the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, the Northern Trust company, Pearsons-Taft Land Credit company, the Prairie State bank, the Pullman Loan and Savings bank, the Royal Trust company, the State Bank of Chicago, the Union Trust company, the Western State bank. Following is an exhibit of the condition of the combined national and State banks of Chicago during the five years ending and including 1900:

1896. Loans and discounts, \$146,717,701; total deposits, \$186,276,751.

1897. Loans and discounts, \$151,570,775; total deposits, \$245,-463,612.
1898. Loans and discounts, \$168,345,896; total deposits, \$276,-159,823.
1899. Loans and discounts, \$217,474,204; total deposits, \$345,-077,893.
1900. Loans and discounts, \$234,576,463; total deposits, \$394,-545,617.

Now Chicago again led Boston in amount of clearings.

In July, 1900, the Lincoln National bank was consolidated with the Bankers National bank. In the following September the Northwestern National bank and the America National bank were absorbed by the Corn Exchange National bank and the First National bank and the Union National bank were consolidated, leaving fourteen national banks doing business in Chicago, counting the First National bank of Englewood and the Oakland National bank, which were outside the central reserve district, and of course including the two banks at the National Stock Yards. In the downtown district there were left only ten national banks. In the opening of this decade there were twenty-three in all, sixteen of them down town. These changes effected a slight falling-off in capital stock, but the surplus of the banks was largely increased in the decade and the institutions were much strengthened. In that period there was a gain of 190 per cent in deposits. Such changes illustrate a process of natural selection which is as clearly active in economic affairs as in physics. "National banks that had a place in the list of 1890 but have already disappeared or will disappear in the course of the negotiations now in progress," said *The Economist* for July 21, 1900, "are the America, American Exchange, Atlas, Hide and Leather, Home, Illinois, Lincoln, Northwestern, Park, Union, United States; State institutions in the same category are the Chicago Trust and Savings bank, International, Northwestern Bond and Trust company, Western Investment bank. On the other hand, the Chicago City, Foreman Brothers, Garden City, Milwaukee Avenue, Pearsons-Taft Land Credit company, Royal Trust, State and Western State, now in the State bank list, were not there ten years ago, while the Bankers, Corn Exchange and Republic are new in the national table. Of banks that have come and gone in the interval may be mentioned the Globe National, Columbia National, Bank of Commerce, Commercial Loan and Trust, Chemical Trust and Savings (afterward the Chemical National), Globe Savings, Central Trust, Industrial, and Market National. The market was fully organized, but the only business it ever did was to wind up. Several private banks have failed—Meadowcroft, Schaffner, Dreyer, and Silverman. It is well known, of course, that by no means all banks that have passed out of existence were insolvent. There were some

notable consolidations before those of this year." The banking situation in Chicago was strengthened by this process. An era was ushered in in which there was no anxiety as to the stability of Chicago's banking system. But there was a cessation of consolidation. The Chemical National bank and the National Bank of Illinois passed out of the reckoning. The Chicago Savings bank began business May 1, 1902; the National Bank of North America was organized that month. The First Trust and Savings bank was organized December, 1903. These were notable occurrences in Chicago banking history in the early part of the ten years now commanding attraction. In 1906 and later there was considerable activity in the organization of State banks. In this decade ripened some bank history of the kind that reputable Chicago bankers have sternly discouraged, even from the day of D. D. Spencer down to the day of Paul O. Stensland. Stensland's bank, the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, went by the board and as a consequence of its way of going Stensland was sentenced to the penitentiary. The short-lived Bank of America fell a victim to official borrowing of the style of Spencer, and Abner Smith, its president, and F. E. Creelman and J. V. Pierce, two of his associates in its management, were convicted of misappropriation of its funds and dealt with in accordance with law. It is worthy of note that Smith had had long experience as a justice of the Circuit court. The Chicago National bank was brought low by John R. Walsh, its president, and was in turn the means of his undoing. He, too, was convicted of wrongfully handling bank funds.

The recovery from the panic of 1907 was rapid during the early part of 1908. As the disorder was mainly in New York, the rest of the country returned to comparative prosperity as affairs in that city improved. In Chicago clearing house certificates were issued to the amount of \$39,240,000, and the largest amount outstanding at any one time was \$38,285,000. This was the principal point where clearing house checks were issued as circulating money, and the device was very satisfactory. Such checks were circulated to the amount of \$7,600,000. The bulk of them were converted into pulp early in April.

Important among the events in the local financial field in 1908 was the transformation, in February, of the National Live Stock bank into the Live Stock Exchange National bank.

The following named banks were in operation February, 1909: The Bankers National bank, the Commercial National bank, the Continental National bank, the Corn Exchange National bank, the Drovers' Deposit National bank, the First National bank, the Fort Dearborn National bank, the Hamilton National bank, the Live Stock Exchange National bank, the Monroe National bank, the National City National bank, the National Produce National bank, the Prairie National bank, the Republic National bank, the Calu-

met National bank, the First National bank of Englewood, the Oakland National bank. State banks: The American Trust and Savings bank, the Austin State bank, the Central Trust bank, the Chicago City bank, the Chicago Savings bank and Trust company, the Citizens Trust and Savings bank, the Colonial Trust and Savings bank, the Cook County State Savings bank, the Drexel State Savings bank, the Drivers' Trust and Savings bank, the Englewood State bank, the Farwell Trust company, the First Trust and Savings bank, Foreman Brothers' Banking company, the Guarantee Trust and Savings bank, the Harris Trust and Savings bank, the Hibernian Banking association, the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, the Kasper State bank, the Kenwood Trust and Savings bank, the Lake View Trust and Savings bank, the Merchants Loan and Trust company, the Metropolitan Trust and Savings bank, the Northern Trust company, the North Avenue State bank, the North Side State Savings bank, the Northwest State bank, the Pearsons-Taft Land Credit company, the Prairie State bank, the People's Trust and Savings company, the Pullman Trust and Savings bank, the Railway Exchange bank, the Royal Trust company, the Security bank, the South Chicago Savings bank, the State Bank of Chicago, the State Bank of West Pullman, the Stockmen's Trust and Savings bank, the Stock Yards Savings bank, the Union Bank of Chicago, the Union Stock Yards State bank, the Union Trust company, the Western Trust and Savings bank, the West Side Trust and Savings bank, the Woodlawn Trust and Savings bank.

Following is a statement of the deposits of the two classes of institutions November 27, 1908, and February 5, 1909:

	Nov. 27, 1908.	Feb. 5, 1909.
National Banks	\$378,882,223	\$398,955,330
State Banks	367,105,534	391,179,195
Total	<u>\$745,987,757</u>	<u>\$790,134,525</u>

In the brief time indicated an increase of forty-four million dollars was made. The total in September, 1908, was about \$734,000,000. From that time to February 5, 1909, there was an increase of fifty-six million dollars. These deposits are much the highest in the history of Chicago banking. They promise soon to come up to the 1,000-million mark.

In 1909 the deposits of Chicago banks were about forty million dollars greater than the aggregate of those of St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee and Omaha, but the capital and surplus of Chicago banks was about thirteen million dollars less than the combined capital and surplus of the six cities mentioned. Bank deposits are included. Of individual deposits the Chicago total was only \$177,414,672. The St. Louis total was 105 million. In the five smaller cities the proportion of individual deposits to the whole was higher, as bank deposits naturally tend toward large cities.

Marquette Club.—On March 18, 1886, George V. Lauman, Samuel E. Magill, Charles U. Gordon, Will S. Gilbert, William S. Husander and Charles C. Colby filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Springfield, Illinois, a declaration of their intention to form a corporation to be known as The Marquette Club of Chicago, for the advancement of the science of political economy and the promotion of social and friendly relations among its members; to exert such influence and render such service as might be possible in behalf of good government; and to promote the growth and spread of Republican principles. Following is a copy of the certificate of its incorporation:

“STATE OF ILLINOIS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

“*Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State:*

“*To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come—Greeting:* Whereas, a certificate, duly signed and acknowledged, having been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1886, for the organization of The Marquette Club of Chicago, under and in accordance with the provisions of ‘An Act Concerning Corporations; approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, a copy of which certificate is hereto attached;

“Now, therefore, I, Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the powers and duties vested in me by law, do hereby certify that the said Marquette club of Chicago is a legally organized corporation under the laws of this state.

“In testimony whereof, I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the city of Springfield, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1886, and of the Independence of the United States the 110th.

(Seal)

“HENRY D. DEMENT,
“*Secretary of State.*”

The following named were selected as directors to control and manage the club during the first year of its corporate existence: George V. Lauman, president; F. W. C. Hayes, first vice-president; S. E. Magill, second vice-president; Charles U. Gordon, secretary; Will S. Gilbert, treasurer. Upon the organization of the club these committees were appointed: Political Action Committee—F. W. C. Hayes, Charles C. Colby, William A. Paulsen, James S. Moore, Richard H. Towne; Finance Committee—William L. Blood, Walter S. Judson, Frank B. Whipple; House Committee—Edward O. Fiske, Joseph C. Pollock, Henry T. Smith; Membership Committee—Will S. Husander, George W. Keehn, Leroy T. Steward. In 1887 an entertainment committee was added; in 1889 a library committee; in 1892 an art committee. As exigencies have risen, still others have been created. In addition to the regular committees provided by the constitution, special committees for certain specific purposes are appointed whenever their services are required. The

number of members of the political action committee has been changed from time to time. From five in 1886, it rose to sixteen in 1895 and its chairman was added to the board of directors. This committee now includes ten members and is thus constituted:

THOS. G. CORLETT, Chairman.	EDWIN H. CASSELS.
WILLIAM H. EMRICH, Secretary.	HENRY C. ADAMS.
FLETCHER DOBYNS.	GUSTAV E. BEERLY.
GEORGE E. WISSLER.	CHARLES A. LAWES.
MITCHELL D. FOLLANSBEE.	WILLIAM McC. BLAIR.

The following named members constitute the campaign finance committee:

JOHN W. KENNEDY, Chairman.	FRANCIS W. TAYLOR.
EDWARD G. PAULING.	SIDNEY W. WORTHY.
JOSEPH B. LEAKE.	ALEXANDER H. REVELL.
LEONARD GOODWIN.	WILLIAM B. AUSTIN.
JAMES McNALLY.	GEORGE S. WOOD.

There is a campaign committee of 100. The officers of the club are:

CHARLES L. FUREY, President.	CHARLES M. FOELL, 2nd Vice-President.
W. J. CALHOUN, 1st Vice-President.	E. A. BIGELOW, Secretary.
	HOWARD N. WAGG, Treasurer.

It is the duty of the political action committee to take cognizance of all national, state, county, and municipal elections and recommend to the club such action on such elections and on all political matters as will most surely advance the interests of good government. It is evident that such responsibilities are strictly in line with the objects of the club as stated in its application for charter and in a preamble to its constitution. How well the Marquette club has done its self-assigned work for "good government—local, state and national"—fair-minded Chicagoans, forgetting partisanship, know full well.

No better evidence of the integrity, patriotism, sincerity and efficiency of the Marquette club could be presented than the following list of names of the members of its present campaign committee. It is as fine a body of representative Chicagoans as could be organized for any purpose—a convincing human document, guaranteeing all that the club stands for:

Alfred H. Mulliken, L. A. Neis, Otto L. Tossetti, John W. Turner, F. T. Vaux, Herman Waldeck, Dr. Carl Wagner, Seymour Walton, W. G. Weil, Arthur D. Wheeler, Geo. S. Wood, Wm. L. Bush, Justus Chancellor, Chas. A. Churan, Geo. E. Crane, E. C. DeWitt, Fletcher Dobyns, Chas. J. Dorrance, W. P. Dunn, A. O. Erickson, John M. Ewen, Mitchell D. Follansbee, Chas. Y. Freeman, Charles C. Gilbert, Leonard Goodwin, William H. Emrich,

Edwin H. Cassels, Henry C. Adams, Charles G. Dawes, Fred W. Upham, E. G. Halle, Wm. Penn Nixon, La Verne W. Noyes, E. G. Pauling, John M. Roach, Frederick A. Smith, Herbert S. Duncombe, Charles F. Spalding, Oscar Hebel, H. S. Boutell, Geo. E. Adams, W. B. Austin, Sidney W. Worthy, T. G. Corlett, W. D. Bartholomew, John F. Bass, Fred A. Britten, W. J. Burke, Sidney W. Gorham, Frank Hamlin, C. M. Hewitt, Dr. Henry Hooper, Kemper K. Knapp, W. L. Kroeschell, A. H. Revell, F. O. Lowden, R. R. McCormick, O. H. Horton, Geo. R. Peck, Geo. E. Rickcords, John S. Runnells, A. Chytraus, Judson A. Going, W. W. Gurley, Francis W. Taylor, S. W. Allerton, J. W. Kennedy, B. E. Arntzen, James McNally, J. H. Ahern, Dr. W. L. Baum, Jacob Bauer, R. S. Blome, Chas. U. Gordon, Col. Lewis Douglass Greene, H. W. Henshaw, Alonzo H. Hill, Arthur Josetti, Robt. T. Kochs, Jas. A. Steven, H. G. Patterson, A. A. Putnam, C. W. Sanford, A. H. Scherzer, F. P. Schmitt, Edward Schultz, F. J. Lange, Col. George V. Lauman, Gen. Joseph B. Leake, Chester A. Legg, Henry W. Leman, Eames MacVeagh, Joseph Mann, Fred Miller, Mathew Mills, Geo. E. Wissler, and Leslie Witherspoon.

The entertainment committee, under the direction of the board of directors, provides for the entertainment of members of the club and its visitors and prepares for all meetings of the club suitable programs, which are constitutionally restricted principally to addresses on economic and political topics. It is probable that during the period 1886-1908 no other club in America has entertained more really great men than has the Marquette. The ablest orators, American and foreign, have brought to it their best offerings. Its members are proud of the fact that no other club in the West is able to secure more desirable speakers than can be induced to appear before the Marquette. The club is always ready to champion any movement which promises the enhancement of the public good. It is its settled policy to afford opportunity to each member who wants actively to participate in the administration of its affairs or in its work in any specific field.

The Marquette's clubhouse, at 365 Dearborn avenue, is large, well appointed and well adapted to its purpose and has come to be popularly regarded one of the most conspicuous of the landmarks of the North Side division of Chicago.

The history of Chicago's seal has been traced back to 1833, when the present city was still a town. The design of the seal was a primitive yet faithful copy of the obverse side of the half-eagle gold coin of the United States. Col. T. J. V. Owen has been credited with being the author of this, the first authentic signature of the town's existence. Upon the incorporation of Chicago as a city in 1837, among the first questions to come before the Common Council was

that of a municipal seal, some of the city fathers seemingly favoring the retention of the old town seal, while others, among whom were Mayor Ogden and Alderman Goodhue, argued in behalf of the adoption of an entirely new seal, symbolic of the newly created city's present and future. A committee composed of the mayor and Aldermen Goodhue and Pearsons were appointed to draft a new seal. The committee reported as follows: "The shield of Chicago shall be represented by a shield (American) with a sheaf of wheat on its center; a ship in full sail on the right; a sleeping infant on top; an Indian with bow and arrow on the left; and with the motto 'Urbs In Horto,' at the bottom of shield, with the inscription, 'City of Chicago—Incorporated 4th of March, 1837,' around the outside edge of said seal." Amendments to the above ordinance were made in June, 1854, and February, 1893, the first amendment specifying that "over the shield an infant reposes on a seashell," and the latter amplifying this description by decreeing a "sleeping infant on top, lying on its back on a shell."

As a result of the fact that no faithful reproduction of the seal authorized by ordinance was in use in the city's departments, a new and corrected design and description of the municipal seal was provided for by ordinance of March 20, 1905, having for its chief recommendation heraldic and historic accuracy. This is the seal of the present Chicago and is described in the ordinance as follows: "The seal provided and authorized for the city of Chicago shall be an obverse side with a diameter of two and three-eighths inches, the impression of which is a representation of a shield (American) gules, argent, and azure (in red, white and blue); with a sheaf of wheat in fess point (center), or in gold; a ship in full sail on dexter (right side supporter) proper; on top a sleeping infant proper, reposed as in a shell argent (in silver); an Indian chief with a bow and arrow, proper, on sinister (as left side supporter) standing on a promontory, vert (in green); with the motto 'Urbs in Horto,' or, on scroll, gules (in gold on a red flowing ribbon) at bottom of the shield; with the inscription, 'City of Chicago; Incorporated 4th March, 1837,' or in gold, within an azure (blue) ring around the outer edge of said seal, which seal represented as aforesaid and used with or without colors, shall be and is hereby corrected, established, declared to have been, and now to be, the seal of the city of Chicago. For general use, the plain impression in white containing the figures as given above shall be sufficient." The symbolic meaning of the new and corrected seal is rendered thus: The shield represents the national spirit of Chicago. The Indian, representing the discoverer of the site of Chicago, is also indicative of the aboriginal contribution which enters into its history. The ship in full sail is emblematic of the approach of the white man's civilization and commerce. The sheaf of wheat is typical of activity and plenty, holding the same meaning as the cornucopia. The nude babe in the shell is

the ancient and classical symbolism of the pearl, and Chicago situated at the neck of the lake signifies that it shall be "the gem of the lakes." The infant, represented in repose, has the additional meaning of contentment, peace and purity. The motto "Urbs in Horto" means "City in a Garden." The date, "March 4th, 1837," names the date of the incorporation of the city. (This is a modification of the description prepared by Dr. B. J. Cigrand.)

Hamilton Club.—This club was organized April 9, 1890, the twenty-fifth anniversary of Lee's surrender to Grant. Its purpose is the advancement of political science, the promotion of good government and the development of patriotism. Its membership is composed exclusively of pronounced Republicans who believe in and are willing to work for Civil Service reform. The officers for 1890 were Robert McMurdy, president; M. Lester Coffeen, first vice-president; Frank I. Moulton, second vice-president; Herbert C. Metcalf (resigned), third vice-president; Robert Mather, secretary; Ralph Metcalf, treasurer; John C. Everett, chairman of political action committee. Directors: Frank H. Barry, Frank Compton, Joseph Defrees, John C. Everett, John E. Goold, Frank A. Helmer, George W. Underwood, Frank H. Valette, Henry H. Windsor and John L. Woods.

"The Hamilton" has had a steady growth and has led many citizens of Chicago, including quite a number of young men, to take the Republican view of public affairs and in measures designed to promote good government. It has watched men charged with the conduct of local government and has sought to raise the administration of municipal politics above the level of mere partisanship.

While distinctively Republican in its aims and organization, the club inculcates high ideals of citizenship, featuring addresses not limited to partisan views and seeking, through discussion, to encourage independence of thought. Its influence has been felt most forcibly in presidential campaigns. It organized a corps of speakers who addressed more than a hundred working men's meetings on the financial issues of the campaign of 1896. In 1900 its bureau of 250 speakers held six noon meetings every weekday during the campaign—three in the down town districts and three in the factory districts.

Thus the gospel of Republicanism was carried to thousands of working men during their midday hour. Systematic attention was given by the club to first voters. The stereopticon was also brought into use for the dissemination of Republican ideas among men on the street in the evenings. During such campaigns the club conducted large men meetings. A notable one was that of October 20, 1894, when Hon. Thomas B. Reed addressed 17,000 people at the First

Regiment armory and at an overflow meeting held near by. Among the large mass meetings promoted by the club in the campaign of 1900 were the great Roosevelt meeting at the Coliseum, with an overflow meeting at the armory just mentioned; the Auditorium meeting addressed by Luther Laffin Mills, and another Auditorium meeting at which John Maynard Harlan was the speaker.

This club was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the local Civil Service law, and its members advocated its adoption by the voters of Chicago, which was accomplished through the municipal election held in April, 1895. A standing committee of the club reports infractions of this law and recommendations as to its enforcement. The club is entitled to the credit for the passage of the law of 1895 changing the compensation of members of that General Assembly of Illinois from \$5 a day to \$1,000 for the session. It was believed this change would tend to shorten the sessions of the Legislature and improve the personnel of its membership.

A noteworthy feature of the history of the Hamilton club has been its banquets, the first of which was held in 1891. They have been among the great political banquets of the country, and the addresses delivered to the assembled guests have been substantial contributions to current political literature. Many speakers from the South have been chosen, it having been the aim to have that section represented at each banquet. The growing feeling of brotherhood between North and South was the theme at the banquet on the occasion of the club anniversary in 1899. The Hamilton club has repeatedly entertained leading men of the nation. President Roosevelt has been the guest of honor on several occasions. President-Elect Taft was entertained on his return from the Philippines in April, 1904, and has been present at several subsequent events, notably in 1908, when he and Mr. Bryan addressed the same audience on the politics of the time. It entertained Admiral Schley, January 25, 1902. Right Honorable James Bryce, ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, was its guest in June, 1908. The vice-president, several cabinet officers and governors, numerous senators and many congressmen, as well as men prominent in other departments, have frequently spoken before it.

The club is endeavoring to make a complete collection of Hamiltoniana. It possesses the famous limited edition of Hamilton's works, edited by Senator Lodge, numerous biographies, the prize orations delivered for a generation at Hamilton college, Hamilton's autograph and all notable portraits of him, including a print of the famous portrait now in the New York Chamber of Commerce, presented to the club by the late John Jay Knox.

This club took possession of premises at 21 Groveland park, September 16, 1890; removed to 3014 Lake Park avenue May 1, 1895; to 114 Madison street March 14, 1898; and to its present quarters May 19, 1902. It occupies the building at the northwest corner of

Clark and Monroe streets, which is practically the center of the loop district. It leases the ground but owns the building and all that it contains, a property valued at \$80,000. The building is five stories in height; it has all modern facilities and the requisite equipment for club purposes. The club has absolutely no bonded indebtedness. It maintains a sinking fund and expects within a comparatively short time to accumulate an amount sufficient to justify the erection of a new clubhouse. During the first eight years of its existence it was confined in its active membership to the South Side and its field of operations was restricted as indicated, but in 1898, in deference to the prevailing sentiment of its members, it secured a location in the heart of the city, with all the facilities of a modern metropolitan club. Its territorial scope being thus widened, its membership at once trebled. The following named were its officers and directors January, 1909: President, Marquis Eaton; first vice-president, George W. Dixon; second vice-president, John H. Batten; secretary, Henry C. Morris; treasurer, W. S. Bruckner; directors, Harlan W. Cooley, Augustus D. Curtis, Henry R. Corbett, Fred A. Fielder, W. A. Leonard, Foster S. Nims, M. B. Orde, F. L. Rossbach, M. O. Slocum and William E. Wright.

The club publishes monthly *The Hamiltonian*, a journal devoted to Republican principles and the news of the organization. In its editorial policy it is fully in accord with the aspirations of all true Hamiltonians. By non-resident members and resident members temporarily absent from Chicago it is welcomed as a means of keeping in touch with the inner life of the club.

MUNICIPAL, JUVENILE AND OTHER COURTS

A PPOINTED under a resolution of the General Assembly to revise the Law Practice code, the State Practice commission recommended in October, 1900, the following changes: To provide power in the County court to order a special docket of cases from justice courts; to make the laws concerning publication harmonize; to empower the County court to assess costs against objectors in tax cases as in other cases; to provide that, upon motion, usually supported by affidavit, the court might order oral testimony to be produced; to provide for medical examination of the plaintiff in personal injury cases; to require a bond to pay damages upon the appointment of a temporary receiver; to repeal the provision that the jury should be the judge of law in criminal cases; to substitute an affidavit of merits concerning the nature of the defense; to provide how judgments should be reversed; to institute certain reforms in regard to the habeas corpus; to extend the jurisdiction of the Probate and County courts; to provide how judgments against partnerships might be entered; to define the nature and responsibility of joint obligations; to define the duties of appraisers of personal estates; to specify how inquests in lunacy should be conducted; to define the privileges and liabilities of debtors under certain conditions; to provide that large cities should be given the power of assigning justices of the peace to the duties of police magistrates; to punish the practicing of law without a license; to fix the costs in justice courts, etc.

In the Legislature of 1899-1900 the Civic Federation caused to be introduced a bill providing for the division of Chicago into districts having one or more judges with practically the same powers as justices of the peace. It was proposed that such judges, instead of being named by the Circuit and Superior court judges under appointment by the governor and confirmed by the Senate, be elected by the people and be paid an annual salary of \$4,000 each.

It was Judge Gary's opinion in 1898, while he admitted that many faults existed in the justice system of Chicago, that the imperfections were not due to the fact that the justices were named by the judges, but because fees and not salaries were paid them. So long as they drew fees they would do nothing to curtail court cases and operations. If in any suit the odds were even, they would decide for the plaintiff, their customer. Every justice directly or indirectly solicited business in order to increase his compensation. One of the faults of the system in Chicago was that the judges who made the justice appointments could not know in all cases the qualifica-

tions and character of the men they appointed. It was thought that a salary to each justice instead of fees might in a large measure remove the objections.

The Legislature in 1899 passed a joint resolution creating the Practice commission. The design was to effect needed changes in the practice and procedure of the courts. During the year about 400 such changes were suggested, of which over 100 concerned the practice in justice courts. This seemed to indicate that there was something inherently wrong in the latter. There were at this time in the city twenty-four acting justices and in the county outside of the city 116 additional justices. In the North, South and West towns 57,979 cases were commenced in 1898. During the same period 18,697 cases were commenced in the Superior and Circuit courts. Thus, four times as many cases were commenced in the Justice courts as in the Superior and Circuit courts. The intention of previous Legislatures had undoubtedly been good. By enactment they had provided that all justices of the city of Chicago should be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the Senate and upon recommendations only of the judges of the Circuit, Superior and County courts. This seemed to make ample provision for the best men possible, but such law had been passed about thirty years before. The city had outgrown such regulations, and a new order of procedure was needed. The fee system, it was asserted, should be substituted for the salary system. The degree to which the fee system had carried unjustifiable actions was pointed out as one of the consequences of the system. No justice, it was claimed, should be allowed to originate his own business. The fee system put a premium upon the number of actions commenced, and hence all justices sought vigorously to secure as many cases as possible. It was demanded that justices appointed as police magistrates should be required to devote their whole attention to criminal cases and that all persons except licensed attorneys should be prohibited from practicing in the courts. The abused right of an officer to arrest a violator of the law, it was claimed, made alteration and improvement of the system necessary. Under the existing practice a suitor who received an intimation of an adverse decision was in the habit of dismissing his case before trial. It was declared that the law should be so amended that he should not have a right to dismiss his case after a hearing had been commenced. Where a litigant thus received intimation of an adverse decision he dropped his case before that justice and commenced action before some other justice, and so continued until he received intimation that his case would be decided in his favor. Another serious objection to the practice was the right of a litigant to bring suit before any justice in the county. It meant great hardship upon men who were cited to appear through revengeful motives in distant parts of the county.

The extraordinary number of suits against the city for personal injuries declared to have been occasioned by defective wooden sidewalks was cause for serious consideration during the summer and fall of 1900. By about the middle of September there were pending against the city such suits to the amount of about \$30,000,000. At the same time there were outstanding against the city judgments to the amount of about \$2,000,000. During the previous year 400 of such cases were disposed of at a cost to the city of over \$350,000. On January 1, 1900, about 1,400 of such cases were pending as against about 650 on January 1, 1897. About 85 per cent of the suits were of the personal injury class. Here then was a field for vast reform and improvement. It was an extraordinary state of affairs. It showed an utter lack of suitable precaution made systematically and concertedly to protect the city's interest. The enormous expense of the legal machinery was largely thrown away. Upon investigation it appeared that during the past dozen years cases of this character by the hundreds had been commenced because shyster lawyers knew that judgments could be obtained owing to the weakness of the defense put up by the city. In numerous instances judgments by default had been taken against the city without a fight on legal and systematic grounds having been made. The public and the press demanded the establishment at once of an efficient city legal department that could meet and fight successfully all unjust claims of this character against the municipality.

In the fall of 1900 the extortion practiced by constables throughout Cook county was cause for urgent demand for reform. It was another fault of the justice courts. As much of the litigation in justice courts was begun solely for the purpose of securing fees, it followed as a natural consequence that constables themselves and other tipstaves would push their interests as far in the same direction as possible. Accordingly there had grown up a shameful system of extortion and blackmail that was largely unknown to the masses of the people. The press at this date somewhat in detail called attention to these various abuses and argued that the system should either be corrected or abandoned. The best critics, among whom was Judge Carter, expressed the opinion that the proper remedy was the abolition of the fee system. As a matter of fact the justice courts had become the most objectionable and corrupt feature of the city government. Judge Carter himself called the whole justice court system a legalized band of hold-up men.

The looseness of judicial procedure in other courts of Chicago and Cook county was revealed in September, 1900, when Judge Hanecy released a convicted murderer upon habeas corpus because of the omission of certain words in the mittimus. It was shown at the same time that during the last preceding four years no less than thirty criminals had thus been released on similar technical grounds.

There was no doubt of the guilt of these men. The objections arose owing to their release upon some purely trifling matter. Reform in this particular was demanded by the public press.

Late in November, 1900, an important ordinance was passed by the City Council. It provided for a bill abolishing Justice courts and substituting District courts of record and for its reference to the appropriate State Legislative committee. This was the first definite action taken which culminated in the establishment of the present Municipal courts of Chicago. The bill was introduced in the City Council by F. K. Blake. It divided the city into districts wherein should be established Courts of Record to take the place of and supplant the Justice courts. But the Justice courts were not so easily abandoned. Numerous methods to improve them or supplant them with something better were made previous to 1905.

In the meantime several important changes in the practice of the Circuit and Superior courts were suggested. However, all felt that contemplated changes in the Justice courts would work important improvements in all the other courts, and in the end they did. The introduction of the Juvenile courts to try offenders of tender years produced results so satisfactory that other improvements were demanded from time to time.

The first effective impulse given to the organization of the Municipal court of Chicago was at a date just previous to the adoption by the people of the constitutional amendment of 1904 which now constitutes Section 34 of Article 6. The Chicago New Charter convention had considered many proposed amendments affecting the interests of Chicago and Cook county. Through its executive committee the convention determined to draft a bill to be introduced in the General Assembly for the creation of Municipal courts in this city. This executive committee consisted of John P. Wilson, John S. Miller, Murray F. Tuley, Carter H. Harrison, Bernard E. Sunny and Bernard A. Eckhart, with John P. Wilson as chairman. This committee employed Hiram T. Gilbert as an assistant and began active work about December 10, 1904, all members of the committee participating. On or about January 20, 1905, after many conferences and after mature deliberation, the committee agreed upon a bill to be entitled, "An Act in relation to Municipal courts in the city of Chicago."

This bill provided for one Municipal court designated the Common Pleas court and five additional Municipal courts designated City courts. The former was given jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases and proceedings except those generally in equity, but also of special equity cases, and the latter were given jurisdiction of cases over which justices of the peace had jurisdiction where the amounts did not exceed \$500, and also of all other suits at law for the recovery of money only when the amount claimed did not

exceed \$500. On January 24, 1905, this bill was introduced in the Senate and became known as Senate Bill No. 45 and was introduced in the House as House Bill No. 98. Immediately the character and purport of the bill evoked great interest among the members of the Legislature. Its provisions were studied and discussed in detail and there was developed strong opposition to its passage. This led to the selection by the Chicago bar of sixty-eight members, together with four Cook county judges specially chosen, whose duty was to study, amend, elaborate, prepare and introduce a new bill that should meet all requirements thus far developed. The result was an amended bill entitled, "A Bill for an Act in relation to a Municipal court in the city of Chicago." This was known as House Bill No. 27. It dropped from consideration the contemplated Common Pleas court and limited the jurisdiction of the Municipal court to all those suits and proceedings, whether civil or criminal, of which justices of the peace were given jurisdiction by law when the amount involved did not exceed \$500, and of all criminal actions where the fine did not exceed \$200 or where the imprisonment did not exceed one year, or both such fine and imprisonment. The courts under this bill were to be called City courts. Its provisions were radically different from those of the original bill, as they prescribed that appeals should lie from its decisions to the Circuit, Superior, Criminal and County courts. The appeal cases were to be tried *de novo* as required under appeals from justices of the peace.

On February 21 there was introduced in the Senate what became known as Senate Bill No. 207, entitled "A Bill for an Act in relation to Municipal courts in the city of Chicago." This bill likewise omitted the Common Pleas court and provided only for Municipal courts with the same jurisdiction as was to be conferred upon the City courts as in Bills 45 and 98. At first the salary of the chief justice was fixed at \$4,500 a year and of the associate judges at \$4,000. The term of office was set at four years and the election of judges was fixed for the first Tuesday of April, 1904, and every four years thereafter. The bill also made the office of clerk and bailiff elective and named their salary \$4,000 per annum. The House committee to whom was referred House Bill No. 98, after long deliberation, reported a committee bill entitled, "A Bill for an Act in relation to Municipal courts in the city of Chicago." This bill limited the original criminal jurisdiction of the Common Pleas court to misdemeanors. It omitted the article for a grand jury and made radical changes in the practice provisions. It provided that the judges should be elected on the first Tuesday of April, 1906, the chief justice for six years and the associate judges, one-third for two years, one-third for four years and one-third for six years, and further provided that an election for eight associate judges should be held every two years and for a chief justice every six

years. This bill was known as House Bill No. 422. In the Senate the provision for a Common Pleas court met with opposition and for a time progress was deadlocked. To reconcile the differences Hiram T. Gilbert was engaged to prepare the draft of a new bill that should do away wholly with the Common Pleas court. The draft thus prepared was in the main the bill finally adopted. The design of the Senate committee was to frame a bill that should preserve the practice provisions of House Bill No. 422, though different in phraseology and form. To prevent overcrowding of the court, actions for ejectment, injuries to persons and *qui tam* proceedings involving over \$1,000 were omitted from the bill. The classes of cases which were to be tried without pleadings were enlarged so as to include all actions at law that did not exceed \$1,000. House Bill No. 422 was amended in the Senate to correspond with the Gilbert bill. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments, whereupon a joint conference committee, after making some changes in the Senate amendments, reported a bill that was adopted. During the entire period of these proceedings the members of the General Assembly gave protracted, intense and elaborate consideration of the new measure. It was supported in the House by Representatives Pendarvis, Church, Daugherty, Lindley, McGoorty, McKinley, McSurely, and Williams, and in the Senate by Senators Hass, Berry, Campbell, Galpin, Gardner, Humphrey and Maher. The final passage of the bill was credited to the energy, ability and determination of these gentlemen. This law was approved May 18, 1905, and went into effect as soon as assented to by a majority of the legal voters of Chicago at an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1905.

The amendment of the Constitution known as Section 34, Article 6, adopted in 1904, provided for the creation of Municipal courts to take the place of those held by justices of the peace and police magistrates, and empowered to perform other judicial work specified and necessary. Instead of creating independent Municipal courts, the General Assembly, at its discretion, created branch Municipal courts all under one head entitled, "The Municipal Court," just as each branch of the Circuit or Superior court is a distinct unit.

The jurisdiction of the Municipal court, briefly stated, was classified under five varieties of action: First, when the amount claimed exceeded \$1,000, and when actions for the recovery of personal property or for the recovery of certain damages exceeded \$1,000; second, all suits, whether civil or criminal, at law or in equity, tried under change of venue from other courts of the county; third, all criminal cases in which the punishment is by fine, or by imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary; fourth, all suits and proceedings of which justices of the peace had jurisdiction by law when the amount involved did not exceed \$1,000, with some ex-

ceptions and limitations; fifth, all other suits at law and for the recovery of money only when the amount claimed did not exceed \$1,000.

At first the city was divided into five Municipal court districts, in each of which was located a civil and a criminal branch. This division proved unsatisfactory, and on June 10, 1907, under the Municipal court act, the judges entered an order abolishing the Third, Fourth and Fifth districts and rearranging the boundary lines of the First and Second districts so as to include the whole city. This order was approved by the council June 17, 1907, and became effective July 15, 1907. The First district comprised practically all that part of the city north of Seventy-first street and west of Lake Michigan and south of Seventy-first street and west of Cottage Grove avenue. The Second district comprised South Chicago. Thus the First district was made to embrace almost the whole of the present Chicago.

Full provisions for pleadings, for the dispatch of business and for the accommodation of poor suitors were made and were changed and improved from time to time as needed under the order of the court. The Municipal court was made to consist of twenty-eight judges, one of whom should be chief justice and the other twenty-seven associate judges. Each branch court was presided over by a single judge of the Municipal court.

The duties of the chief justice were as follows: To provide for holding as many branch courts in each district as was necessary for the proper dispatch of business; to exercise general superintendence over the business of the court; to preside at the meetings of the judges; to assign the associate judges to duties at branch courts; to receive their monthly reports and to determine the times of their vacations; to superintend the preparation of the calendars and determine the order in which cases should be tried; to determine the number of petit jurors to be summoned and to cause them to be questioned as to their qualifications; to prescribe forms of praecipes, summonses, entries of appearances, affidavits, bonds, attachment writs, replevin writs, petitions for change of venue, bills of particulars and all other papers necessary for the use of parties to suits.

The Municipal courts were required to be kept open for business every day of the year except Sundays and legal holidays; all suits were to be treated as emergency cases; vacations of judges were to be so arranged as not to interfere with the dispatch of business.

The associate judges possessed the following powers: To receive and investigate all complaints concerning the court and the officers; to determine the number of deputy clerks and deputy bailiffs and to fix their salaries; to remove deputy clerks and deputy bailiffs; to institute such special rules and regulations as should seem expedient. These powers were more elaborate and extensive

than those possessed by judges of the Circuit and Superior courts. It was provided that no person should be eligible to the office of chief justice or associate judge unless he was thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States, and should have resided in Cook county in the practice of law for five years next preceding his election. Provision for an increase in the number of judges was made. The judges of the Municipal courts could interchange duties with judges of other city courts. The clerk of the Municipal court was made an important official personage. His duties were wide, important, and authoritative restrictions over him were made sufficient. Full provision for all deputies, assistants, etc., was made. Aside from his salary no officer of the court was permitted to receive any compensation whatever.

The substitution of Municipal courts for Justice courts was such a radical change that the General Assembly and its advisers prepared a flexible code of practice so that faults which could not be foreseen could be corrected as fast as disclosed. To prevent serious blunder in the procedure, the rules generally prevailing in the Circuit court were adopted, as it was believed dangerous to attempt at the outset to put in operation a new set. Ample power to make changes in the rules was given to the court officials. Full provision was made for every step necessary in the management of suits from the first paper until the settlement of the cases under judgment or otherwise. Scores of rules, regulations, practices, orders, etc., which need not be detailed here were adopted.

At the time the Municipal court act went into effect the Circuit court of Cook county consisted of fourteen judges and the Superior court of twelve judges. Each of these courts had a chief justice selected for one year by the judges themselves from their own number. Each judge was entirely independent of every other judge and had power to adopt and enforce in the branch over which he presided such rules of practice not inconsistent with law as he might deem proper, regardless of the rules which might be adopted and enforced in other branches of the court. Though one judge might declare a statute or municipal ordinance constitutional or valid, another judge might declare it unconstitutional or invalid. One judge might pronounce a judgment of conviction in a criminal case, which another judge, upon application for a writ of habeas corpus, might declare invalid and might discharge the party convicted. Many other practices apparently inconsistent and cumbersome were carried out by the Circuit and Superior courts. As a whole the system was grievously unsatisfactory in its results. The cost to the taxpayer was out of proportion to the benefits. The Municipal court act sought to eliminate from the system such defects and incongruities in the Circuit, Superior and Criminal court systems by providing a chief justice with extensive powers of superintendence

and by conferring upon the judges as a whole large discretionary authority.

Many changes have been made in the rules, management, procedure and province of the court since it began operations. During its first year there were instituted in the First district seventeen branch civil courts located at 148 Michigan avenue. In these seventeen civil branches nine judges heard jury cases and eight judges heard cases without juries. There were thirteen criminal branches throughout the district. In the Second district there was one branch court located at 8855 Exchange avenue, South Chicago, for civil and criminal business. In the new city hall, quarters for the civil branches of the court were designed. It was planned to give the court twenty-four court rooms in this building, besides special offices for the chief justice, clerk, bailiff and jurors. Provision for additional rooms for the Criminal courts was made. During the first year there was a noticeable decrease not only in the number of cases filed for suit, but in the commission of crime. The new court from the start established a reputation for efficiency and certainty of punishment which economized court expenses and deterred offenders from the commission of vice and crime. Not only was there an immense decrease in the number of arrests for felonies, misdemeanors and violation of city ordinances, but there was a substantial increase in the number of persons sent to jail and to the House of Correction. This improvement in court and criminal statistics during the year was attributed to the following accomplishments: Speedy trials; strict bail regulations; House of Correction rather than jail sentence; care not to interfere with the administration of justice in the courts and the consequent encouragement of the police officer to do his duty; imposing a heavy penalty for carrying concealed weapons.

The Municipal court was really a reform movement forced upon the people by the faults and imperfections of the Justice system and by the necessity for honest procedure and expedition. Great latitude to improve itself was given the court. Accordingly many amendments, changes, improvements and advances have been made as time has revealed their character, importance and necessity.

In 1907 the probation system was given special consideration. Prior to 1900 the practice of placing offenders against the criminal laws upon probation had received no recognition throughout the country except in one or two states. By October, 1907, the statutes of twenty-four states authorized probation for juvenile offenders, the statutes of nine states authorized probation for adult offenders, and the statutes of seven states authorized probation for adult delinquency. About this time Judge Tuthill of the Juvenile court of Chicago said, "The probation officer is the keystone which supports the arch of the law." At first, probation was inaugurated in Chicago under

volunteer officers exclusively, but a little later paid probation officers were employed.

At the end of the second year of the Municipal court, December 6, 1908, the following results of the year's work were shown: A steady increase in litigation; an increase of 32 per cent in civil litigation; an increase of over 10 per cent in criminal and quasi-criminal litigation; an increase of 117 per cent in the amount of money judgments; a marked increase in efficiency in disposing of litigation, both criminal and civil; a continued decrease in crime since the institution of the court; a decrease in the number of arrests over those of 1906; a decrease in the number of alleged offenders over those of 1906; a decrease in the fines assessed against offenders; a large release in the amount of fines by the pardon of offenders; an increase of 23 per cent in the number of offenders punished by House of Correction and jail sentences; the discharge of over 55 per cent of criminal and quasi-criminal cases and preliminary hearings; relieved the Circuit, Superior and County courts of over 35 per cent of their civil litigation since the institution of the Municipal court; the commencement by poor persons, who were unable to pay the costs, of 432 cases, of which number 121 subsequently paid the costs; nearly 82 per cent of writs placed in the hands of the bailiffs were served; 31 per cent of the cases appealed to the Appellate court in 1907 were reversed; of the total number of cases disposed of in 1907 the percentage of reversals was about one-tenth of 1 per cent; the receipts of the court increased 8 per cent and the expenditures increased 14 per cent.

During 1908 there were in operation in the First district eighteen branch civil courts, all located at 148 Michigan avenue, known as the Central Civil Court building. In these eleven judges heard jury cases and seven judges heard cases without juries. There were thirteen criminal branches in the First district presided over by ten judges. The thirteen criminal branches were located as follows: Criminal Court building, two branches; Harrison and La Salle streets, two branches; 20 South Desplaines street; Morgan and Maxwell streets; 5233 Lake avenue; 235 West Chicago avenue; Shakespeare and California avenue; 242 East Chicago avenue; Sheffield avenue and Diversey boulevard; 6347 Wentworth avenue; 834 Thirty-fifth street. The Second district branch court disposed of both civil and criminal business and remained located at 8855 Exchange avenue, South Chicago. During the year several important changes and improvements were instituted and numerous amendments were suggested.

An important piece of legislation reported during 1908 was the Limited Adult Probation bill. This was favored by the Illinois State Conference of Charities, the Civic Federation of Chicago, the City Association, the Legislative Voters' League and the press generally

of the city. A bill to legalize probation proceedings already instituted in Chicago and to provide for future action passed the Legislature early in 1909.

In March, 1909, representatives of the Chicago Municipal court introduced or had introduced in the Legislature a bill confirming and controlling the parole system practiced under the Chicago Municipal court. This bill was introduced to prevent alleged abuses of the system by members of the court who should take liberties similar to those lately practiced by Judge Cleland.

During the few years just previous to 1909 there was a growing and prevalent belief that the jury system should either be vastly improved or should be abolished entirely. The increasing difficulty of obtaining good jurors was acknowledged. The jury commissioners of Cook county stated that obtaining good jurors was like fishing in Lake Michigan—very uncertain, as the more there were taken out made it so much more difficult to catch those that were left and smaller ones would have to be taken. The commissioners themselves believed that the average of jury excellence was decreasing. They noted that the laws and regulations concerning the selection of jurors hampered and prevented in a large measure the procurement of satisfactory panels.

Late in 1908 the Appellate court in a number of reverses nullified in a large degree the usefulness of the Municipal court as an agency of quick justice; but the Supreme court handed down a decision soon afterward giving it all the power and jurisdiction that were intended by the framers of the law. A particular question involved was the right of city judges to try cases on information when the punishment was to be anything but a penitentiary sentence. The Supreme court decision restored to the Municipal court its original jurisdiction and power. During the last two years numerous attempts to render the Municipal court non-partisan have been made, but without effective results. The old parties continue to name partisan tickets and to place the selection of these important officials under the control, dictation and corruption of bosses and machines.

MISCELLANEOUS EARLY EVENTS, ETC.

ARCHIBALD Clybourn built a slaughter house on the North Branch in 1827 for the purpose of supplying meat to the troops then stationed at Fort Dearborn and also the Indians and the few white inhabitants. But little packing was done until the fall of 1833, there being no export demand, and little was wanted in the western country. During the summer of 1833 there was a large emigration to Chicago and the country adjacent, which created a large demand for pickled beef and pork. Mr. Clybourn packed from 500 to 600 beeves and about 3,000 hogs, and in 1834 packed a still larger number. During the whole period of seven or eight years mentioned (1827 to 1834), the price paid for cattle and hogs was about three cents net weight. But the quality of neither cattle nor hogs at that time was very good. The hogs were generally of the "rover breed" and had to be driven from 150 to 200 miles across the prairies, for which task they were perfectly capable—"being able to make their mile in about 2:40." The pork packed from these hogs was generally light mess or prime pork, with about three hogs in a barrel. Mr. Clybourn recollected some barrel pork being sold to one of the first settlers of Kenosha (see elsewhere), which turned out sixteen tail pieces to the barrel. This was sold as "prime pork."

The first beef packed in the city was by George W. Dole in 1832. In October of that year he slaughtered and packed 150 head of cattle for Oliver Newberry of Detroit. The cattle were purchased by Mr. Dole from Charles Reed, of Hickory Creek, at \$2.75 per 100 pounds—the hides and tallow being thrown in for slaughtering. The cattle were driven to this city from the Wabash river country and were slaughtered by John and Mark Noble on the prairie near the lake opposite where the Bishop's Palace was (1858) situated, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Madison street. The packing was done in Mr. Dole's warehouse, a wooden building situated at the corner of Dearborn and South Water streets. The barrels in which the beef was packed were brought from Detroit and the beef was shipped that fall to Detroit. In December, 1832, Mr. Dole slaughtered and packed 338 hogs. They were purchased from John Blackstone at \$3 per 100 pounds net and were driven from the Wabash valley. These hogs were slaughtered in the back yard of Mr. Dole's warehouse and packed in the store. There were no barrels in which to put the meat; it was packed in bulk and stored away until barrels were made during the winter. This was the first lot of hogs ever packed in this city. There are no means of ascertaining

what prices this pork or beef brought, as they were sent to the New York market from Detroit; but in an old book belonging to Mr. Dole was found an entry of a sale of a barrel of mess pork at \$16 and a barrel of "one hog pork" at \$14. In the fall of 1833 Mr. Dole packed both beef and pork at Mr. Clybourn's packing house on the North Branch. The number of cattle packed was 250 head and the number of hogs 1,000. The cattle cost \$2.80 per 100 pounds net and the hogs \$3 net, both cattle and hogs having been driven from the Wabash.—(Statement of Messrs. Clybourn and Dole to the editor of *Annual Review of Chicago*, 1858.)

Under contract dated May 14, 1833, Clybourn agreed to deliver to Newberry & Dole between September 1 and November 1, 1833, in the town of Chicago, at Clybourn's house, 100 head of "good fat, merchantable beef cattle, to weigh upon an average 500 pounds after being dressed, and none of them to weigh less than 400 pounds after being dressed," and also, by December 15, 200 head of "good fat hogs—well corn-fed and merchantable for pork, to weigh upon an average 200 pounds each after being dressed, and none of them to weigh less than 190 pounds after being dressed." Clybourn was to be paid by Newberry & Dole \$2.80 per cwt. for the beef and \$3 per cwt. for the pork, *when slaughtered and dressed*. Newberry & Dole were to have the hides, tallow and one-half of the tongues. In another agreement dated September 5, 1833, John Blackstone, of Cook county, Illinois, agreed to deliver to Newberry & Dole 500 head "of good merchantable corn-fed hogs" weighing not less than 180 pounds on or before December 1, 1833, at \$3 per cwt. after being dressed. In the fall of 1834 Mr. Dole packed from 300 to 500 cattle and about 1,400 hogs. They were killed and cut in a packing house erected by Newberry & Dole on the South Branch near where Stowell's slip was in 1858. Mr. Dole continued packing every season up to 1840. During this period Newberry & Dole bought hogs of Duncan & Morrison, of McLean county, Illinois, paying as high as \$5.50 net. They also bought, in 1838, of Elbert Dickinson, of McLean county, 350 cattle, to average not less than 500 pounds net. Numbers of these cattle were for the Indian payment—the balance for packing. The first bill of lading for beef ever made out in Chicago was as follows:

"Shipped in good order and well conditioned by Newberry & Dole on board the schooner called Napoleon, whereof is master for the present voyage John Stewart, now lying in the port of Chicago, and bound for Detroit, to say: O. Newberry, Detroit.—287 bbls. beef; 14 bbls. tallow; 2 bbls. beeswax; 152 dry hides, weighing 4,695 lbs. "Being marked and numbered as in the margin and to be delivered at the port of Detroit in like good order (the dangers of the lakes and rivers excepted) unto consignees, or to their assignees—he or they paying freight at — per bbl. bulk. In witness whereof the master of said vessel hath affirmed to two bills of

lading, all of this tender and date, one of which to be accomplished, the other to stand void. Chicago, April 17, 1833. "John Stewart."

In 1834-5 Gurdon S. Hubbard commenced packing in the old bank building, corner LaSalle and Lake streets. He packed 5,000 hogs and obtained them from St. Clair and Vermillion counties and the Wabash valley. He slaughtered on the South Branch. The hogs cost \$2 and \$2.50 net. He could not get barrels, and so packed in bulk until spring and then obtained barrels from Cleveland. In 1837-8 Hubbard began to pack pork at his own house on Kinzie street near Rush Street bridge. That season he packed about 12,000 hogs—put up mostly as mess pork. In 1838-9 he packed 10,000 hogs and in 1839-40 about the same number of hogs and 4,000 cattle, all packed in Kinzie street. In 1840 he built on South Water between Clark and LaSalle, and the winter of 1840-41 packed 7,000 cattle and about 12,000 hogs. They were slaughtered on the North Branch. Supplies came mostly from the Illinois river. In 1848 he moved all up to the North Branch where he was located in 1858.

July, 1836-7, Sylvester Marsh, who was associated with Hubbard in 1833-4, began to pack for himself on North Kinzie street, near Rush street bridge. He continued until 1853, part of the time with B. Carpenter. In 1837-8 D. H. Underhill came here and began packing pork—killing near Funk's house; he did not continue long. In 1843-4 Thomas Dyer and John P. Chapin began packing in Reynold's house—cutting that season 6,000 hogs and 2,000 cattle.

In 1844-5 (Elisha S.) Wadsworth, Dyer & Chapin built a house on the South Branch near North street and packed that season 3,000 cattle and 12,000 hogs. Wadsworth & Dyer succeeded in 1845-6 and continued five years, packing from 3,000 to 7,000 cattle and 8,000 to 12,000 hogs annually. The first cattle packed by Dyer & Chapin were from Isaac & Jesse Funk, McLean Co., at \$2.25 per head. Their first lot of hogs was 1,300. Their first mess pork went to John Young & Co., Montreal, for \$8.50 per barrel. Young sent vessels here in the spring of 1844 for the pork. Their beef was sent to New York. They lost money in 1843-4, but did well in 1844-5. In 1844-5 Dyer & Chapin packed the first beef ever put up here for the English market. They learned the requirements from an Englishman. Hugh Mayer here furnished their barrels. In 1841-2 Sherman & Pitkin packed several hundred hogs and sent mess pork to New York. In 1843 George Steele began to pack on South Water near Franklin—continued to 1844-5. In 1845-6 he packed on the South Branch and in 1846 built on West Randolph. He packed from 6,000 to 12,000 annually. In 1850 Hugh & Co., built a packing house on the South Branch with capacity of 175 cattle and 300 hogs daily. They remained there till the spring of 1853 and then built a stone packing house on the South Branch at a cost of \$20,000. It was burned during the fall of 1856. In 1857 they built again at a cost of \$25,000—capacity 225 cattle and 1,000

hogs daily. Their plant covered three acres and had nine hundred feet of river front.

In 1852 Tobey, Booth & Co., conducted a packing house on the South Branch and continued to 1857. In 1857 they built a packing house on the South Branch and had an ice-house so as to pack in summer. During the summer of 1858 they packed 11,475 hogs averaging $227\frac{1}{8}$ pounds, and during the winter of 1858-9 packed about 11,000, the average weight being $260\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

OTHER PACKERS, SEASON OF 1853-4.

	No. Hogs.
G. S. Hubbard.....	14,010
R. M. Hough & Co.....	8,187
Reynolds & Hayward.....	7,388
Thomas Dyer.....	4,931
S. S. Carpenter.....	4,920
Hugh Maher.....	2,800
George Steele.....	2,650
Hale & Clybourn.....	2,900
Atherton & Brown.....	1,500
P. Curtis.....	1,300
Flint & Wheeler.....	600
Nickerson & Wier.....	600
J. Creswell.....	540
Bailey & Durant.....	370
Abner Sutton.....	153
Total.....	52,849

In 1854 Cragin & Co., built at a cost of \$45,000 a large packing house on the South Branch, with 217 feet river front. They packed as follows:

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.
1854-5.....	5,000	15,000
1855-6.....	7,000	20,000
1856-7.....	8,000	20,000
1857-8.....	15,000	22,000
1858-9.....	15,000	23,000

In 1853-4 Andrew Brown & Co. began packing in the old Hough & Co. house on the South Branch—capacity 200 cattle and 1,000 hogs daily. They made important improvements on their five acres. In the fall of 1854 Moore, Seaverns & Co., began packing on the South Branch on two acres with 216 feet river frontage—capacity 200 cattle and 600 hogs daily. In 1856 Henry Milward built a packing house on the South Branch—could hang 2,000 hogs. He killed in one day 1,450, had two sets of hands and conducted the best slaughter house in the United States. In 1857 it was rented and worked by Thomas Nash of Baltimore, who packed 20,000 hogs. Van Brunt & Watrous of New York, later bought and fitted it for summer curing and during subsequent summers packed an average of 300 hogs daily. Jones & Cuthbert packed at State and Ringgold streets in 1858, and later built a slaughter house on the South Branch with a capacity of 1,000 to 1,500 hogs daily.

HOGS PACKED 1857-8.

Cragin & Co.....	21,021	Geo. Steele & Co.....	6,000
Thos. Nash & Co.....	20,782	Chas. Siler	3,500
O. S. Hough & Co.....	9,129	J. & J. Stewart.....	2,000
A Brown & Co.....	12,000	S. Holden	1,520
G. S. Hubbard & Co....	8,000	Leland & Co.....	775
Tobey, Booth & Co.....	8,000	P. Curtis	535
Moore & Seaverns.....	6,000		
Total			99,262

Large quantities of dressed hogs were received here—73,980 in 1853-4 and 214,213 in '57-8. "No city in the west, or indeed, anywhere in the United States out of New York pretends to compete with Chicago as a live stock market. The stock growing country by which we are surrounded and the facilities which Chicago possesses for receiving, pasturing and shipping to New York, Boston and Philadelphia attract hither a large amount of capital for investment in cattle and hogs. No city in the United States but Chicago has a daily cattle market."—(*Annual Review*, 1858.)

ELEVATING WAREHOUSES, 1857.

	Storage Capacity, Bushels.
Illinois Central Railway, } Sturgis, Buckingham & Co. }	700,000
Same (new warehouse).....	700,000
Rock Island Railway, } Flint, Wheeler & Co. }	700,000
Chicago & Great U. Railway.....	500,000
Gibbs, Griffin & Co.....	500,000
Munger & Armour.....	300,000
Munn, Gill & Co.....	200,000
Flint, Wheeler & Co.....	160,000
Burlingame	100,000
S. A. Ford & Co.....	100,000
Jas. Peck & Co.....	60,000
Walker, Bronson & Co.....	75,000
Total	4,095,000

SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT BY LAKE.

1842....	586,907 bu.	1848....	2,160,800 bu.	1854....	1,650,489 bu.
1843....	688,967 bu.	1849....	1,936,264 bu.	1855....	5,719,168 bu.
1844....	891,894 bu.	1850....	883,644 bu.	1856....	8,114,353 bu.
1845....	926,860 bu.	1851....	437,660 bu.	1857....	9,284,705 bu.
1846....	1,459,594 bu.	1852....	635,496 bu.	1858....	8,597,148 bu.
1847....	1,974,804 bu.	1853....	1,206,163 bu.		

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Lumber, Feet.	Shingles.	Laths.
1847.....	32,118,225	12,148,500	5,655,700
1848.....	60,009,250	20,050,000	10,025,109
1849.....	73,259,553	39,057,750	19,281,733
1850.....	100,364,779	55,423,750	19,809,700
1851.....	125,056,437	60,338,250	27,583,475
1852.....	147,816,232	77,080,500	19,759,670
1853.....	202,101,098	93,483,784	39,133,116

HISTORY OF COOK COUNTY

GRAIN RECEIPTS.

Year.	Wheat, Bu.	Corn, Bu.	Oats, Bu.	Barley, Bu.
1838.....	78			
1839.....	3,678			
1840.....	10,000			
1841.....	40,000			
1842.....	586,907			
1843.....	688,907			
1844.....	923,494			
1845.....	1,024,620			
1846.....	1,599,819			
1847.....	2,136,994	67,315	38,892	
1848.....	2,386,000	550,460	65,280	
1849.....	2,192,809	644,848	26,849	31,453
1850.....	1,387,989	262,013	186,054	22,872
1851.....	799,390	3,221,317	605,827	19,997
1852.....	941,470	2,991,011	2,030,317	127,028
1853.....	1,687,465	2,780,253	1,748,493	120,273
1854.....	3,038,955	6,837,899	3,239,987	148,421
1855.....	7,535,097	7,517,678	1,888,533	92,032
1856.....	9,419,365	11,129,668	1,014,547	19,051
1857.....	10,783,292	6,814,615	416,778	17,993

"When the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Mississippi railroads are completed and open to the trade of the central and southern portions of the state, Cincinnati must 'look to her laurels' or Chicago will excel her in the packing of pork as much as she does now in the quality and amount of beef which our city exports to eastern markets."—(*Annual Review of Chicago*, January, 1854.)

"So completely had our merchants been absorbed in business, and so thoroughly had their time and capital been occupied in the trade that 'came to their doors' without asking, that they never, so far as we know, bestowed a thought upon the Lake Superior mines till the last season (1853)."—(*Annual Review*, 1854.)

"The superiority of Chicago as a point for beef packing has long since been conceded. . . . The reputation which Chicago beef has acquired in eastern and foreign markets enables it to command offered. It is always quoted in market reports distinct from other higher prices and much more ready sales than any other which is brands and a difference is made in its favor."—(*Annual Review*, January, 1854.)

"The life and activity consequent upon such a movement forms by no means the least marked characteristic of our city. To a stranger familiar only with those cities which have not yet put themselves in railroad communication with the country and with other centers of business the contrast which our city presents in this respect is of the most striking character and a day's observation never fails to impress such a visitor with a profound sense of the extent of our business and the ultimate greatness which our city is destined to reach."—(*Annual Review of Chicago*, January, 1855.)

The average price of wheat and corn here for a series of years was as follows (fractional parts of a cent omitted).—(*Chicago Press*, July 23, 1857, from statements of Dole and others):

Year.	Winter Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Corn.
1838.....	\$0.50	\$0.38	\$0.25
1839.....	.55	.40	.30
1840.....	.62	.50	.40
1841.....	.65	.50	.40
1842.....	.45	.38	.20
1843.....	.45	.38	.24
1844.....	.65	.55	.42
1845.....	.69	.52	.40
1846.....	.56	.40	.22
1847.....	.67	.50	.26
1848.....	.80	.70	.32
1849.....	.82	.66	.43
1850.....	.89	.78	.45
1851.....	.62	.55	.36
1852.....	.68	.40	.40
1853.....	.85	.60	.47
1854.....	1.30	1.09	.48
1855.....	1.55	1.31	.62
1856.....	1.27	1.05	.36

HOGS PACKED IN CHICAGO.

1852-3.....	48,156	1859-60.....	176,918
1853-4.....	52,849	1860-1.....	231,335
1854-5.....	73,694	1861-2.....	514,118
1855-6.....	80,380	1862-3.....	970,264
1856-7.....	74,000	1863-4.....	904,658
1857-8.....	99,262	1864-5.....	750,147
1858-9.....	185,000		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HOGS.

	Received.	Shipments.
1852-3.....	65,158	10,000
1853-4.....	73,980	10,628
1854-5.....	138,565	52,881
1855-6.....	308,539	187,763
1856-7.....	220,702	103,074
1857-8.....	213,216	88,546
1858-9.....	251,102	46,434
1859-60.....	255,384	71,266
1860-1.....	354,684	119,886
1861-2.....	746,667	228,682

CATTLE PACKED IN CHICAGO.

1851-2.....	21,866	1858-9.....	45,504
1852-3.....	24,663	1859-60.....	51,809
1853-4.....	25,431	1860-1.....	25,209
1854-5.....	22,691	1861-2.....	55,212
1855-6.....	28,972	1862-3.....	42,163
1856-7.....	14,987	1863-4.....	70,086
1857-8.....	34,675		

“The quantity of beef packed the last fall (1856) is less than for any previous season since 1850. In 1855 the number of cattle slaughtered reached 28,972, a larger number than ever before. They were purchased at high prices, and owing to the decline in the market which subsequently ensued, the result of the season’s business proved very unsatisfactory to packers. At the commencement of the packing season of 1856 the views of cattle raisers and stock dealers being still held at the high rates of the previous season,

packers found it impracticable to meet their demands. Buyers and sellers thus failing to come to an agreement, the latter resorted to shipments in hopes of being more successful in other markets." This was given by the *Press* as the reason why but 14,977 cattle had been packed in 1856 to 28,972 in 1855.

The "Osceola" and "Gen. Harrison" schooners took away the first cargoes of grains in 1839 and 1840.

It should be borne in mind that the railroads were forced to make this a central point and that their presence later forced trade to come here.

"Chicago is but in its infancy, and situated as it is—the key and natural outlet to the great Northwest—it cannot fail to become the mightiest interior commercial port on the continent. Our railroads tap all great channels of the West and intersect a country which for richness and fertility has no equal on the globe, while our situation at the head of the great lakes, which lead by rivers and canals to the Atlantic, gives us a position which is undeniably superior to all others." . . . "As the Northwest advances so will the grain trade of Chicago, for our city is its commercial capital and if that trade now ranks as the largest of the same character in the world, with the states around only sparsely settled, what will it be when Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin contain a population equal to the great states of the Atlantic seaboard? The mere fact that the Illinois Central Railroad Company have within the past three years sold to actual settlers nearly a million and a quarter of acres, might lead even a stranger to Western development to conceive that our grain trade is still in its infancy."—(*Annual Review*, 1857.)

In 1857 the big warehouses could each discharge twelve cars of grain at once and load two vessels at the rate of 24,000 bushels per hour—steam power. Chicago was far in advance of St. Louis as to handling grain at this time. The city could handle 500,000 bushels of grain in ten hours—had that capacity. "Capacity of shipment" was really 1,340,000 bushels per day of ten hours.

The capital invested in warehouses by 1857 was \$3,087,000. The flour market here grew slowly—had to advance with the country. In 1857 Chicago flour was inspected in the Boston market as "extra" instead of "fancy" as before. A big part of the wheat and flour went to Buffalo and Oswego. Flour receipts here in 1852 were 53,337 barrels; 1853, 48,247; 1854, 158,375; 1855, 240,662; 1856, 324,921; 1857, 393,934. In 1857 the character of the wheat (quality) was twenty per cent. better than in 1854. Better seed was used and better inspection of the Chicago Board of Trade caused this improvement. It began to be the custom now as never before to send corn to market in the shape of pork. The threat to pass the Maine law (prohibition) in Illinois stopped largely the production of rye in this state. The great increase in the production of lager beer created the demand for barley.

In 1850 the Chicago courthouse was built of Lockport (New York) stone. At Athens, near Chicago, on the Illinois and Michigan canal, twenty-four miles southwest of the city, was stone as good or better. The Illinois Stone Company, under Mr. Sherman, opened stone works there in 1851. The first Athens stone used was the facade of the Merchants and Mechanics bank in 1852. After that its use here was rapid and immense. By 1857 there were in existence the Illinois Stone Co., at Athens; Great Western Stone Co., at Desplaines; D. C. Skelly, at Athens, and Singer & Talcott, at Athens, all having 335 acres. The quarries were from ten to twenty feet in thickness. By the Illinois and Michigan canal the receipts of stone in 1849 were 7,995 cubic feet; 1852, 40,752 cubic feet; 1857, 122,842 cubic feet. A part of this stone came from the Joliet quarries. In 1857 about 6,000 tons of stone were shipped from Chicago.

Chicago at first imported her coal from Cleveland and Erie, but before 1857 she was shipping Illinois coal to all quarters. In 1847 the coal trade of Illinois was a few thousand tons annually, but by 1852, LaSalle, Kingston, Sheffield, Rock Island, Danville and Duquoin began to ship large quantities. Locomotives demanded coal and city homes demanded gas.

By 1857 hardwood lumber began to be demanded—walnut, cherry, ash, oak, whitewood, maple, sycamore, birch, elm, hickory, etc. In 1857 Chicago received 459,639,198 feet of lumber, 131,832,250 shingles, and 80,130,000 lath, and at this date supplied much of the West with these products.

Chicago had also become a great salt market. The receipts were: 1852, 92,907 barrels; 1857, 209,946 barrels.

The "Dean Richmond" was sent as an experiment with a load of grain from Chicago to Liverpool in 1856. In 1857 the "Mederia Pet," a small burden boat, came from Liverpool to Chicago with a load of merchandise. She brought iron, crackers, hardware, cutlery, etc., and took back hides and staves. In July, 1857, Capt. Pierce, who had commanded the "Dean Richmond," built with others for the Chicago trade a splendid barge named "C. J. Kershaw," which sailed for Liverpool with staves. On her way back with merchandise she encountered fierce storms, and reached the St. Lawrence river mouth so late in season that her cargo had to be sent on by rail. Other vessels were built here for ocean trade.

Until Sept. 12, 1857, for four years previous, exchange on New York was from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium. As high as 10 per cent. was charged by some bankers here during the panic of 1857, but usually there was none to sell at any price. In some cases from 12 to 15 per cent. was paid to avoid protest.

The reciprocity treaty of 1854 opened up Canadian trade. It took effect in 1855. In 1854 the Canadian vessel arrivals were only five; in 1855 they were 77, and in 1856 were 110. In 1854 Chicago

exports in Canadian vessels were worth \$82,145; in 1856, \$975,297. Canadian imports in 1854 were worth \$24,855; in 1856, \$2,060,546. Propellers were designed to haul from Collingwood, Canada, and return. There came from Canada, cutlery, oil, fish, lumber, iron, merchandise, liquors, salt, shingles, lath, wood, etc.

The vessel arrivals in 1856 were 7,328. In 1854 Chicago surpassed any other city in the world as a grain market—the amount shipped in 1854 being 13,132,501 bushels which surpassed Odessa, before that the greatest.

“In pork Chicago is led by Cincinnati and Louisville, but the progress which the packers of our city have made in this branch of the provision trade is almost without a parallel. The future will doubtless develop results in this trade equal to the past. Our city possesses every desirable facility for receiving hogs from surrounding states, while her advantages for shipping are superior to those enjoyed by the cities named above.”—(*Annual Review*, 1857.)

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT.

	St. Louis.	Chicago.
1852.....	1,663,422	941,470
1853.....	2,068,893	1,687,465
1854.....	2,340,217	3,038,955
1855.....	3,921,197	7,535,097
1856.....	3,967,621	9,419,365
1857.....	3,369,618	10,783,292

“While on all sides old and wealthy cities have presented a gloomy and foreboding aspect of dull streets and empty stores, Chicago, young and buoyant, has never fagged in energy, but has all along presented the same busy, bustling, appearance which is her characteristic. It has been the marvel of almost every stranger who has visited our city since the ‘crisis’ set in, that our streets were so crowded, our stores so full, and our railroads, canal and lake craft doing such an immense business.”—(*Annual Review*, 1857.)

WAREHOUSES, 1864.		Capacity, Bu.
Sturgis, Buckingham & Co., A.....		700,000
Sturgis, Buckingham & Co., B.....		700,000
Armour, Dole & Co.....		850,000
Armour, Dole & Co.....		800,000
Munger & Armour	} Munger, Wheeler & Co.....	600,000
Hiram Wheeler		500,000
Chas. Wheeler		500,000
W. L. Newberry		300,000
George Sturgis		75,000
A. Lunt & Bros.....		80,000
Howe & Robbins.....		80,000
Munn & Scott, N. W.....		600,000
Munn & Scott, Old house.....		200,000
Munn & Scott, Minn.....		900,000
Munn & Scott, Steel.....		1,200,000
Flint & Thompson.....		1,250,000
Flint & Thompson.....		750,000
Total		10,085,000

“Wherever the fame of Chicago’s greatness has gone, the wonderful stories of her elevators have traveled with it. No European traveler who visits the West thinks his tour ended unless he has witnessed the *modus operandi* of their performances. Anthony Trollope in his ‘Travels in America,’ pays a handsome tribute to this triumph of American skill, and contrasts much to the disadvantage of ‘ye Britons,’ the slow and tedious systems of discharging grain cargoes by manual labor at the docks of Liverpool and London.”—(*Annual Review*, 1864.)

The extraordinary building operations of 1864 surprised even the most sanguine of Chicago. Buildings of all sorts, estimated, 8,000; their value, \$4,700,000.

STATISTICS.

Total grain receipts, 1854, bushels.....	15,804,423
Total grain receipts, 1855, bushels.....	20,487,953
Total shipments of grain, 1855, bushels.....	16,633,813
Number of hogs handled, 1854-5.....	138,515
Value of beef packed, 1855.....	\$1,152,421
Receipts lumber, 1855, feet.....	326,553,467
Total vessel arrivals, 1855.....	5,410

“Had we time and space we might be tempted to dwell at length upon the glowing picture suggested by the facts in the above general summary. The figures are themselves much more eloquent and absorbing than any language at our command. . . . It may be said with justice that all the states north of Tennessee and the Carolinas have sent their most energetic, intelligent citizens, with a mighty host of untiring energetic men from Europe to settle and subdue the vast and magnificent country lying between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains. . . . Twenty years ago Chicago was not a city. She was only an insignificant town at the southern end of Lake Michigan and within that period the wolves during the night roamed all over where the city now stands. Only twenty-two years ago the Indians were removed. Twenty years ago an occasional schooner visited Chicago; two hundred and thirty-three vessels are now wintering in her harbor; in 1855, 5,410 vessels arrived at Chicago. She is now acknowledged to be the greatest primary grain port in the world.”—(*Annual Review*, 1856.)

RECEIPTS OF BEEF CATTLE AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Lake		9	21	44
Galena Ry.	3,906	11,388	18,146	17,646
Illinois Central	18,028	19,134	17,197	22,551
C. B. & Quincy.....	14,400	40,531	24,596	73,918
Rock Island	2,108	16,124	16,807	19,601
Chicago & Milwaukee....		83	554	508
C. A. & St. Louis.....	8,970	29,736	7,086	12,839
C. & Northwestern.....	534	1,130	2,823	8,155
Michigan Central	578	16	226	84
Michigan Southern			2,045	216
C. P. & Ft. W.....			253	191
Totals	48,524	118,151	89,754	155,753

HISTORY OF COOK COUNTY

	—Hogs.—		—CATTLE.—	
	Received.	Shipped.	Received.	Shipped.
1861.....	657,002	280,094	204,579	124,146
1862.....	1,348,890	491,135	209,655	112,745
1863.....	1,900,519	810,453	298,381	293,217
1864.....	1,582,047	701,854	336,627	179,520
1865.....	876,572	599,049	333,362	242,766

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1866.....	392,604	933,233	209,737	1,283
1867.....	327,650	1,696,748	179,427	Record missing
1868.....	324,524	1,706,782	270,875	1,636
1869.....	403,102	1,661,896	340,072	1,524
1870.....	532,964	1,693,158	349,885	3,537

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT AND CORN, BUSHELS.

Year.	Wheat.	Corn.
1861.....	17,539,909	26,543,283
1862.....	13,978,116	29,449,328
1863.....	11,180,344	26,450,568
1864.....	11,257,196	13,623,087
1865.....	9,465,618	25,125,638

The indifference of Chicago merchants and capitalists to the trade beyond the Mississippi was the wonderment of reviewers. St. Louis tried to have the railway bridge at Rock Island removed. In 1860 77,219,217 pounds of freight were sent west of the Mississippi and 122,200,564 pounds were sent east. To all this Chicago was indifferent. St. Louis tried desperately to divert that trade to herself.

The Chicago Board of Trade, by special action in the summer of 1860, resolved: "That this Board do most cordially approve of the aforesaid treaty (with Canada) and the reciprocal relations which have grown up with our Canadian neighbors under its operation and do most earnestly but respectfully remonstrate against any action of our government for its termination." Trade was then carried on with Canada under the reciprocity treaty of 1854. But Mr. Hatch in his report to Congress on the operation of the revenue laws and the reciprocity treaty recommended "the speedy abrogation of the treaty as the proper radical and sufficient remedy to relieve the United States from the commercial bondage beneath which the operation of the treaty itself and 'the unfriendly legislation of Provincial Parliaments have placed the United States in exchange for the commercial freedom granted to the Canadas.'"—(*Annual Review*, January, 1861.)

For 1857-8-9 freight rates on the lakes were ruinously low, so that nearly all owners of shipping lost money.

"Chicago never before offered so many inducements to merchants and especially to manufacturers of all kinds. Stimulated by the high rentals previous to 1858, property owners built extensively and since then the very low price of labor and materials has induced hundreds of owners to make substantial improvements upon their property. For years there have not been so many empty stores and dwellings

here as there are now, because so large an addition has been made to the permanent improvements of the city.”—(*Annual Review of Chicago*, January, 1861.)

The fact that a good market for everything he raised could be found at Chicago, was sufficient inducement for the Western farmer to plant and raise extensively.

“Notwithstanding we are in the fourth year of the slaveholder’s rebellion and in the midst of the greatest Civil war ever known, the vast resources of the great North continue to be developed even more rapidly than ever before. Not only have our agriculturists, but also our manufacturers, merchants and mechanics, enjoyed during the year now about closed, an almost unexampled prosperity.”—(*Tribune*, Saturday, December 31, 1864.)

In 1865 the Chicago merchants adopted the credit system—selling on time. In 1865 the Chicago Clearing House was established. The Chicago Stock Exchange was organized January 5, 1865.

The following is a condensed statement of the seven National banks for the quarter ending December 31, 1864:

Discounts	\$3,244,181.71
Currency and specie on hand.....	3,095,693.87
Individual deposits	3,081,893.38
Government deposits	1,460,969.43
Circulation	1,678,800.00

In 1870 there were sixteen National banks doing business as follows:

Capital	\$ 6,550,000
Surplus, etc	3,041,359
Deposits	16,774,514
Circulation	4,906,424

There were also nine or ten private banks, capital \$3,000,000.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

	Clearings.	Balances.
1870.....	\$810,676,036	\$80,910,416
1869.....	731,446,111	73,831,000

Pork packing in the West had fallen off for several years past. The greatest season of this city was that of 1862-3, when Chicago packers cut up 970,264 hogs. It fell to 507,355 head in 1865-6; increased to 792,942 in 1867-8; again fell off and amounted to only 688,140 in 1869-70.

HOG KILLING.

	1870-1.	1869-70.
Chicago	918,087	688,140
Cincinnati	500,066	337,330
Louisville	250,000	182,000
St. Louis	305,600	241,316
Milwaukee	240,000	172,626
Indianapolis	105,000	43,232

It has often been a cause of conjecture to superficial students of history why Chicago and not Calumet should have sprung into population, prominence and power, but when the facts are laid bare, it is at once seen that results could not have been otherwise. The Treaty of Greenville (1795) gave to the Government a tract six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago river. This tract was the only land of the present Cook county owned by the Government until many years later. As the Government did not invade Indian lands until authorized to do so by treaty, Fort Dearborn necessarily was located on the six-mile tract at the mouth of Chicago river in 1803. The presence of the fort brought to its immediate vicinity traders, settlers, agents, etc., because there they received protection from the Indians. These facts gave the mouth of Chicago river an immense advantage, and accordingly, when Cook county was created in 1831 with Indians still here, Chicago with about 90 population was made the county seat mainly because the fort was still garrisoned. The presence of the fort still aided its growth until it had gained an immense lead by the time the last of the Indians were removed in 1835-6. Later its wonderful growth continued, thus completely blighting the ambition of the Calumet region to become the Western metropolis.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

(Nearly all except decennial years are estimates.)

1812	20	1851.....	34,437
1820	25	1852.....	38,734
1825	40	1853.....	60,662
1830	55	1854.....	65,872
1831 (Fall)*	90	1855.....	80,023
1832 (Fall)	110	1856.....	84,113
1833 (Spring)	150	1857.....	86,000
1833 (December 1)	850	1858.....	92,000
1834 (May)	1,100	1859.....	96,000
1834 (July)	1,400	1860.....	109,263
1834 (September)	1,700	1861.....	120,000
1835 (November)	3,265	1862.....	138,186
1836	3,820	1863.....	150,000
1837	4,170	1864.....	161,288
1838	4,200	1865.....	187,446
1839	4,310	1866.....	200,418
1840	4,479	1867.....	220,000
1841	5,752	1868.....	252,054
1842	6,248	1869.....	273,043
1843	7,580	1870.....	298,977
1844	8,000	1880.....	503,185
1845	12,088	1886.....	703,817
1846	14,169	1890.....	1,099,850
1847	16,859	1896.....	1,516,635
1848	20,023	1900.....	1,698,575
1849	23,047	1904.....	1,932,315
1850	29,963	1908.....	2,166,055

(*See "Early Cook County and Chicago," 1779-1840, Vol. I.)

In 1909 there were in Chicago 116 fire companies, 33 hook and ladder companies and 8 fire insurance patrols.

Previous to 1908 and including the gifts of that year, John D. Rockefeller gave to the University of Chicago a total of \$23,515,322.

In 1891 Chicago erected 11,805 buildings estimated to be worth \$54,201,800; the next year it erected 13,194 estimated to be worth \$64,740,800. This was high water mark due to the boom incident to the World's Fair. In 1893 the number of buildings erected dropped to 8,559 and by 1900 had decreased to 3,554, estimated to be worth \$19,100,050. Since then the number has continued to increase generally, being in 1906, 10,629, estimated to be worth \$64,-822,030.

The official population of Cook county by decades is as follows: 1840, 10,201; 1850, 43,385; 1860, 144,954; 1870, 349,966; 1880, 607,719; 1890, 1,191,922; 1900, 1,838,735; 1910,

The total bonded debt of Cook county in 1909 was \$9,360,000. In 1907 there were 1,937 delinquent boys and 539 delinquent girls in the Juvenile court. The same year there were 896 dependent boys and 791 dependent girls in the same court. Of these 1,400 delinquents and 675 dependents were put on probation.

The total appropriations of Cook county for the fiscal year 1907-8 were \$8,460,601.62. This was to the full extent of the estimated resources. In 1905 the Chicago manufactures amounted to \$955,-036,277 in value. In 1907 the total appropriations of Chicago for all purposes amounted to \$49,671,209.29. The assessed valuation of Chicago property was \$476,770,399. The bank clearings for 1907 amounted to \$12,087,647,870.08. On the city pay rolls were 22,774 names. Estimated passenger trains arriving and departing in one day, 1,594. Total police force 4,345. Postal receipts fiscal year 1907-8, \$14,598,991. Pupils enrolled in the public schools, 292,581. Railroads entering the city, 26. Total number of saloons, 7,120. Number of public schools not including branches, 274. Hospitals, 73; libraries, 21; medical schools, 34; newspapers and periodicals, 750; acres in parks, 3,196; sewer mileage, 1,726; sidewalk mileage, 5,000; street railway mileage, 1,350; mileage of streets and alleys, 4,251; teachers in public schools, 6,106; theatres, 38; 5-cent theatres, 340; water used in 1907, 165,934,823,150 gallons; actual value of real and personal property of Chicago, \$2,383,851,995; asylums, 88; banks, state and National, 68; area of the city, 190.64 square miles; population, 1908, estimated 2,166,055.

In 1837 Chicago had 6 wards and 10 aldermen; 1847, 9 wards and 18 aldermen; 1857, 10 wards and 20 aldermen; 1863, 16 wards and 32 aldermen; 1869, 20 wards and 40 aldermen; 1876, 18 wards and 36 aldermen; 1888, 24 wards and 48 aldermen; 1889, 34 wards and 68 aldermen; 1901, 35 wards and 70 aldermen.

The total deaths in Chicago from all causes for 1906 were 29,048, and for 1907 were 32,143. The grade of down-town streets has been raised three times: 1855, 1857 and 1872, in all from six to eleven feet, or a total of fourteen feet above city datum which was low water mark in 1847.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Year.	Enrollment.	Number of Teachers.
1841.....	410	5
1850.....	1,919	21
1860.....	14,199	123
1870.....	38,939	557
1880.....	59,562	898
1890.....	135,541	2,711
1900.....	255,861	5,806

In 1908, not counting law and medical schools, there were enrolled in all educational institutions in the city exclusive of the public schools, a total of 3,333 teachers and 104,795 pupils. In the law schools there were 114 teachers and 1,300 pupils; in the medical schools were 281 teachers and 2,633 pupils.

The total appropriations for corporate purposes in Chicago in 1908 were \$23,643,382; from water fund, \$6,535,109.63; board of education, \$17,721,575; public library, \$475,000; grand total, \$48,375,066.63.

The fixed assets of Chicago in 1907 were as follows: Corporate property, \$14,780,920.30; waterworks, \$45,114,470.81; schools, \$47,903,491.69; public library, \$2,526,104.48; grand total, \$110,324,987.28.

The valuation of taxable property of Chicago has been as follows: 1840, \$94,437; 1850, \$7,220,249; 1860, \$37,053,512; 1870, \$275,986,550; 1880, \$117,133,726; 1890, \$219,354,368; 1900, \$276,565,880; 1910,

The tax levy for the same years is as follows: 1840, \$4,721.85; 1850, \$25,270.87; 1860, \$373,315.29; 1870, \$4,139,798.70; 1880, \$3,899,126.98; 1890, \$9,558,335; 1900, \$18,384,195.36; 1910,

In 1907 Cook county paid out \$411,042.41 for charity service. There were admitted to the detention hospital 1,836 patients; to the Cook county hospital, 26,118 patients; poor families relieved, 6,151; daily average inmates of insane hospital, 1,693; daily average inmates of consumption hospital, 233; daily average inmates of poor-house, 1,175.

The following shows the beef and pork packed in Chicago for the years ending March 1:

	Cattle.	Hogs.		Cattle.	Hogs.
1892-3....	2,469,373	4,352,095	1900-1....	1,814,921	7,364,859
1895-6....	1,810,593	5,490,410	1903-4....	2,163,976	6,763,685
1898-9....	1,603,380	8,016,675	1906-7....	1,988,504	6,079,641

The drainage canal was first inspected and designed in 1885. The bill was signed May 29, 1889, and the district was formally organized January 18, 1890. Shovel day was September 3, 1892. Water was first turned into the completed canal January 2, 1900, and January 17, 1900, the canal was formally opened. The main channel is 28.05 miles long. Total amount of excavation, 42,229,635 cubic yards. Minimum depth of water in main channel, 22 feet; current

velocity, 1.25 to 1.9 miles per hour; width at bottom, 110 feet to 202 feet. The total receipts to December 31, 1907, were \$58,747,233.23, and the total expenses, \$58,617,346.77.

In 1892 the real estate sales of Chicago were 19,283, and the consideration \$153,169,047. This was high water owing to the Columbian Exposition. In 1898 the sales numbered 13,358, the consideration being \$93,100,276. Since then the increase has been steady, though up and down, amounting to 26,380 in 1906, the consideration being \$131,982,811.

CHICAGO BANK STATISTICS.

Years.	Clearings.	Balances.
1898.....	\$ 5,517,335,476.66	\$558,107,047.54
1900.....	6,799,535,598.36	623,931,299.40
1902.....	8,394,872,351.59	653,199,396.54
1904.....	8,989,983,764.40	739,806,074.15
1906.....	11,047,311,894.50	735,239,699.40
1907.....	12,087,647,870.08	727,408,863.87

The bank clearings in 1870 amounted to \$810,676,036; in 1880, to \$1,725,684,894; in 1890 to \$4,093,145,904. For the week ending March 4, 1865, the clearings were \$5,474,608.19; week ending March 11, 1865, \$6,507,117.96; week ending March 18, 1865, \$7,343,758.92; week ending March 25, 1865, \$5,756,829.29; week ending April 1, 1865, \$5,670,434.12; approximate total for March, 1865, \$29,000,000. By August, 1865, this approximate total aggregated \$52,000,000. In March, 1907, the clearings were \$1,065,975,562.22, or nearly 40 times more than in March, 1865.

In 1908 Chicago had 13 municipal playgrounds and three municipal bathing beaches. The total attendance of the playgrounds in 1907 was 1,585,960.

In 1870 the vessel arrivals were 12,739, aggregating a tonnage of 3,049,265, and the clearances 12,433, with a tonnage of 2,983,942. Since then there has been a general change until in 1907 they were as follows: Arrivals 6,745, tonnage 8,057,062; clearings 6,736, tonnage 7,995,211. These figures include South Chicago, Michigan City, Waukegan and Chicago. Merchandise worth \$26,528,028 was imported to Chicago in 1907.

The daily capacity of the Union Stock Yards is as follows: Cattle, 75,000; hogs, 300,000; sheep, 125,000; horses, 6,000. From 1866 to 1907 inclusive the yards received 87,804,114 cattle, 4,943,305 calves, 254,859,208 hogs, 83,705,895 sheep and 2,401,556 horses. Of all these there were received in 1907, 15,248,479 head in 287,981 cars all valued at \$319,202,239. On February 10, 1908, there were received 87,716 hogs; on November 16, 1908, 49,123 cattle; on May 1, 1906, 9,284 calves; on September 29, 1902, 59,362 sheep; on March 6, 1905, 2,177 horses, and on January 11, 1904, 3,223 carloads of live stock. These were high-water marks.

In 1907 there was a total of 91 bridges across the Chicago river,

of which 69 were kept up by the city and 22 by the railroads. There were 34 viaducts in 1907.

A 5-foot water tunnel was built to Chicago avenue in 1867; another 7-foot tunnel was built to the same place in 1874; another of same size and to the same place was begun in 1887. In 1892 an 8-foot tunnel to 14th street was built from the 4-mile crib; a 10-foot tunnel was built in 1898; a 7-foot tunnel in 1896; another 7-foot tunnel in 1898 and a 14-foot tunnel is under construction in Hyde Park now. The above are water tunnels. In addition there are eight land tunnels conveying water to all distant parts of the city. There were 18 water-pipe tunnels under Chicago river in 1907. The cribs are the 2-mile, built in 1867; 4-mile, built in 1891; Lake View, built in 1896; Hyde Park, built in 1896; C. H. Harrison, built in 1900. These cribs cost over \$1,100,000. The appraised value of Chicago waterworks on December 31, 1907, was \$40,800,775.

In 1907 there were 11 taxing boards levying taxes in Chicago as follows: State tax, county tax, city tax, school tax, library tax, sanitary district tax, South Park system tax, West Park system tax, Lincoln Park tax, Ridge Park tax, and North Shore Park district tax. The average rate of taxation in 1907 throughout the county was about \$7.35 on each \$100.

The Art Institute of Chicago was instituted in 1879 and is located on the Lake front. It now ranks among the best three or four in the United States. It is open to membership to all friends of art upon the payment of \$10 annually. Connected with it is a school of instruction in art; the pupils now average about 3,000 a year. The Chicago Academy of Sciences is in Lincoln Park; its museum is excellent.

The Chicago City Railway Company is operating under the ordinance of February 11, 1907, which was approved by the city electors on April 2, 1907. The net profits of the company are divided between city and company as follows: 55 per cent. to the city and 45 per cent. to the company. Pay-as-you-enter cars are a recent innovation and are popular.

The total number of miles of railroad track elevated from May 23, 1892, to December 31, 1907, was as follows: Main track, 122.83 miles; all tracks, 681.29 miles; subways constructed, 553; total cost, \$46,520,250.

The following is from the fourth of a series of "Do You Know" talks delivered in July, 1908, by E. S. Conway, chairman of the civic industrial committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce:

"Do you know that there are more wage workers in Chicago than there are inhabitants in either of the cities of Louisville, Jersey City, Indianapolis, St. Paul, Providence, Rochester, Kansas City, Mo., or Toledo?"—"That there is no important seaport between Portland, Me., and Portland, Ore., that has not one or more through railway passenger trains from Chicago daily?"—"That Chicago produces

more steel rails than any city on earth?"—"That the deposits of the Chicago banks on May 14 were \$698,335,473, which is almost three times the cash balance in the United States treasury, exclusive of reserve and trust funds?"—"That it requires 980 suburban trains to carry passengers from the surrounding villages and towns to and from Chicago daily?"—"That Chicago has sixty-nine hospitals, a larger number in proportion to population than any large city in the country, notwithstanding it has the lowest death rate of any of them?"—"That Chicago has the largest car works, the largest telephone manufactory and the largest piano and organ plant on the continent?"—"That Chicago has one of the largest floral conservatories in the United States if, indeed, it is not the largest?"—"That the fourteen public libraries of Chicago contain 1,482,931 volumes, not including pamphlets and maps?"—"That Chicago is the library center of the United States, which fact is demonstrated by the action of the American Library association in making this city its permanent headquarters?"—"That the universities and colleges within the corporate limits of Chicago have 10,000 students, making this city the educational center of the country?"—"That the professional and business schools of Chicago have nearly 12,000 pupils?"—"That Chicago has 1,077 churches and five theological seminaries with 1,047 students?"—"That the Young Men's Christian association of Chicago, the second largest in the world, has a membership of over 13,000, sustains eighteen branches, and owns property valued at \$2,022,000?"—"That criminal statistics prove that there is less crime in Chicago, in proportion to population, than in Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and several other important cities?"—"That Chicago in its religious, social, and educational life ranks second to none?"—"That the highest standard of honorable dealing pervades the banking, manufacturing and commercial life of our city?"—"That this fact is recognized in every commercial and financial center of the United States?"

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCE

REV. CASIMIR AMBROZAITIS, pastor of Our Lady of Vilno, Lithuanian Roman Catholic church, 2323 West Twenty-third place, was born in Lithuania, Russia, village of Balandei. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Sziaulei, Lithuania, and in theology in a diocesan seminary at Vilno, the capital of Lithuania. He came to the United States in December, 1895, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1898 in Milwaukee by the late Archbishop Katzer for Rt. Rev. J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria diocese. His first charge was the pastorship of the SS. Peter and Paul Lithuanian Parish at Westville, Ill., of which he took charge July 3, 1898. There he remained for three years and three months, finishing in the meantime the church at a cost of \$5,000.

In 1901 he was transferred to Spring Valley, Ill., and placed in charge of St. Anna's parish (Lithuanian) of that place. In 1902 he was placed in charge of St. Casimir Polish Roman Catholic church, for Poles and Lithuanians, at Kenosha, Wis., diocese of Milwaukee. There in seven months he organized a separate Lithuanian congregation and bought lots for a church building. This congregation is now in a flourishing condition. He also organized a Lithuanian congregation at Sheboygan and bought a frame church from one non-Catholic society, Church of Christ, which church was blessed by Very Rev. A. F. Schinner V. Ge. of Milwaukee, now Rt. Rev. Bishop of Superior, September 13, 1903, and another at Port Washington, Wis. He served these various congregations faithfully until they were in permanent working condition, his labors being those of a missionary. In 1904, his Grace, Archbishop Quigley placed him in charge of the St. Bartholomew Lithuanian parish at Waukegan, Ill., where he remained until December, 1905, when he came to Chicago and on January 17, 1906, was authorized by Archbishop Quigley to establish a Lithuanian parish west of Ashland avenue, north of the canal and south of West Madison street. There he organized the parish of Our Lady of Vilno, "Vilniaus Austros Vartu, P. S. V." He soon purchased real estate at 2323 W. Twenty-third place, between Oakley and Western avenues, erected thereon a combined building, church and school and rectory. The corner stone of the church was laid by Rt. Rev. Bishop Muldoon on November 11, 1906, and the building and grounds cost a total of \$43,000. The bell was blessed on July 11,

1907 by Rev. G. Steponavicius, a Lithuanian pastor of Providence of God parish, with a faculty granted him by the archbishop. The church was dedicated by His Grace Archbishop Quigley, himself, on September 15, 1907. The present membership of the congregation is about 270 families. There is a total membership of about 2,000 souls. The parish school has over 200 pupils. The church has a seating capacity of 950. There are four men's and one ladies' societies connected with the church, all organized for religious beneficial purposes.

Albert F. Amling is the son of Gottfried Amling who came to Cook county in 1850. The father married in this county Laurette Güenther and to them were born the following children: Adolphine, Albert F., Emeline, William, Ernest C., Herman, Emma, Amelia, Laura and Clara. After his marriage Mr. Amling settled on a farm in Proviso Township and there lived and labored many years. He is now retired and lives in Forest Park. In the early days he often hauled his produce to Chicago, driving his oxen to the courthouse square, unhitching them, and turning them out to graze on the grass growing there.

Albert F. was born in Proviso township, December 7, 1863, was reared on his father's farm, and received a common school education. When a young man, in company with a younger brother, he engaged in the greenhouse business on the land in Leyden Township now owned by him. This tract of twenty acres was owned then by their father. At first the brothers operated on only two acres. In 1889 they built three small greenhouses for the growing of flowers. Gradually the firm increased operations until they occupied the entire tract of twenty acres. They now have 150,000 square feet of glass in their greenhouses and five dwelling houses which are used in the business. The business is now extensive and prosperous. In 1899, Albert F. bought out his brother Ernest C., and the same year the business was incorporated under the name of Albert F. Amling Company, of which Albert F. is secretary and the largest stockholder. At present the business is rapidly increasing.

He married Caroline Reinke who was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1866, being the daughter of Joachim and Mary (Weick) Reinke. To Mr. and Mrs. Amling have been born the following children: Ernest Carl, Otto Henry, Paul Frederick, Walter F., and Clarence Martin. Mr. Amling is a Republican, but does not take an active part in politics. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church at Melrose Park. He is one of the founders of the Maywood State bank and the Melrose Park State bank, and is vice-president and stockholder in both.

Possibly no name is more closely associated with the early building interests of Chicago than that of John Angus, who came to this country in 1867 and who, until his death, which occurred No-

venber 2, 1907, was actively identified with many of the most important contracting deals throughout the county. A native of Scotland, he was born February 10, 1845, the son of John and Eliza (Ganson) Angus. He received his education in the public schools of that country, and during early manhood learned the cut-stone trade under the direction of his father, who was a prominent cut-stone contractor and superintendent of a large stone quarry.

In 1866 he went to England, but a year later, realizing the advantages to be had in America, emigrated to this country and worked at his trade alone, continuing thus until 1872. He then entered into partnership with his brother in the same business under the firm name of William & John Angus, cut stone contractors, and this partnership continued from 1872 to 1875, after which, until 1880, John continued alone. Later, in 1880-1, he became a member of the firm of Allen, Angus & Gindele, and when the firm name was changed to Angus & Gindele, he was made president. Since 1902 the firm has been known as Angus Bro. & Co. They have done an immense business and have made it profitable. Mr. Angus was connected with the construction of many of the most important buildings of the West. He executed the masonry work on the Palmer House, Victoria and Plaza hotels, on the Potter Palmer and Chas. T. Yerkes buildings, and on the old County Building in 1877.

In his political views he was a Republican. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Lakeside Lodge A. F. & A. M., New York Chapter R. A. M. and Chevalier Bayard Commandery K. T. He also belonged to the Union League and Builders clubs. November 9, 1871, Mr. Angus was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Jackson, of New York City, and to them were born four children, David, William J., John, and Esther. His offices were located at 188 Madison street and his residence at 3213 Michigan avenue.

William J. Angus, prominent Chicago contractor and builder, was born May 28, 1878, in this city, the son of John and Agnes (Jackson) Angus. A more complete sketch of the father is to be found elsewhere in this work.

The subject of this review received his early education in the Chicago public schools, later taking courses in the Chicago Manual Training school and in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1900. Soon after his graduation he began learning the brick masons' trade under the guidance of his father. He subsequently became foreman and superintendent of work contracted by his father in Chicago and different parts of the country, and when, in 1902, Angus Bro. & Co. was incorporated, he became vice-president of the concern. At the present time Mr. Angus has the sole control of the business. The company did the work on the stations and platforms of the

Ravenswood Elevated railway and also on the Englewood and Kenwood extensions. They constructed the round houses and buildings in the yards of the Chicago and Indiana Southern railway at Gibson, and seven buildings of the Standard Steel Car plant at Hammond. On these two jobs the company employed as high as 1,100 men and the work covered the greater part of 365 acres, several of the buildings being 1,200 to 1,800 feet in length. In 1898 they completed the lowering of the Washington street tunnel. Among the buildings upon which they have worked are the Brand, three large structures on Harrison street; the shops of the Indiana & Cincinnati Interurban railway at Rushville, Indiana; the shops and power house of the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric railway; the shops of the Union Traction company on Wrightwood avenue; the gas plant in South Chicago; the James Kirk Soap factory, and many others. Mr. Angus is a member of the Chicago Athletic club, the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, the Mason and Contractors' association, the Carpenters and Builders' club, and the Builders and Traders' club.

Charles Andrew Armbruster was born in this city, November 20, 1867, and is a son of Martin and Godlobin (Sauer) Armbruster. The father was a hotel-keeper by occupation, a successful business man and a reputable citizen.

Charles A. was educated in the public schools of Wheeling and finished at Bryant & Stratton's Business college with which institution he remained afterwards for four years in the capacity of office clerk. In 1888 he became bookkeeper for Poole Brothers, railway printers, and advanced steadily until he occupied his present position of assistant secretary. He is a member of the National union, LaSalle Council No. 368 and is a Republican in politics. He married April 20, 1909, Dorothy Olson and resides at 5956 Justine street, with office at 116 Harrison street.

Harry F. Atwood was born on a farm near Morgan Park, Cook county, Illinois, on January 1, 1870, and is the son of C. E. and Martha E. (Townsend) Atwood, natives of Vermont. For several generations back the family have been residents of Vermont. In 1865 the parents came to Illinois and settled near Morgan Park. Harry F. was educated in the public schools of that suburb and graduated from the Morgan Park academy. Later, in 1897, he graduated from the University of Chicago and in 1898 also graduated from the Chicago College of Law.

From early manhood he has distinguished himself as an orator and in various public debates has taken prizes for superiority in thought and delivery. He was president of the oratorical association and Debaters' league and president of the Northern Oratorical league which comprises the large universities of the Central States. After his graduation in law he was admitted to the bar and began the practice. From 1901 to 1904, he was assistant State's attorney of Cook county. In 1908 he was appointed assistant United State's

district attorney. He is a member of the law firm of Atwood, Hurlbert & Lightfoot, and has been frequently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Congress for the Third district. His services have been utilized during the various Republican campaigns of recent years. As such he has campaigned in many States under the auspices of the National committee. He was one of the speakers who helped in 1904 to swing Missouri to the Republican column. In 1908 he was invited by the National Republican committee to speak in New York City and was assigned to address the great Madison square and several other meetings with President-elect Taft and Governor Hughes. He is thus one of the most effective and gifted orators now before the Chicago bar. His orations, "Our Three Great Wars," "Washington, Lincoln and McKinley" and "God in American History," are considered as classics. Since arriving at early manhood he has taken a prominent part in city, county, State and national campaigns.

During the war with Spain he served as a volunteer in the First Illinois Cavalry, and later became a sergeant of Troop M. He is a member of the Ridge Country and Hamilton clubs and of the Chicago Bar and Illinois Bar associations. As a member of the Hamilton club he has been active and prominent for about ten years. He belongs to Tracy Lodge No. 810, A. F. & A. M. and also to the Modern Woodmen and Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Central Y. M. C. A. and Morgan Park Baptist church. On August 23, 1905, at Fox Lake, Wis., he married Miss Maude Smith, a niece of former Governor William Smith, of Wisconsin, and they have one little girl nearly three years old.

John I. Bagdziunas, foreign exchange banker, real estate dealer, insurance, loan and steamship agent and printer, located at 2334 S. Oakley avenue, is one of the younger generation of Chicago's cosmopolitan citizenship who is a credit to the city. He was born in the village of Budziszki, County of Szavli, State of Kovno, Lithuania, August 19, 1882, a son of Frank and Domicelia (Kazakauckas) Bagdziunas. The father, in 1886, immigrated to the United States and locating in Chicago secured employment at the Union Stock Yards. Two years later the family joined him here and have ever since made this place their home. He died November 2, 1903, leaving a widow and the following named children: Helen, a Sister of Nazareth, John I., Frank, Cassimir and Joseph.

John I. Bagdziunas, from the time he was six years old, has always made Chicago his home. He received his literary education from the Polish parochial schools, St. Ignatius college and Armour Institute. At the age of twelve years he was apprenticed to the printers' trade as a journeyman, and from 1901 to 1903 was correspondent for various firms in the Polish and Lithuanian languages, and during this time also took up the study of stenography at Gregg's Business school. In 1903 he embarked in the printing business

on his own responsibility at 358 Dearborn street. He thus continued until 1906 when he located on South Oakley avenue on the West Side. By hard work and economy he prospered to such an extent that, in 1908, he erected his present commodious three-story modern double brick building at 2334-6 South Oakley avenue. He here continued the printing business and has also established himself in other lines of employment as previously stated. Mr. Bagdziunas is a member of the Our Lady of Vilno Lithuanian Roman Catholic church, the Lithuanian National Alliance of America, the Brothers of Enlightenment society and St. Roko society. In politics he is a Republican. October 11, 1903, he married Miss Helen B., the daughter of Victor and Barbara Szymkiewicz, of Chicago, but formerly from Lithuania, and to this union two daughters have been born: Genevieve and Cecelia.

Edward W. Bailey was born August 31, 1843, and is a son of George W. and Rebecca (Warren) Bailey, of Berlin, Vt. The father was a farmer by occupation and very prominent in local public affairs. He was president of the Farmers' State Insurance company, State Senator in 1851-2 and judge of probate from 1855 to 1863. He was an active Republican. He lived two years at Middlesex, Vt., and spent the last sixteen years of his life at Montpelier. He died in 1868 and his widow in 1885.

His son, Edward W., was educated in the public and grammar schools of Montpelier. In 1869 he engaged in the grocery business in Montpelier, but the following year bought the grain mill which he still owns and operates with local partners. He finally sold his grocery and came to Chicago in 1879 and became a member of the firm of Bailey & Bullock company and was thus associated for three years. In 1882 he established the Edward W. Bailey company, located in the old Board of Trade building, but removed to his present location in the Board of Trade building in 1885. He was a director of the Board of Trade from 1883 to 1886, and vice-president of the same from 1886 to 1888. He is a member of the Union League, Press, South Shore Country and Beverly Golf clubs and of the Commercial Men's association. He was married June 26, 1869, to Jennie Carter, of Montpelier, and they have George C. and Mary B. He resides at 23 Oakley avenue.

John Ralph Ballinger, M. D., was born April 9, 1875, in Atchison, Kan., and is a son of Thomas E. and Julia (Relph) Ballinger. The family removed from New Jersey to Kansas in 1870 and the father was engaged in farming and stock raising. He was prominent in public affairs, was a strong Republican and served several terms as county commissioner. In 1900 he retired from active work and is yet alive and active. His wife, who is fifty-nine years old, is still in the enjoyment of good health. They were the parents of four girls and two boys.

Doctor John R. was educated in the public schools and the high

schools at Atchison and in 1893 entered Midland college. Later he took a course at Lawrence university, the State University of Kansas. He also attended the medical department of the University of Michigan. In 1897 he entered Rush Medical college and was graduated therefrom in 1900 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice at 2424 W. Division street and soon attained prominence. For the past eight years he has been attending physician at the Norwegian Deaconess hospital. He is assistant professor of Neurology and Psychiatry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons University of Illinois, professor of Neurology and Psychiatry at the Illinois Post-Graduate Medical school. He is secretary of the North-West Branch of the Chicago Medical Society, a member of the American Medical association, the Chicago Medical Society and the Physicians club. His wife was formerly Miss Flora Grooms of Richmond, Ind.

Nathaniel L. Barmore was born March 7, 1845, in New York City, and is a son of Garrett and Hester (Lawrence) Barmore. The father was a manufacturer of pianos and the owner of a large factory and did an extensive business throughout the United States. He was an old line Whig and later a Republican. He died in 1874 and his wife in 1901.

Nathaniel L. was educated in the public schools of New York City and in the Free Academy, graduating therefrom at an early age. While yet a boy he was employed in a wholesale cloth house in New York City. In 1862 when only seventeen years old he enlisted in the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, as drummer boy, and soon afterward took the field with his companions. He was mustered for four months only and participated in the engagements at Harper's Ferry and Winchester. After his discharge he went West to Omaha and accepted a position as brakeman on the Union Pacific railroad and a little later was made conductor. In 1870 he removed to South Bend, Ind., and engaged in the drug business, continuing until 1876 when he sold out and became a traveling salesman for the Cleveland Burial Case company, continuing that line of business until 1882. He then came to Chicago in the capacity of manager of the local branch of the same company. In 1886, when this company consolidated with the F. H. Hill company, Mr. Barmore became secretary of the new organization which was duly incorporated. Upon the death of Mr. Hill in December, 1907, Mr. Barmore was elected president and general manager. He is a member of the Masonic order and is a Republican. In 1871 he married Anna M. Coonley, of South Bend. The family lives at 4837 Kimbark avenue.

Charles Earl Bartley, attorney at law, was born near Coldwater, Mich., July 1, 1869. He received his primary education at the public schools in Toledo, Ohio, and from 1882 to 1885 prepared himself at Denison university, Granville, Ohio, and entered Harvard

university in 1885, in the class of '89. Later he engaged in the real estate business at Toledo, Ohio, and was thus occupied until 1891. He then came to Chicago, began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1894 and has ever since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, with office at 931-937 Unity building. In 1895 he was granted the degree of Bachelor of Laws by Lake Forest university. He makes a specialty of real estate law. For some time he has been president of the Anglo-American Copper Company, is treasurer of McDonough & Company, and is connected with other industrial organizations. He is a member of the following clubs: Chicago Athletic, Chicago Automobile (director in 1903), Harvard, Colonial, Kenwood Country, Illinois Athletic, Automobile Club of America, Toledo Yacht, and South Shore Country. He is a Republican, a Baptist, a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Delta Chi Fraternity and several other fraternal organizations. His residence is at 5002 Drexel boulevard. On July 17, 1892, he married Virginia Forsythe and they have two children, Virginia and Gladys.

Nelson M. Bassett, builder, Austin, Ill., was born in Dutchess county, New York, June 4, 1838, a son of George and (Humiston) Bassett, of New England ancestry in both lines of descent. In 1842, when he was 4 years old, he was brought by his parents to Kane county, Illinois, where his father was a contractor and bridge builder and later superintendent of bridges and buildings for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company. In 1848 the family moved to Chicago and thence, in 1850, to Batavia, Ill. In Chicago they lived near the site of the Rookery building and Nelson attended a school near the site of McVicker's theater and later the Jones school on Clark street. He gained a practical knowledge of bridge building and at 18 was employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company, on its old Galena & Chicago Union line. Then, after a course in Sloan's Business college, he became bookkeeper for John S. Reed. Later, till 1869, he was employed in the building department of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. From that time until 1884 he was general storekeeper for that road. Then, with John M. Rice as a partner, he began building contracting. In 1885 he built the postoffice building at Des Moines, Ia., and in quick succession thereafter the postoffice buildings at St. Joseph, Mo., Leavenworth and Fort Scott, Kan., and Lansing, Mich., besides others. He also largely planned and did the contract work on two large factory buildings for the Appleton Manufacturing company at Batavia, Ill., four buildings for the United States Wind Engine and Pump company, two large buildings for the Newton Wagon company, and boiler rooms for Key & Chapell, and constructed at Batavia, Ill., a concrete dam 230 feet long. Latterly he has erected many fine residences at Glencoe and elsewhere.

Under the Cicero township organization Mr. Bassett held the

office of trustee for some years and town clerk for one year; also as school director and trustee. He was an early taxpayer at Austin and was active in organizing the village government. In 1866, when he settled here, Chicago extended westward only to Western avenue. At what is now the intersection of Central and Ohio streets, Austin (then called Austinville), he built in the summer of that year the first residence in the vicinity. Then about the only notable thing thereabout was the factory of the United States Clock company, of which C. C. P. Holden was president, and W. A. Giles secretary. The building was isolated on (now) Park avenue near Lake street. The nucleus of the present suburb grew up on twenty-five acres of land west of Central avenue, given to the clock company by H. W. Austin, for whom the place was named, and fifteen acres east of Central avenue, given to the same concern by C. C. Merrick. When Mr. Bassett located there he was building depots on the Galena division of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. He saw the rapid development of the suburb and has aided practically and materially in all its advancement.

Mr. Bassett is a Mason and a member of the Blue lodge and Commandery at Oak Park. He married, at Batavia, Ill., November 4, 1861, Miss Helen A. Worthley, who was born in Vermont, January 9, 1842, one of the three children of Thomas D. and Atilda (Hyde) Worthley. Thomas D. Worthley, son of Thomas Worthley, was of Welsh stock. Thomas saw service in the War of 1812 and later lived at Ware, N. H., which probably was his birthplace. There Thomas D. was born May 16, 1814. He was by trade a carpenter and joiner. In 1854 he brought his family to Illinois. He lived and worked at his trade in Batavia until 1862, when he moved to Chicago and bought property on Elizabeth street. He died in Chicago September 10, 1898. His two sons were named Edwin Hyde and Charles B. Worthley. The former was a Union soldier in the Civil war. Atilda Hyde, daughter of James and Eunice (Pennock) Hyde, was born at Stratford, Vt., April 23, 1815. Her father enlisted at 17 for service in the Revolutionary war, served under Washington six years and ten months, rising to be an ensign, and was honorably discharged at the end of the struggle. His wife bore him seventeen children, all of whom lived to maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Bassett have had seven children: George Dow, Cora M., Nellie A., Adah H., Eloise, Norman M. and James J. Mrs. Bassett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Joseph J. Belinski, a successful practitioner of law with offices at 1016 Chicago Opera House block and 1906 South Ashland avenue, was born in Chicago on May 10, 1874, and is a son of Clement A. and Jadwiga (Witkowski-Nowakowski) Belinski, both of whom were natives of German Poland, who came to the United States in the early seventies and located in Chicago.

Joseph J. was reared in his native city, and educated in the public

and parochial schools. Having made up his mind to study law he entered the Chicago College of Law, and in June, 1896, passed the examination and was duly admitted to the bar of Illinois. He immediately began the practice and has thus been engaged with success ever since. He has served as attorney for the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America for eight years, attorney for the village of West Hammond, Cook county, for two years, and is a member of St. Adelbert's Polish Roman Catholic church. His success is due to his own energy and ability. He owns a fine home at 1906 South Ashland avenue. On June 7, 1897, he married Agatha Guzy, a native of German Poland and by her has four children living: Helen, John, Adelaide and Theodore Roman.

Dr. Emanuel O. Benson was born March 11, 1871, and is a son of John O. and Amelia-(Weck) Olson, natives of Sweden. They came to the United States and Chicago in 1869. The father was a patternmaker by trade and immediately entered the employ of the McGinnis Flour Mill company. Later he accepted a position with the Crane Elevator company, now the Otis Elevator company, and is still in their employ, having been with the company for over thirty years. Mr. Olson is a Republican and a useful citizen. To him and wife were born five children: Emanuel O., Jennie, Joseph, Aaron and Esther, all of whom reside in Chicago.

Dr. Emanuel O. Benson was educated in the public and high schools of Chicago, and later graduated from the Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill., in the class of '95, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered Rush Medical college and graduated therefrom with credit in the class of 1900. Succeeding his graduation in medicine he was interne in the Augustana hospital for one and a half years. Much of 1902 and 1903 he spent abroad in the famous medical schools of Vienna. Returning to Chicago in 1903 he began the practice of medicine at 5125 North Clark street, and made a specialty of children's diseases. He has charge of the children's department at the Augustana hospital. He is assistant professor of diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a member of the Chicago Medical society, Illinois Medical society, American Medical association, Vikings, Svithiod, Edgewater Masons, Modern Woodmen, and in politics is Independent Republican. On October 28, 1905, he married Carrie Johnson, of Chicago, and they have one daughter, Margaret, aged two years.

Frank Taggart Bentley, traffic manager of the Illinois Steel company, Indiana Steel company, and Western Traffic Manager of the Universal Portland Cement company, was born in Charlestown, Clark county, Indiana, and is a son of Francis W. and Catherine (Taylor) Bentley. He was educated in the public schools, Charlestown academy and the Davenport Business college. He began teaching at the age of 16. Then went West and roughed it for some years on the cattle ranges and in the mines. In 1885 he came to

Chicago and entered the employ of the Monon Railway company as clerk. Later he became connected in various capacities with the North-Western and the Great Western railroads. In 1889 with the latter he was contracting freight agent, and in 1892 he became its local freight agent and later its commercial agent. In 1894 he became traffic manager of the Consolidated Steel & Wire and succeeding companies, and in 1899 traffic manager of the Illinois Steel company, the other two companies with which he is now connected being additions. He is a Knight Templar Mason, Mystic Shriner, a member of the Indiana society, Royal Arcanum and the following clubs: Exmoor Country, Chicago Athletic association, Chicago Yacht, Traffic of Chicago and Traffic of New York. On August 11, 1887, he married Catherine Brownell, a lady of high culture. She is a member of the Art Institute, Amateur Musical society, Lake View Woman's club and one of the board of governors of the Chicago Home of the Friendless.

Leon A. Berezniak, attorney at law, was born near Odessa, Russia, March 15, 1873, and is the son of Abraham and Sarah (Katz) Berezniak and was educated in the public schools' gymnasium and the Imperial university. At the age of 17 years he entered the University of St. Petersburg, from which three years later he was graduated with high honor, his thesis on literature winning first prize. He then became connected with the Russian press and in 1893, during the World's Fair, he came to Chicago as the representative of a Russian newspaper syndicate.

At the close of the Fair he determined to become an American citizen. He entered the Illinois College of Law and was graduated therefrom in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While thus engaged he continued his articles to Russian newspapers and even operated a laundry as a means to help secure his legal education. During the World's Fair he was instrumental in organizing a society whose object is to assist Russian emigrants to become prosperous here. This society is yet in existence. At the time of the Kishineff outrages in Russia Mr. Berezniak was president of the society which raised a large sum for the survivors and victims.

After graduating in law he immediately began the practice, but continued his literary work for which he had great aptitude and much liking. He has written with unusual success several short stories. He now has offices in Chicago, Hammond, Indianapolis, Cleveland and New York City and his legal correspondents in Paris and Vienna. He is now at the head of the Midland Credit Adjustment company. His practice is large and lucrative. On August 15, 1897, he married Marie Davis, of Poland, and they have two children, Dorothy and Abifer Herbert. He is a Democrat though independent locally.

Edward P. Bishop, Jr., senior member of the firm of E. P. Bishop & Sons, dealers in general merchandising at Worth, was

born in Northfield township, this county, August 25, 1861. His father, Edward P. Bishop is also a native of Cook county, Northfield township, born March 7, 1837, and is the son of Dardanus and Sophronia (Steele) Bishop both of whom were natives of New York and came to Cook county in 1835.

Edward P. was reared on his father's farm and continued farming as an occupation until 1881 when he moved to Worth and engaged in merchandising, continuing until 1891, when he retired, leaving the business to his sons, Edward P., Jr., and Carl B. The latter are now successfully conducting the establishment. Edward P., Sr., is well known and highly respected in this community. He has served as school director, township collector, justice of the peace and has been postmaster of Worth since 1882. He married Elizabeth Kerr, a native of Cornwall, Ontario, born May 21, 1836, and was brought to Illinois by her parents when about two years of age. To them nine children were born as follows: Charles (deceased); Edward P., Jr.; Ida M., widow of Robert J. Lucas, residing in Worth; Erminie F., wife of John R. Sproat of Will county; Lizzie M. (deceased); Carl B. now in partnership with Edward P., Jr., born December 18, 1868; Clarence (deceased); Perry C. and Ethel B.

Edward P., Jr., was reared on a farm and continued engaged there until 20 years of age. Since that time he has been occupied in the mercantile business at Worth with the exception of one year. He was educated in the public schools and in the Elgin academy. On December 14, 1893, he married in Worth, Margaret A. Ferrin, a native of Essex county, New York, born September 1, 1863. They have one son, Harold, born July 28, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are among the most enlightened and high minded citizens of this portion of the country.

Joseph C. Blaha, operator in real estate, loans and insurance, at 3824 West Twelfth street, was born in Chicago on August 15, 1877, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Foertsch) Blaha. At the age of 14 years his father immigrated from Bohemia to the United States in 1863, located in Chicago, and entered the employ of the Oliver Packing company, and in the end became foreman of the retail department. In 1875 he embarked in the grocery business on West Twelfth street and has been thus occupied ever since. Here he has lived and labored and reared his large family to lives of usefulness and honor. His father was Joseph who came to this country in 1875 and settled in Chicago where he and wife passed the remainder of their days. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters: George, deceased; Joseph; Matthias, deceased; Mary, wife of Michael Foertsch; Annie, wife of Fred Nave; and Theresa, wife of Charles Gore. Of this family Joseph, father of subject, has now a family of ten living children: Joseph C., Theresa, John, Anthony, Mary, Victor, Cecelia, Sophia, William and Rose.

Joseph C. was reared in this city and educated at the public schools, St. Francis school, and St. Ignatius college. At the age of 16 he began steady work with his father and thus remained occupied until 1905, when he embarked in his present business. He has been successful and is well known in the community and has the confidence of the public generally. He is one of the most progressive of the younger business men of the city. He is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, Catholic Order of Foresters and Knights of Columbus. In politics he is independent. He married Susie, daughter of Thomas and Annie (Hansel) Dale, natives of Norway, on November 18, 1908.

Vencel L. Blahnik, of the firm of V. L. Blahnik & Sons, 1835 West Forty-seventh street, was born in the village of Malo Polenka, Bohemia, Austria, on August 1, 1862, and is a son of John and Maria (Rejcha) Blahnik. In 1872 Vencel L. came to the United States and located in Chicago. He soon entered the drug store of his brother Lorenz who had settled here in 1867 and was the first Bohemian druggist in the city. With him Vencel L. learned the drug business. He was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy in 1888. In August, 1889, his brother died, whereupon he purchased the business at 88 West Eighteenth street which he conducted until 1891, when he sold out and opened a new store at 372 West Eighteenth street. This store and others he conducted prior to 1903. At the latter date he opened his present drug store at 1733 West Forty-seventh street. Here he quickly built up a large and lucrative business. In the summer of 1909 he admitted his sons into partnership with him. Mr. Blahnik is one of the well-known citizens and successful business men of the city. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Bohemian Turners' society, the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics is a Republican. In 1883 Mr. Blahnik married Antonia, daughter of Frank Jedlinsky, and by her has four children: Mary R., wife of C. J. Cernoch, Karel, Lawrence and Emil.

John L. Bolen was born in Hancock county, Tennessee, on September 1, 1863, and is a son of Pleasant and Nancy Bolen, both of whom were natives of that State. The father was a farmer by occupation, was of English descent and served four years in the Union army during the Civil war.

John L. early in life decided not to become a farmer. He was educated in the common and high schools of Marion county, Indiana, to which place his parents removed at the close of the Civil war, a business college, Oberlin (Ohio) college, Chicago College of Law and the law department of the Lake Forest university, graduating from the latter in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. However, he had begun the active duties of life before this date—or in 1884, when he had purchased an interest in a country newspaper. After a year he learned there was no money in the business,

whereupon he sold out and engaged in abstract and title work. He was first a clerk in an abstract office in 1886 and was thus occupied in various capacities until 1899, nearly ten years of which was with the Security Title & Trust Co., and in the meantime studied law, graduated in the same and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He is a wide reader, takes great interest in public affairs and has been identified with a number of important reform and improvement movements. Since 1903 he has been treasurer of the North-Western Mortgage & Trust company. He has been a resident of Chicago for about twenty years. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellow and Royal Arcanum organizations, and has held all the offices in the subordinate and encampment branches of the Odd Fellows. He is a Republican in his political views, but often acts independently in local politics. He is not active in religion but is an adherent of the Methodist church. Mr. Bolen owns considerable property in Chicago, its suburbs, Michigan and the South. On April 3, 1909, he married Albertie E. Braund. Mrs. Bolen's parents reside in the vicinity of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and are an old and well-known family.

Alexander Busch, proprietor of the Superb Dye Works at 1721-23 Milwaukee avenue, with branch offices at 1456 Humboldt blvd., 516 Noble street, and 786 W. North avenue, was born in Bialystok, Russian Poland, on September 8, 1871, and is the son of Julian and Helen (Iulski) Busch. The father, who for many years was salesman for a large manufacturing establishment, died in his native land. He was the father of seven children, as follows: Casimir; Helen (deceased); Alexander; Gottfried; John; Julian and Mary (deceased).

Alexander of this family was reared to manhood in his native land and educated in the Royal school of his native city. In youth he served three years' apprenticeship at the dyers' trade. In 1892 in company with his brother Gottfried, he came to the United States and located permanently in Chicago. His mother and other brothers came to this city at a later date, and all are now residents of this city. For the first ten years of his residence here he was employed at his trade with the different dye houses of the city. In 1902, with others he embarked in an independent business, but since 1906 has been in business alone. He now operates one of the leading establishments of the kind in the city. His business is steadily growing and he gives employment to forty-two persons. He is a progressive, public-spirited and enterprising Polish-American citizen and in politics is a Republican. He is a member of the National Dyers' and Cleaners' association, Chicago Dyers' and Cleaners' association, Polish National Alliance, Maccabees and Royal League. On September 8, 1892, he married Eugenia, daughter of Frank Struzynski, of Russian Poland, and they have six children: Regena (deceased); George, Vladimir, Alexander, Jr., Henry and Arona.

George J. Buss was born November 29, 1859, and is a son of John and Barbara (Landick) Buss, both of whom were natives of Baieren, Germany. The father was reared as a farmer and in 1855 came to the United States and for ten years was in the employ of Goss & Philips, sash, door and blind manufacturers, as a wood work finisher. In 1865 he began on his own account in the furniture and undertaking business at 227-29 Maxwell street and was the first on the West Side to follow that occupation. There he remained until 1893 when he bought a lot on 1214 South Ashland avenue and erected thereon a three-story flat building with an undertaking office and chapel on the first floor and livery in the rear. In 1884 the father discontinued the furniture business. Upon his death, February 4, 1901, his son George J. succeeded to the business, having previously been in partnership with his father. The mother died in 1877 and in 1880 the father married Gertrude Rademacher, of Desplaines. Lydia and Louis were born to the second marriage and George J., Barbara, William, John, Mamie, Paul and Emma to the first marriage.

George J. was educated in the public and parochial schools and was connected in business with his father. He is a Republican and a member of the Lutheran church of which he has been a deacon since 1905. On April 17, 1895, he married Clara Seidel, of Sugar Grove, Ohio, and to them were born two daughters, Lill and Clara, the first deceased. The family home is at 1214 So. Ashland avenue.

William Busse, president of the Board of Cook County commissioners, was born in Elk Grove township, Cook county, Ill., on January 27, 1864. His parents, Louis and Christina (Kirschoff) Busse, and his grandparents, Frederick and Fredericka Busse, were natives of Hanover, Germany.

The family came to America about the middle of the last century and were among the early pioneer farmers of Elk Grove township, in this county. William Busse passed his early years on the home place, assisting his father in caring for the farm, manufacturing butter and cheese, merchandising, and attending the district schools. Upon attaining his majority he began farming for himself, but in 1890, by appointment of Sheriff Gilbert, became a deputy county sheriff, serving as such ten years. The capable and conscientious fulfillment of the duties to which he was assigned attracted the attention of the political leaders and the public and in 1900 he was nominated and elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners. The same painstaking care attended his efforts as a member of the Legislative body of Cook county and he has ever since been retained in this office by re-election.

So efficient had been his services that he was elected president of the Board to succeed Edward J. Brundage, and in 1908 he was re-elected to this position by one of the greatest majorities ever given

a candidate for this office. In the years to come the administration of President Busse will be recognized as one of the best ever given to Cook county. He is a Republican of the stalwart kind and one who has the entire confidence of the public. He has been twice married, and has seven children now living, William, Martha (now Mrs. Albert Froemling), Mathilde, Albert and Sophia, by Sophia (Bartels) Busse and Helen and Frederick, by Dinah Busse. Mr. Busse has become identified with a number of private and semi-public institutions all of which have been benefited by his keen discernment and practical business ability.

John Busse, Jr., wholesale dealer in coal and wood at 1691 W. Twenty-second street (3354 new number), was born in this city November 5, 1861, and is the son of John and Mary (Pont) Busse. In 1854 his parental grandparents, Frederick and Catherine (Wilk) Busse with their family of six children immigrated from Germany to the United States and settled in Chicago in June of that year. In July of the same year both parents died of cholera which raged here during that summer. Their children were as follows: Dora who married Charles Bohn; Frederick; Christian; John; Mary who married August Christian and Sophia who married Mose August.

Of these children John became the father of the subject of this review. He was born in Brandenburg, Germany, February 2, 1835, and came to Chicago with his parents in 1854 as above stated. For ten years he was engaged in teaming and for the succeeding thirty years was engaged in the manufacture of brick, retiring from active business in 1894 to give his entire attention to his large real estate interests. In 1860 he married Mary Pont of Chicago and they had six children as follows: John; Minnie, wife of William Butzow; Lizzie wife of George Haines; George and Clara.

John of this family was reared in this city, educated in the private schools, finishing in Bryant & Stratton Business college. In 1885 he embarked in the manufacture of brick and continued thus occupied until 1902, then for three years he served as deputy assessor of buildings. Since 1905 he has been engaged in his present business, wholesale coal and wood trade at his present location. In 1885 he married Emily, daughter of Henry Roesner of Chicago, and they have three children—John, Walter and Norman. Mr. Busse is a member of the German Lutheran church, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Columbus, Masonic order and in politics he is independent.

Dr. John Henry Byrne was born at Liverpool, England, on February 4, 1841, and is a son of Foster and Jane M. (McKeever) Byrne. Foster, the father, before moving to Liverpool, resided in the County of Louth, Ireland, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for some time, but later conducted a line of packets plying between Dublin and Liverpool. In 1847, while thus engaged, he had the misfortune to lose his life by drowning in the River Thames. His wife died in 1892 at the age of 92 years.

Dr. John H., their son, was educated in the Erasmus Smith Endowment School of the Church of England, after which he served an apprenticeship of five years with an apothecary, entering a wholesale drug house as superintendent of the drug department. In 1864 he resigned and came to the United States, locating in Chicago, where he entered the employ of J. A. Reed & Company, continuing for a short time. Later he accepted a position as superintendent for the Smith & Cutler Wholesale Drug Company. He resigned in 1868 and opened a retail drug store of his own at the corner of Randolph and Peoria streets. Having made up his mind to study medicine, he entered Rush Medical College in 1870, and four years later was graduated therefrom with credit. He disposed of his drug store and began the practice of his profession on the West side and has so continued to the present time. For the last fifteen years his office has been at his residence, corner of Monroe and Honore streets. He is a member of the Alumni Association of Rush Medical college, Chicago Medical Society, State Medical Society, and American Medical Association, also of the Therapeutic Club. In April, 1870, he married Catherine Scott Whiteford, of this city, and had four children, of whom one is deceased. One son is a practicing physician at Spokane, Washington. He was an army surgeon in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars and after his return was post surgeon at Fort Wright, Washington. He resigned from the army four years ago and is practicing in Spokane, Washington.

Henry P. Caldwell, 188 East Madison street. To be elected year after year to the responsible executive position of any organization is an honor that falls to the lot of but few men. To serve for a period of thirty-two years as secretary of one of the greatest secret fraternal associations in the world, is certainly a matter of which any man may well be proud. These honors are enjoyed by Henry P. Caldwell, grand keeper of records and seal of the State of Illinois than whom possibly no better known fraternal official lives in the state.

Mr. Caldwell was born at Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, January 11, 1840. He attended the private schools of his native town and in 1861 graduated from Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Pa., a seat of learning now known as Washington and Jefferson college, Washington, Pa. Afterwards for two years, he assisted his father in his general store at Washington, and was at home when John Morgan, the Confederate freelance, made his historic raid north of the Ohio river, which passed through Washington.

Shortly after the Morgan raid he enlisted as private in Company H, 12th Ohio cavalry, and was elected first lieutenant of the company. His first service was in Kentucky and he subsequently took part in the active campaign against Morgan, participating in the battles at Mt. Sterling and Richmond and other events in the pursuit of the Confederate raider. He was then detailed to serve as

one of a board of examiners, charged with selecting the officers for the colored troops recruited for services against the Southern Confederacy.

At the expiration of two years of active service Lieutenant Caldwell was forced to resign as the result of a severe attack of typhoid fever, during which his life was more than once despaired of. Leaving the army after his partial recovery, he returned to his home in Washington, where he resumed his position in his father's store.

In 1886 he engaged in the drug business in Kansas City and in the month of August, 1867, removed to Chicago and became a partner in the drug firm of Levi Wing & Co., and continued in that business about three years, when the firm sold their stock and engaged in general real estate business. Their office was at 127 Dearborn street, which was totally destroyed in the great fire of October, 1871. Their residence was at the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street, in a block of seven buildings which was included in the structures blown up by General Sheridan to stop the further progress of the fire to the south. Their building being the south one, was not absolutely destroyed and the firm made their office in the basement and resumed business the next day.

Mr. Caldwell joined the Knights of Pythias in 1870 and seven years later was elected grand keeper of records, a position which he has ever since filled with credit and distinction. In his official capacity he has witnessed a wonderful growth in the Pythian order—from fifty lodges and about 2,000 members in the state at that time, he now transacts the business of 600 lodges with a membership of nearly 60,000.

During the earlier period of his connection with the Grand lodge office, he served for ten years as deputy south town assessor, where he also made an enviable record.

Mr. Caldwell was married at Jerseyville, April 3, 1889, his bride being Mrs. M. L. McGready, and he and his wife for several years have made their home with a married daughter in this city.

He is nearly "seventy years young," a statement easily comprehended when his physical and mental condition is considered.

Still active and possessing the esteem of the great army whose business affairs are largely in his care, Mr. Caldwell is a true representative of the best type of American manhood.

Robert Franklin Carr, president of the Dearborn Drug & Chemical Works, was born March 21, 1871, in Argenta, Ill., and is a son of Dr. Robert F. and Emily A. (Smick) Carr. He was educated in the public schools and later attended the University of Illinois, where he pursued a course in chemistry and graduated in 1893 with the degree of bachelor of science. He began active business in 1894 with his present company. He first worked in the capacity of chemist and in the selling department and finally was promoted to general manager and vice-president. In 1907 he was given the

presidency of the concern, which position he occupies at the present time. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity; also of the University, Union League, Chicago Athletic and Westward Ho Golf clubs, the American Chemical Society, and the Railroad club of New York. On April 25, 1906, he married Louise Smiley, of Chicago, and they have one child—Louise Hagar Carr, born May 5, 1908. They live at 413 Forest avenue, Oak Park.

Perley D. Castle, present cashier of the Austin State bank, was born in Barrington, this county, on March 2, 1863, and is the son of Lester D. and Lucy A. (Taylor) Castle. The Castles are of English descent and originally lived in New York state. The Taylors are also of English descent and were Puritans in colonial times. Lester D. is the descendant of Henry, who came to the colonies in 1635. Phineas Castle, the great grandfather of Perley D., served as a captain in the French and Indian war, and later, when well advanced in years, was a continental soldier in the Revolutionary war under General Israel Putnam. The grandfather of the subject was Edward Castle, who married Jerusha Bellew, and their children were Lester D.; Emily, who married W. J. Lytle; Rhoda, who married Ira J. Chase, a former governor of Indiana, and Charlotte. Edward was one of the pioneers of Cook county and settled in the township of Palatine, near the village of Barrington. He purchased eighty acres of the government, and owned a total of 160 acres. This land is still held by the members of the family. Edward finally owned a total of 200 acres. He was public spirited and one of the prominent pioneers of that community. He assisted in establishing the First Methodist church at Barrington. He died in 1870, aged seventy years.

Lester D., father of the subject, was born on March 4, 1826, in New York. He received a common school education and at the age of seventeen years came to Cook county with his father. He finished his education in Waukegan academy and then worked on his father's farm. He married Lucy A. Taylor, daughter of Samuel, who was an Illinois pioneer and a descendant of Puritan ancestors. Lester D. remained on the homestead after his marriage and there became a prominent and useful citizen. Late in life he retired to Barrington. He was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and was a stanch anti-slavery and Union man. He held several local offices with credit and fidelity. He served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners in the '50s when only twenty-seven years old. His wife was a member of the Methodist church. He passed away in 1905, in Barrington. To him and wife were born the following children: Arthur L., Percy V., Charles S., Fredrica, Perley D., Ben B. and Lotta.

Perley D. was reared on his father's farm and was educated at the district school and at the Barrington high school. He taught school in his home district and later began work in the store of A. F. Davis,

at Ridgefield. Later he was in partnership with Mr. Davis, under the name of Davis & Castle, general merchants. After six years he moved to Austin and in 1891 assisted in organizing the Austin State bank, becoming one of its stockholders. He was elected cashier and has held the office ever since, to the satisfaction of the stockholders. On June 25, 1890, while living in Ridgefield, he married Edith A., daughter of A. F. Davis, and they have four children, Harold A., Lester D., Dorothy J. and Virginia E. The family are members of the Presbyterian church of Austin.

Frank Hall Childs was born at Findlay, Ohio, February 16, 1859, and is the son of Nathaniel Emmes and Emily (Hall) Childs. The father began life as a farmer, then taught school and later became the first passenger conductor in that state, running on the Mad River & Lake Erie road between Sandusky and Springfield. He served as Probate Judge of Hancock county and was a Whig, an Abolitionist and later a Republican. He was actively connected with the "underground railroad" and assisted many runaway slaves to reach the Dominion of Canada. In religion he was Puritanical. The family is of English descent, the ancestors in America being among the first to colonize the Old Bay state. The great grandfather of Frank H. participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and narrowly escaped death, a bullet passing between his ear and his head. He served with honor throughout the Revolution.

Frank H. was educated in the union schools of Findlay and Republic, Ohio; the normal school, Republic; Columbia Law university, Washington; Union College of Law, and Kent Law School, Chicago, graduating from the latter in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During his early schooling he built fires to pay his tuition, and at one time worked on a farm for \$5 per month. In 1878-79 he was stenographer in the Government printing office, Washington; in 1880, clerk in the pension office; in 1881-90, clerk in the office of the superintendent of railway mail service, Chicago; in 1891 post-office inspector, Chicago division; in 1892, chief clerk in the office of the postoffice inspector in charge, New Orleans. Since 1893 he has practiced his profession. From 1898 to 1900 he was professor of law in Kent College of Law; from 1900 to 1903 he was professor of law in Chicago Kent College of Law; from 1905 to 1910 he was professor of law in the Chicago Business Law School, teaching twenty-two subjects; from 1908 to 1910 he was instructor in business law in Armour Institute of Technology; from 1902 to 1910 he was a director in the Northern Liquidation company; and in September, 1909, he was appointed manager of the Colonial Land company. He has been closely identified with politics for the last twenty years and has served as vice-president of the Second Ward Republican club, senatorial committeeman and member of the executive council of that club. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association. He was admitted to the bar November 12, 1884, on an appel-

late court examination. He has traveled extensively, having been in every state of the Union and in foreign countries. In 1908 he was a candidate for congress. He is the author of "Childs on Suretyship and Guaranty," "Ewell on Fixtures," second edition; the article on "Principal and Surety," in the Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure, and is now at work on "Childs on Personal Property," to be published in 1910. On February 18, 1886, he married Amy, daughter of Edwin Hunt, a wholesale hardware merchant of Chicago.

Will H. Clark, attorney, was born in Homer, Cortland county, New York, on October 24, 1863, and is a son of Chester M. and Rachel K. (Haynes) Clark. He was educated mainly in private schools in early life and came to Chicago about 1870. From 1872 to 1876 he attended the Moseley public school here. From 1876 to 1878 he attended the Homer academy, Homer, N. Y., and in 1878-9 Professor Taylor's private school at Syracuse, N. Y. Soon after this he entered Union College of Law, Chicago, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1885. However, prior to this, or about 1879, he began studying law in the office of Hiscock, Gifford & Doheny at Syracuse, but returned to Chicago in the fall of 1882 and entered the office of Cooper, Packard & Gurley. Later he became associated with W. W. Gurley and has been associated with him ever since except two years (1889-90), when he was president of the Chicago South Side Rapid Transit Railway company. He has served as director of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad company, of the Rockford, Beloit & Janesville Railroad company, and also of other corporations. He is a strong Republican and takes much interest in the success of his party and in the public welfare generally. He served in the cadet corps of the 1st infantry, Illinois National Guard, and during the world's fair was a member of the famous Hussars, afterwards serving in the 1st cavalry, Illinois National Guard. He is a member of the Union League Club, of which he was secretary in 1898. He was also a charter member of the Hamilton club. His office is in the Marquette building and his residence at 34 Groveland Park.

George Washington Clarke was one of the pioneers who came to Chicago when it had little more than Fort Dearborn and its garrison; when its total population was but a scant few hundred; when Indians were more plentiful than whites, and when it required courage and self-reliance to make the tedious and perilous trip from the East through the unbroken forests of the West. His career was one that shed honor on the early manhood of Chicago and his name can never be effaced from the roll of pioneers who, by their wisdom and self-sacrifice, laid the foundation of prosperity which will be enjoyed by all generations yet to come. Born at Brownsville, Pa., in the year 1810, the son of Robert Clarke, he was of notable family connection.

Originally the family came to America from England during the sixteenth century and for many generations resided in the valley of the Brandywine, in Pennsylvania. During the Revolutionary War the Clarkes, in person and with money, aided the colonies in securing their independence from the mother country. A brother of George W. Clarke, Robert by name, was a classmate at college of Edwin M. Stanton, who afterward became Secretary of War in President Lincoln's cabinet. By him Robert was appointed a major in the Union army during the war between the states, and afterward became a paymaster in the army. Another brother, Henry F., was graduated from West Point in 1842, in the class of which Ulysses S. Grant was a member, and served through the entire war with Mexico. For brave and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chapultepec he was brevetted captain. In 1847 he was appointed military instructor of artillery and cavalry at West Point, and during the Civil War was chief commissary of the Army of the Potomac on the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan. For many years after the war he served as chief commissary for the Department of Missouri on the staff of Gen. P. H. Sheridan with headquarters at Chicago. Later he was transferred to the staff of Gen. W. S. Hancock, on Governors Island, as chief commissary of the Department of the Atlantic. He became a major-general and died at Washington, D. C., and is buried there.

In a deed dated 1860, conveying 8,000 acres of Indiana land to a purchaser, George Washington Clarke said this of himself: "George Washington Clarke, formerly of the county of Fayette, State of Pennsylvania, civil engineer, formerly engineer on the first location of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, also engineer on the first location of the Illinois Central railroad, 1838 and 1839; also appointed engineer on the first location of the Illinois and Michigan canal and for some time past a resident of Chicago."

It is thus seen that Mr. Clarke was closely identified with the growing greatness of Chicago almost from its very beginning. Although born at a period when opportunities for securing an education were very meager, he received scholastic advantages far beyond the ordinary. He was a graduate from both the classical and engineering courses at Jefferson college, and in 1833 came to the frontier village of Chicago. As an engineer he ranked high and helped to build the Baltimore & Ohio and the Illinois Central railroads and the old Illinois and Michigan canal. When the glowing reports of the discovery of gold in California in 1849 were reported, he bought lumber and manufactured it into material for houses ready to be put together. This he shipped with him on a sailing vessel bound from New York to California via Cape Horn, but owing to severe storms the entire cargo was lost at sea and the passengers with great difficulty were saved. Not discouraged in the least by this disastrous experience, Mr. Clarke again prepared a similar cargo

which he took with him on the "Tennessee," the first steam passenger vessel that ever made the trip to California. Accompanying the consignment he perceived the difficulties and dangers of passage through the Straits of Magellan and at once prepared a chart of the straits which was published upon his arrival at San Francisco and was afterward used by ship captains in weathering the cape. Returning to Chicago in the early '50s, his keen and observant mind foresaw the future greatness of Chicago and he became a heavy purchaser of realty. He was prosperous and accumulated a considerable fortune. He died April 14, 1866, and was buried at Rose Hill. Mr. Clarke was never married and by will his property was left to his brothers and sisters, among whom were Gen. Henry F. Clarke, Major Robert D. Clarke, Mrs. Jacob Forsyth, Sarah J. Clarke and Harriet S. Clarke.

Ferdinand A. Cmejla, who now represents the real estate department of the Wisconsin Central railway or what is known as the "Soo System," is located at 1827 Blue Island avenue. He was born in Ctinoves, Okres, or County of Litomerice, Bohemia, May 27, 1874, and is a son of Frank and Frances (Janda) Cmejla. The parents came with their children to the United States in 1883 and first located in Kewanee county, Wisconsin, where the father cleared and improved a farm of forty acres and lived thereon with his family until 1889, when he removed to Milwaukee and is there now living a retired life. He and wife were the parents of the following children: Frederick, Charles, Rosie, wife of Peter Stauber, and Ferdinand A.

The latter was educated in the public schools of his native land and those of Wisconsin. He began business in 1897 in New York City as a dealer in stationery and importer of books. He conducted the business successfully until 1899, when he came to Chicago and handled local real estate one year. Since 1900 he has been engaged in his present business. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor and the C. S. P. S., and in politics is a Republican. On May 30, 1889, he married May, daughter of Albert and Catherine Mazance, of Chicago, and they have one daughter, Viola.

Dr. Lorin C. Collins was born August 1, 1876, and is a son of Lorin C. and Nellie (Robb) Collins. The mother was born in Chicago in the early fifties and was a daughter of one of the old settlers, a ship chandeler, firm of Hubbard & Robb, now G. B. Carpenter & Co., and one of the original volunteers in the first fire brigade. The father greatly distinguished himself in this city. He was educated in the common schools of St. Paul, Minn., and was prepared for college at Delaware, Ohio. In 1868 he entered Northwestern University, and graduated therefrom in the classical course in June, 1872. He immediately began the study of law in the office of Clarkson & Van Schaack, Chicago, and in September, 1874, was admitted to the bar. His success was immediate and pronounced. In 1878

he was elected to the legislature, was re-elected and was made speaker. He was prominently identified with all the important legislation of that period. In 1884 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and later was appointed to the circuit bench, and still later elected to the same position. He resigned from the bench in 1894, and was a candidate before the Republican State convention for the gubernatorial nomination, but was defeated by Mr. Fifer. He was associated with Goodrich, Darrow and Vincent in the practice of law, but after three years the firm became Collins & Fletcher, with office in the Title and Trust building. In 1904 he was appointed one of the associate justices of the canal zone, Panama, with headquarters at Christobal. He was very active in politics and in the practice of law.

Dr. Lorin C. was educated in the Chicago public schools, University school, North Western Academy, and in 1896 entered North Western Medical School, and was duly graduated with credit in the class of 1900. The last year he was in school he was an assistant pathologist in the Michael Reese hospital. Later he served as interne in the Samaritan hospital, in the Chicago Lying-in hospital and in the Children's Memorial hospital. He then began the practice with residence at 1158 Addison avenue, now moved to 3704 Maple Square avenue, and office at 1834 North Clark street, and made a specialty of children's diseases and obstetrics. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, Physicians' Club, American Medical Association, and Alumni of the Chicago Lying-in hospital. In 1904 he married Anna E. Fonstoft Lindblad, of Chicago, and they have Lorin C. (No. IV.), born February 2, 1905, and Almeda Grace, born August 29, 1908.

William M. Connery was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, his birth occurring in 1833. He was reared to manhood in his native country, receiving a common school education. In the year 1852 he immigrated to America. Until 1863 he resided in Rhode Island engaged in farming. He there married Mary Tobin and in 1863 removed to Chicago, which was the home of himself and wife until their respective deaths August 27, 1883, and December 14, 1896. While a resident of Chicago, Mr. Connery was engaged in railroad bridge building, the grocery business and as a retail coal merchant. He superintended the building of the old north pier for Fox & Howard. While ordinarily he was a Democrat, yet as a matter of fact he was an independent and original thinker along political lines. Both he and his wife were members of the Catholic church and died in that faith. They were the parents of a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to years of maturity and live in Chicago. William M., John T., Michael M., James P., Francis D., Ellen M. (Mrs. James Riordan); Joseph F., Henry T., Helena B., Vincent A., Catherine A., and Elizabeth M.

John T. Connery was born in Bristol, R. I., January 10, 1861, re-

ceiving his education in the Chicago public and parochial schools and the Chicago Athenaeum. He was associated with his father in the grocery and coal business until 1879, then was employed as yard clerk for E. L. Hedstrom, coal merchant, until 1881, when he became cashier and bookkeeper for the Silver Creek and Morris Coal company, of which he later became a stockholder and in 1883 secretary. He continued with this concern until 1895, when the business was sold and merged into another corporation. He then became the resident manager and established the business of the Youghiogheny & Lehigh Coal company, continuing his association with this concern until he resigned to accept the presidency of the Miami Coal company, in which capacity he is now serving. He was married June 9, 1886, to Miss Mary E. Daly, by whom he is the father of six children: Mary E., Marguerite M., Esther L., John D. (deceased), Edwin F., and Bernadette (deceased). He resides at 2159 Sheridan Road, Edgewater, and is a member of the Edgewater Golf Club, Edgewater Country Club, South Shore Country Club, Germania Country Club, Chicago Athletic Club, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago Automobile Club and Mid-day Club.

Dr. William L. Copeland was born at St. Catherines, Canada, on January 7, 1851, and is a son of William L. and Dency Prudence (Moore) Copeland. When a small child the father came with his parents from County Armagh, Ireland, to the United States, and for a time lived at Lewiston, N. Y. Later the family moved to Canada and located on a farm near London. There James lost his life by accident when William L. was only four years old. The latter at an early age began work on the farm, but a little later was employed in a hat, cap and fur house and still later in the postoffice. He finally was appointed postmaster and as such served for twenty years, after which he retired. He died in 1887 and his widow in 1880.

Dr. William L. was educated in the public schools. After receiving thorough academic training, he entered McGill Medical college and graduated therefrom with credit in the class of '72. The following year was spent by him in the hospitals of London, England. He then returned to St. Catherines, Canada, and began the general practice of his profession, continuing with success for six years. In 1879 he came to Chicago and located on the West side where he still resides. Since coming to this city his practice has been general and successful. Besides the office at his house, he has a down-town office at 103 State street with his brother-in-law, Doctor St. John. Doctor Copeland has been connected with the Chicago College of Dental Surgery for the last twenty-five years. He is professor of anatomy at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, and is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Therapeutic and Menoken clubs, the Royal League and the North American Union. In politics he is a

Republican. In 1875 he married Mary St. John, of St. Catherines, Canada. They had Mary Maud, now the wife of C. A. Heninger, of Kansas City, Mo., and Dency Bell. The family resides at 979 Warren avenue.

James A. Crandall was born in Bremen township, May 24, 1857, and is the son of John and Jane (McKenzie) Crandall, who were among the first settlers of this county. The father was a native of Franklin county, New York, and was born October 4, 1830, being the son of David and Harriet (Thurston) Crandall who came from New York to Cook county in 1831, settling first in Thornton township. They were thus residents of the county at the time of the Blackhawk war and took refuge in Old Fort Dearborn with several hundred other families. After a few years they moved to Will county, and finally to Missouri. They were the parents of ten children, four sons and six daughters.

John, their son, was brought to Cook county at the age of about six months. He was reared on a farm and followed farming as an occupation through life. He was a progressive, enterprising and intelligent citizen and took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community. At the time of his death he owned five hundred acres of land. A portion of the present Worth village is located on his old homestead. He was a Republican and though not an aspirant for office, was honored by his fellow citizens with several positions of trust and responsibility. He married in this county on November 22, 1855, Jane McKenzie, who was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born July 5, 1832, being the daughter of William and Janet (Weir) McKenzie, both of whom were natives also of Scotland and came to the United States in 1836, locating first in Washington county, New York, but in 1849 coming to Cook county. After his marriage John Crandall settled in Bremen township, but in May, 1858, moved to Worth township, and there lived until his death which occurred December 15, 1896. His widow still survives and resides with her daughter in the village of Worth. John and Jane reared a family of six children: James A., Harriet J., wife of B. S. Crandall, a second cousin, and resides in Worth village; Ruby C., wife of Thomas W. Sproat of Will county; Mary E., wife of Louis Biedenkopf of Worth village; Daniel L. and Ellen (deceased), the wife of George Hilderbrand.

James A., the subject of this review, was reared to the occupation of farming which he has followed throughout life. He was educated in the district schools and at the Cook County Normal school, and on January 12, 1882, he married in Oak Lawn, Mary E. Sproat, who was born in Cook county, May 3, 1861, and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (McCullah) Sproat who were among the early settlers of the county. He is one of the successful, progressive and up-to-date men of this community. He is a Republican and has served as constable, collector, member of the school board for thirty

years and also served with credit in other official positions. He and wife have two children: Albert J., born January 9, 1883, and Mabel E., born March 26, 1884. The latter is the wife of Lindon A. Perry of Worth village. Mr. Crandall is corresponding clerk of L. Wolf Manufacturing company, Chicago, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Albert J. is the private secretary of W. B. Martin, a Chicago capitalist. He married Dollie B. Bronson. They have one daughter, Gladys C., born May 17, 1909, and reside in Worth village.

George H. Crosby, freight traffic manager for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company, was born at Hillsboro, Ill., September 23, 1855, a son of Hiram and Susan (Willis) Crosby. During boyhood and early manhood he attended the grammar and high schools, subsequently taking a commercial course in Notre Dame university, from which he was graduated in 1874. Practically his entire mature years have been passed in railroad work as the following record will show: In various positions with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad company until July 1, 1876; claim clerk in the general freight office at Chicago of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company until November 1, 1877, then in a like position for the International & Great Northern Railroad at Palastine, Tex., until February 1, 1878. He then resumed his old position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, at Chicago, but from June, 1878, to June, 1880, was chief clerk in the general freight office of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road at Hannibal. He then occupied a similar position for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road at Chicago for fourteen months, then, until July, 1883, was general freight agent for the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road at St. Joseph, Mo. From July 1, 1883, to January, 1890, he was first assistant general freight agent and general agent of the Burlington & Missouri River road at Denver, Colo., and was then general freight agent of the same corporation to December 1, 1902. From that time to February 1, 1905, he was assistant freight traffic manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road and since the latter date has been the freight traffic manager. Mr. Crosby is one of the best known railroad officials in the West, having worked his way up from errand boy to his present position through practically thirty-six years' work. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Union League, Chicago Railway and Chicago Traffic clubs. May 19, 1880, he married Miss May Wolcott and they are the parents of one daughter, Blanche W. The family home is at 818 Junior Terrace.

Charles H. Crossette, for forty-three years a resident of Chicago, and a member of the firm of Cutter & Crossette, neckwear and shirt manufacturers at 178 Market street, was born at Alstead, N. H., November 6, 1848, a son of Rev. Robert and Dorothea (Fisher) Crossette. When a boy he attended a school conducted by his

father, who was also a minister of the Congregational faith, and later completed his literary education in the Connecticut Literary Institute, at Suffield, Conn. The family moved to Beemerville, N. J., in 1856, and from there in 1866, Charles H. came to Chicago. He here began life as an errand boy for the wholesale woolen house of Kimball, Stevens & Company, continuing with this firm two years. He then became connected with the wholesale neckwear manufacturing firm of Damon, Temple & Company as order clerk, subsequently becoming traveling salesman for the firm and remaining in their employ six years. January 1, 1874, he became the junior member of the firm of Scott, Cutter & Crossette, in the same line of business which in 1880 became Cutter & Crossette. This firm has since continued and by its straight-forward business dealings has become one of the leaders in its line. Mr. Crossette is a member of the Union League, Hinsdale Golf, Congregational and Hinsdale clubs. On his father's side he is descended from French Huguenot ancestry, and is of English descent from his mother's side. September 13, 1873, he married Mary A. Dunning, and of the five children born to them the following named four are now living: Charles D., Robert G., Murray F., and Aurelia M.

John T. Cunningham was born in the County of Ayrshire, near Kilmarmock, Scotland, on July 28, 1864, and is a son of David and Janet (Smith) Cunningham. In that portion of Scotland the family is known to have resided since 1460. It is also known that they are a branch of the Cunninghams of the northern district of Ayr which was known as the Cunningham district, the county comprising three districts. The father, David, was engaged in the dairy business and had ten children—five boys and five girls. The father died June 19, 1902, but the mother is yet alive and active at the age of 86 years.

John T., their son, was educated in the common schools and worked on his father's farm until the age of sixteen years, after which for four years he worked as brakeman on the North British Railroad. He then resigned his position, crossed the Atlantic Ocean to the United States and located in Chicago in 1886. At first he worked for one year on a farm near Chicago and then came to the city and drove an ice cream wagon for the Thompson company for a while, but finally became a salesman for the same company, having the West side for the scene of his operations and continuing for six years. He then started in the ice cream business for himself at 917 Polk street, having at first a one-horse wagon and two employes. This business has steadily grown until now he employs about fifty men and has much larger quarters. His business is now large and profitable. He is now located at 930-32 West Van Buren street. He is a Republican and a member of the Masonic order. On January 24, 1888, he married Margaret Fitzpatrick, of Springfield, Ill., and they have four children: Jessie and John, deceased, and Allan and Margie, living.

DeWitt H. Curtis was born February 25, 1839, at Oxford, Chenango county, New York, and is the son of Charles H. and Frances (Holmes) Curtis. The father was born in Market Harbor, Leicestershire, England, July, 1812, and was brought to the United States by his parents at the age of three years. The family located in Chenango county. A little later Charles H., while yet a boy, went to Utica, where he learned the butchering business. After his marriage he engaged in furnishing food supplies for the contractors who built the Chenango canal, but later he moved to Oxford and opened the Fort Hill House and entertained the traveling public. In 1842 he came to Chicago on the boat "Bunker Hill," arriving October 6. Here he first engaged in cattle trading, continuing for two years, after which he took the contract to build a section of the Illinois and Michigan canal from Bridgeport south, and after it was finished took and completed three other sections. From 1849 to 1853 he was engaged in the market and provision business. In 1853 he established a distillery at South Elgin, then Clintonville, and two years later established one at South Park and 23d street. In 1861 he bought the Thayer Brothers' distillery at Quincy, Ill., and owned the same until 1884. For many years he was president of the Downer & Bemis Brewing company of Chicago; also vice-president of the Bemis Malting company. He owned interests in many other business concerns, among which was that of the Third National bank, being chairman of its discount board. He was also vice-president of the paper called the "Chicago Horseman." He died January 3, 1886; his wife died November 7, 1873.

DeWitt H. was educated in the public schools, finishing with two years at Knox college and with a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business college. He then engaged in the distillery business with his father. In 1857 he joined the voluntary fire department and was one of the organizers of Engine Company No. 9 and became foreman of the hose company of that organization. In 1859 he was elected first assistant foreman of the Engine Company and the following year was made foreman of the same, serving as such until the close of 1861. He then joined his father in the distillery business at Quincy. It so happened that Mr. Curtis was in the Western Union building at Chicago at the time of the great fire when the last message was sent out—one to Detroit calling for assistance—before the structure took fire. In 1887 he became connected with the Bemis & Curtis Malting company and so remained until 1890 when he and B. F. Hales bought out the concern. In 1897 they sold out to the American Malting company. In 1899 Mr. Curtis built a new malt house at 46th avenue and Courtland street, and incorporated under the name of the North Western Malt & Grain company, of which Mr. Curtis is now treasurer and Mr. Hales president, with offices in the Western Union building. Mr. Curtis is a Republican in politics. On September 11, 1860, he married

Almira Holmes, of Oriskany Falls, N. Y. To them were born six children of whom four are now living: Frances H., Charles H., George P., and Leonard D. Mrs. Curtis died January 29, 1908. The family resides at 409 Washington boulevard.

John Wesley Dal, M. D., was born September 17, 1854, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and is a son of Jacob and Christina (Lauer) Dal, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came from the Black Forest in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and were among the refugees of the revolutionary period of 1847-8. They reached New York City in 1848 and after remaining there for a short time, removed to Poughkeepsie where the father engaged in the manufacture of clothing. In 1858 he came to Chicago, but soon moved to Sterling, Ill., where he qualified for the ministry in the Methodist church in the old Rock River conference. In 1871 he attended Hahnemann Medical college from which institution he was duly graduated in 1873 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and he continued the practice of his profession until his death which occurred in 1895. His son, John W., was educated in the public schools, the Normal school at Galena and at Baldwin university. In 1870 he came to Chicago, took a special course in the old Chicago university, after which he attended Chicago Medical college, now Northwestern Medical college, graduating therefrom in 1878. He began the practice at Le Sueur, Minn., but after two years returned to Chicago and located at 744 Milwaukee avenue and continued a general practice. In 1889 he built his present residence at 1124 N. Robey street and there has resided and practiced ever since. From 1892 to 1896 he was associate physician at the German hospital on Larabee street. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, American Medical association, the Masonic order and the Republican party. In 1878 he married Matilda Loeber, of this city, from whom a separation took place. He married, in 1908, Effie M. Wilson, also of this city. There is a daughter, Dorothy C. Dal.

Frank P. Danisch, a well known and successful lawyer at 1853 South Ashland avenue, was born in Chicago, September 22, 1873, and is the son of Florian and Caroline (Rzeczyk) Danisch, both of whom were natives of upper Silesia, an old province of Poland. The parents immigrated to the United States in 1872 and settled in Chicago, and here they have resided ever since. The father was in the employ of the McCormick reaper works prior to 1899. Of their children ten are yet living: Minnie, wife of John Dankowski; Agnes, wife of John Aniol; Peter, Frank P., Frances, Albert J., Rose, Mary, wife of Edward Lamich; Josephine and Julia. Of this family Frank P. was reared in his native city and received his education in the Polish parochial, the public and private schools. In 1890 he began the study of law in this city and in 1896 duly graduated with credit from the Chicago College of Law. He did not immediately begin the practice but embarked in the newspaper field, be-

coming editor of the *Sztandar*, a Polish weekly newspaper. He also served as reporter for the *Chicago Record*. In 1900 he started to devote all his time to the practice of law and has been more than ordinarily successful. His office is in the Chicago opera house. He is the legal representative of five Polish Building and Loan associations and of several Polish business concerns. He served as assistant city prosecuting attorney during Mayor Dunne's administration. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1908 he was one of the candidates of his party for the nomination as judge of the municipal court, but suffered defeat at the primaries though polling a good vote. He also served as commissioner for the State of Illinois on behalf of the Polish National Alliance. He is a member of St. Adelbert's Polish Roman Catholic church, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance and of the Polish Mechanics' Industrial Society. He is president of the Polish-American Citizens' club on the Southwest side which is modeled on the American club plans and is doing much good in the civic life of the Poles. Mr. Danisch was together with Col. Joseph Smolinski, of Washington, D. C., the chief worker to induce congress to appropriate \$50,000 for the erection of a suitable equestrian statue to the memory of the Polish general, Count Casimir Pulaski, at Washington. The appropriation was made and the statue will be unveiled in May, 1910. Mr. Danisch takes much interest in literature and has written several books of fiction which will soon be published. Mr. Danisch is being groomed for congressional honors by his host of friends. On October 9, 1901, he married Lucy, daughter of Mathias and Mary (Kopistecki) Truszczynski of Chicago, and they have two children, Sylvia and Edwin.

Among one of the largest industries in Chicago is that of the Daprato Statuary Company, a concern making exclusively ecclesiastical goods. This company was founded in the year 1860. Beginning in a small way, the business has steadily grown until it has become the largest concern of its kind in the United States. The company occupies two five-story buildings, numbered 766-768-770 West Adams street, where now also can be found one of the finest exhibits of statues, stations of the cross, altars, etc., as well as an artistic line of marble goods.

This firm has had a wonderful growth since Mr. John E. Rigali took charge. The company was incorporated under Illinois laws in 1893, and in 1904 opened a branch house at No. 31 Barclay street, New York. The company employs about 160 men and is continually growing. During the life of the firm it has never met with the slightest set back, and has never had a fire.

John E. Decker was born September 12, 1871, at Pleasant Valley, Iowa. He is a descendant of Capt. John Decker, who served the Colonies in the Revolution, and is the son of Erastus Decker who, in 1882, settled near Mellette, S. Dak., and began farming. John

E. attended the village school during the winter months until he could learn no more there, after which he spent one year in the State Normal school at Madison, two years in the State University at Vermillion, and finished with a thorough business course at Rochester, N. Y. In September, 1892, he came to Chicago and accepted a position as bookkeeper with the firm of L. Everingham & Company, board of trade operators. Filled with a desire to see and enjoy the World's Fair, he joined the Columbian Guards on May 2, 1893, and owing to his great height (six feet, four inches) and to his excellent record, was permitted to hold the position until February 2, 1894, at which time only 150 of the Guards remained and all of them were army men. Immediately after leaving the Guards, he bought a small coal plant at 309 W. Lake street, which was moved to Madison street and Forty-first avenue in 1898. This change proved advantageous as the business rapidly expanded and the firm became very prosperous. In 1904 they were forced to erect their first furniture storage warehouse, and this was followed two years later by the first strictly fireproof warehouse to be built on the West side for the exclusive storage of household goods. This progress was almost phenomenal and indicated the industry and sound judgment of the country boy who had come penniless to Chicago but a few years before. He is now recognized as one of the prudent and successful business men of the city. He is president and sole owner of the Decker Fireproof Storage Company, and president and owner of the majority of the stock issued by the J. E. Decker Coal company. He resides in Oak Park and is a member of the Masonic order, the Colonial club and is proud to live in "the premier city of the land of the free and the home of the brave." In 1899 he married Hattie M. Gettle, of Marietta, Ohio, and they have the following children: John E., Jr., Howard E., Genevieve R. and David D., all living except the daughter who died young.

Arthur W. Dickinson was born July 23, 1869, the son of Chester and Alida (Suits) Dickinson. His great grandfather, John Dickinson, was a farmer and served in the Revolutionary War, later becoming Governor of the State of Massachusetts. The grandfather, Zabina, was also a farmer by occupation, and in the '40s served as sheriff of Amherst county, Massachusetts. Chester, the father, came to Chicago in 1845 by canal and the great lakes, and on the trip he met Alida Suits, whom he subsequently married in 1846. After looking around all winter for a good place to locate, he finally settled in what was then Jefferson township and purchased eighty acres of land, later buying eighty more. He died at the age of eighty-six years, owning considerable property. His wife was seventy years old when she passed away. Mr. Dickinson was one of the very earliest settlers out on what is now Milwaukee avenue. In the '50s he was instrumental in having the Northwestern plank road (now Milwaukee avenue) laid, and the place where the Dick-

inson homestead is now located was used as the point from which the surveyors sighted to the steeple of the Baptist church, corner LaSalle and Washington streets, in laying out the course of the road. He was a director of the toll road until it was sold to A. J. Snell, and was one of those who called a meeting to organize the township and town of Jefferson. He served on the town and school boards of the above, and in politics was an active Republican. To him and wife were born the following five children: Clara, now Mrs. Clara Lowell, living on the old homestead; Edward C., Arthur W., John Wand, Alida A.

Arthur W. Dickinson, the subject of this review, was educated in the Jefferson grammar and high schools and in a manual training institution. Early in life he entered the employ of Edbrooke & Burnham, architects, where he remained one and one-half years with a view to preparing himself as an architect. In 1905 he began business for himself, contracting and building residences in Jefferson township and subdividing twenty-seven acres of the old homestead. Here he purchased another tract of land and during the last four years has built and sold over one hundred residences thereon. Mr. Dickinson is a member of Everett Council of the National Union and a deacon of the First Congregational church. In 1889 he married Altieri A. Huestis, now deceased, and they had one son, Malcolm G. Mr. Dickinson married Harriet E. Webb, also deceased, and to them also were born three children: Arthur W., Jr., Alida Harriet and Marian E. (deceased). In March, 1909, he was united in marriage with Charlotte M. Webb, of Chicago, and they reside at 4100 Milwaukee avenue.

The Chicago Sash, Door & Blind Manufacturing company, makers of frames, doors and fine interior finishing, was incorporated October 17, 1887, and is at present located at 1249-1265 West North avenue, corner of Fleetwood street. At present the business is conducted by Ewald William Dierssen, secretary and treasurer, who has entire management and is the active head of the concern; Frederick Dierssen is the president and Ferdinand Dierssen vice-president. The company employs on an average of 150 men and is one of the most prosperous of its kind in the city. Its reputation is excellent and due to the high grade of products and the clean management of the mill. Among their later contracts have been the following: Part of the interior work on the new county building, frames and sash for the LaSalle hotel, Blackstone hotel, People's Gas, Light & Coke company and the new Chicago & Northwestern depot. They have furnished the frames and sash and interior finish for the new Cook county poor farm at Oak Forest. They furnished the mill work for fully one-fourth of all recent school buildings erected and many residences throughout the city and the north shore, in fact they rank first in this line of business.

Frederick Dierking (deceased) was a pioneer of Leyden township

and the son of Christian and Louisa (Röders) Dierking. The father was born in December, 1804, and was a farmer by occupation. He also followed the occupation of merchant tailoring in his native land. His wife, Louisa, was born in Hanover, December 24, 1804. Christian came to America in 1846 in company with several of his neighbors from Germany, among whom was Dietrich Kolze. Christian Dierking stopped in the state of New York for one year and there worked on a farm. In the fall of 1847 he came to Leyden township and bought eighty acres of wild land near the homes of several acquaintances. In the middle of November, 1848, Christian's family came on from the fatherland, and all occupied a log house during the following winter on the Louis Smith farm in DuPage county. Members of the family differ as to these dates and circumstances. Henry and Frederick were depended upon to improve the farm. One winter, two years later, having nothing to do, they went in search of employment down the river to New Orleans and there witnessed some of the horrors of slavery—saw colored men and women sold at auction. They also told of having seen men gambling with immense piles of gold before them. They secured employment on a steamboat running up the Albany river, but returned to Illinois the following spring.

Frederick, born April 3, 1832, in Gilden, Hanover, had also a common school education and was between eighteen and nineteen years old when he came to America. Upon reaching his majority he began work for himself, carefully saving his money. In 1857 he bought 113 acres of land in Leyden township, paying down \$600 and agreeing in the end to pay \$45 per acre. On February 12, 1858, he married Christianna Köhler, born in Meucha Sachsen, Altenburg, Germany, December 10, 1838, the daughter of Jacob and Christine (Gruner) Köhler. Her father was a bridge builder's foreman. His children were Anna, Sophia, Herman and several who died in infancy. The Köhlers came to America at an early date and finally settled in Leyden township. Jacob Köhler died in 1858 and his widow in 1872. They were members of the Evangelical church. Christianna, their daughter, as above stated, married Frederick Dierking. She received in youth a fair education and was confirmed at the age of thirteen years. She came to America in 1852 in company with her sister Anna. They reached New York in May, 1852. Both sisters secured employment. She was sent to her mother's sister at Watkin's Glen, N. Y. Near there she first worked for fifty cents per week, but later for better wages. She worked and saved her money until 1854 and then came to Leyden township. After working for the Dunlaps, the Thatchers, the Higgins and William H. Sampson, the last named being one of the first real estate dealers in Chicago, she finally married as above stated. She greatly assisted her husband to pay for the farm and also to make an addition of eighty acres thereto and still other additions later. She

made many trips to Chicago, driving the horses herself. In 1887 they bought a place in Bensenville, where Mrs. Dierking now resides. Mr. Dierking met with a severe accident by a fall from an apple tree in September, 1873, and by another mishap bruised his head in 1887. From these accidents he never fully recovered. Paralysis set in and he finally died July 12, 1896. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dierking were members of the Evangelical church. He was a Republican, an honest man and a highly respected citizen. He occupied several responsible official positions. To him and wife were born the following four children: Clara Eliza, born March 11, 1859, died May 12, 1863; Anna Caroline, born October 31, 1861, died June 1, 1863; Christian Emil, born June 9, 1864, in Leyden township, Cook county, Illinois, married Christine Geils of Arlington Heights on May 12, 1887, and is the father of two children, Fred C. being the name of the only one living; and Edna Louisa, born October 28, 1869, married Dr. H. W. F. Bartells on February 12, 1887, and is the mother of six children, the following now living: Edna E., John C., and Ina L. Mrs. Dierking is yet living and is remarkably well preserved for her age. The following verse from the scriptures, learned early in life, has always been a source of comfort to her: "And that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus."

William Henry Dierking was born in Hanover, Germany, May 24, 1845, and is the son of Christian and Louisa (Röders) Dierking. The father was born in December, 1804, in Hanover. He was the son of a farmer and early in life was left an orphan. He engaged in farming in boyhood and in time owned a small place in the fatherland at Nieuhagen. However, in early life he learned merchant tailoring which occupation he followed more or less afterwards. His wife, Louisa Röders, was born in Hanover, December 24, 1804. Christian and Louisa were the parents of five children who lived to maturity: Louisa, born 1828; Dorthea, born 1830; Frederick, born April 3, 1832; Henry, born 1834, and William H. All the children were probably born at Gilton Amt Ahlde.

In 1846 Christian alone came to America accompanied by friends from the old home. He landed in New York City and after a short time came West to Bensenville, Du Page county, arriving in the autumn of 1847. He bought eighty acres of wild land where his son now lives and in 1849 brought out his family and all made their home on the new farm. The first home was a rude log house and was occupied for several years. The land was broken by Christian and his sons with ox teams. In 1856 a good frame house was erected. The family were members of the St. John's Evangelical church of which he was one of the founders. He assisted in building the first church the same year he came from Germany. He was a sturdy, honest, well informed, reliable citizen. He died at the age of about fifty-six years. His wife died March 4, 1887.

William H., his son, was three years old when he was brought to America. Members of the family differ as to the time of the arrival in America. Several say they came in November, 1848, and lived the succeeding winter in an old log house owned by Louis Smith in Du Page county. William H. received a fair education in youth, one of his teachers being the pastor of the St. John's church. He also attended the district school in his neighborhood and a parochial school of the Evangelical church located on Lake street, Chicago, when a young man. He was confirmed at the age of fourteen years. Farming has been his occupation through life. On April 7, 1865, he married in Leyden township Marie Annie Catharina Duhne, who was born May 5, 1846.

Her father, Henry, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 8, 1808, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1832 he came to America, landing at Baltimore. Later he worked two years in Michigan, then came to Chicago and a little later to Leyden township. There he bought ninety-five acres on the line of Du Page and Cook counties, all wild land, which he improved. On January 10, 1845, he married Annie Adelaide Franzen, born October 13, 1820, who came to Leyden township in 1843. Henry Duhne was a prominent and substantial citizen, owning one hundred and twenty acres of land. His children were Marie Anna and Martha, born July 30, 1865. Henry lived to be fifty-two years old, dying December 11, 1864. His widow died January 16, 1906, aged about eighty-six years.

William H. Dierking and his wife lived a few years on the Henry Duhne farm and then located permanently on the Dierking farm. They improved the latter materially with good buildings, fences, etc. Their children are as follows: Clara M., born November 26, 1865; Bertha, born May 20, 1872; Otto Fritz, born December 30, 1873; Emily, born November 18, 1875; Walter H., born November 3, 1877; Robert, born May 17, 1880; Gustav, born April 19, 1883; Herman, born October 20, 1886; Augusta, born March 7, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Dierking are members of the St. John's church of which he has been treasurer for six years. He assisted in building the present church structure. In politics he is a Republican. He owns one hundred and forty acres of excellent land with orchards, out-houses and other important improvements. The family is well known and highly respected. Clara married Albert Kolze and lives in Du Page county; Bertha A. married Henry Lagershausen and lives in Du Page county; Otto F. married first Ida Landmeier and second Martha Glander. He lives in Bensenville; Emily married Gustav Landmeier and lives in Elk Grove; Walter married Manda Wiemerslage and lives in the town of Leyden. The other children are at home with their parents.

William Dillon, attorney-at-law, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1850, and is a son of John B. and Adelaide Dillon. At the time of his birth his father was living in exile because of his par-

ticipation in the operations of the Young Ireland party. The father returned to Ireland in 1856 and was a member of Parliament from County Tipperary at the time of his death. He distinguished himself in fighting for the rights of Ireland.

His son William was educated in the schools of his native land and finished at the Catholic university in Dublin. He then began the study of law and was called to the Irish bar in 1874. He began the practice and continued successfully until compelled to relinquish it by reason of his health in 1880. He then came to the United States and went to Colorado where he remained until 1893, spending a portion of his time on a cattle range and resuming the practice of law. While there in 1885 he married Elizabeth Ratcliff. In June, 1893, he came to Chicago and in March of the following year became editor of the *New World*, a Catholic weekly, with which he was connected until 1902. Since then he has been engaged in the general practice of law. He is a Democrat and a member of the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Order of Foresters, Iroquois club and Illinois Athletic club. His office is at 59 Clark street and his residence at 1321 Lunt avenue.

Charles Doctor was born on Section 17, Orland township, in the house in which he is now residing, the same being the old homestead of his father. He is the son of Joseph Doctor, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France (now Germany), and was born on October 16, 1823, who was himself the son of Joseph Francis Doctor or Docteur, as the name was originally spelled in French. Joseph Francis Doctor was likewise a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France, and there married Jane Dominique Mayer who was a native of the same province. In 1831 the father came with his family to the United States and settled near Cape Vincent, N. Y., where he purchased land and lived until death. He and wife were the parents of six children.

Joseph, the father of Charles, was the eldest of the family. He was reared a farmer and followed that occupation during life. In 1844 he came to Cook county and first secured employment in Chicago with Philo Carpenter, a pioneer of the city. The next spring he went to Lockport, Will county, and worked on the farm of Hiram Norton, continuing about two years. He then became a canal boatman between Chicago and LaSalle, but two years later secured other work on the canal, but in winter time worked in the flour mill of Norton & Company in Lockport. On May 9, 1848, he married Marie B. James, a native of Holland, born May 4, 1820, but reared in Belgium mostly. Her father died when she was a child and her mother married again and moved to America in 1847, settling in Chicago. In 1849 Joseph Doctor bought eighty acres in Orland township where Charles his son now resides. He settled on this farm in 1854. In March, 1850, he crossed the plains on his way to California, traveling as far as Salt Lake City by horses and wagon. They traded their horses to the Mormons for oxen and continued

on to the diggings in California. There he remained for four years, meeting with fair success and in August, 1854, returned to Cook county and settled on his farm in Orland township. There he resided until his death. He was an enterprising, progressive citizen and a Democrat in politics, but during the Lincoln campaign changed his views and voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860. Ever after he was a strong Republican. He served as commissioner of highways, school trustee and school director and was instrumental in establishing the first school in the district. He died July 1, 1902, after an active, useful and correct life. His wife died October 2, 1906. At the time of his death Joseph Doctor owned two hundred and forty acres in Orland township and two hundred acres in Indiana. He and wife were the parents of six children as follows: Joseph F., born June 15, 1849, now living in Ontario, Canada; George, born April 10, 1855, lives in White county, Indiana; Oliver, born February 22, 1857, resides in Newton county, Indiana; Lewis, born August 22, 1859, died December 11, 1860; Charles mentioned above, born August 2, 1864; Ellen, born May 12, 1867, died September 27, 1868.

Charles was reared a farmer and has followed that occupation during life. He was educated in the district schools, the Englewood High school and Cook County Normal school. On May 19, 1886, in Chicago he married Mary E. Tilsy, a native of Will county, born November 25, 1864, a daughter of William and Dora (Holm) Tilsy. Her parents were natives of Germany and came to Cook county in youth. They were married in Chicago and later lived in Will county where the father died in 1883, but the mother still survives. The Tilsys were the parents of five children: Lewis, William, Mary E., Henry and Caroline. Charles Doctor owns the old homestead of two hundred and forty acres, also twenty additional acres adjoining, and his wife owns an adjoining tract of forty acres. He and wife have the following children: Lawrence W., born April 19, 1887; Ray W., born February 22, 1891; Esther B., born July 21, 1892; Amil J., born January 7, 1897. Mr. Doctor is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, a Republican, and takes much interest in public affairs. He has been school director for more than twenty years, a justice of the peace and has been a notary public for ten years. He is one of the most enterprising, public spirited and prominent citizens of this community.

Edmund A. Drach was born at the corner of Clark and Huron streets, Chicago, on March 21, 1859, and is a son of Joseph and Sophia (Rochelsberg) Drach, who came to the city from Cologne, Germany, in 1855. Joseph, the father, was a practicing musician of eminence—was a well-known flutist—and was a member of the orchestra in the old Crosby opera house. After coming here he remained a resident until his death. He was connected with all the leading musical organizations and entertainments of the city during that early period of artistic development. His home on Sedgwick

street near Lincoln Park was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. He died in 1874.

His son Edmund was educated in the public schools, finishing in the old Newberry school building. After receiving a thorough musical training he became a practical flutist and played in the principal theatres here until 1897, except during five years, 1880-1885, when he was a resident of St. Louis and played in the Grand opera house there. From 1885 to 1898 he was secretary of the Chicago Musical Society and was one of the national officers of the national organization for eight years. This organization was the National League of Musicians of America. In 1898 he embarked in the real estate business at Lincoln and Diversey avenues, doing a general real estate loan and insurance business. In 1907 he located in Ravenswood, 907 (now 1423) Wilson avenue. Mr. Drach has ever been active in ward and local politics generally. In 1883 he married Emilie Deicke of St. Louis, and they have the following children: Eugenie, born in March, 1884; Edmund L., born January, 1887, and Carl Harrison, born in November, 1898. The family resides at 695 (now 1721) Leland avenue.

William Obed Duntley, president of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company of New Jersey, is a native of Michigan, his birth occurring July 21, 1867, at Wyandotte, and he is a son of John F. and Mary (Lyons) Duntley. The father was a foundryman during his early business career, later becoming identified with the Chicago Pneumatic Tool company, of which he became vice-president. He is at present looking after the general interests of the company, and particularly is active in the management of the Detroit factory.

William O. Duntley received his education in the public and high schools of Detroit and when seventeen years old began serving an apprenticeship as an electrician. Two years later he came to Chicago and began working in the electrical department of the establishment of E. Baggott, continuing thus until 1894, the last two years acting as manager of his employer's St. Louis store. In 1895 he entered the employ of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool company of Chicago as traveling salesman, continuing in this capacity until 1898, when he was promoted to general sales manager. From this time on his advancement in the company was rapid. In 1900 he was made general manager, and in 1901 elected vice-president, succeeding his father on the board of directors. In 1902, at the time of the reorganization of the company and when the name was changed to the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company of New Jersey, the capital stock was increased to \$10,000,000, and Mr. Duntley was elected vice-president and general manager. He continued in this capacity until February 15, 1909, when he was elected president of the corporation to succeed his brother, J. W. Duntley, who had resigned.

The Chicago Pneumatic Tool company is the largest of its kind in the world, having plants located at Franklin, Pa.; Cleveland, O.;

Detroit, Mich.; Montreal, Canada; Fraiserburg, Scotland, and St. Petersburg, Russia. Under normal conditions 2,000 hands are given employment, and their product is used throughout the civilized world.

Mr. Duntley is one of Chicago's best known substantial business men. He is a member of the Union League club, the South Shore Country club, the Automobile club, the Illinois Athletic association and the Colonial club of Chicago, the Missouri Athletic club of St. Louis and the New York Athletic and Machinery clubs of New York. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, is a Republican in politics and a Methodist in religion. October 15, 1898, he married Miss Elizabeth Arnold and they have two children named Crawford and Blanche. Mr. Duntley's office is at 1010 Fisher building and his residence at 688 East Forty-eighth place.

Dr. Charles Orpha Du Plessis was born at Syracuse, N. Y., September 17, 1853, a son of Odilon and M. Rosalie Du Plessis. In both lines he traced his ancestry to France, but it had for several generations been confined to Canada, where his parents were born. Odilon Du Plessis was a contractor and builder. Dr. Du Plessis attended grammar school and high school in Syracuse till, at fifteen, he began to serve an apprenticeship under his father.

He developed a taste for athletics and attained to much proficiency as an athlete, and in 1870, when he came, aged seventeen, to Chicago with his father's family, he became a night instructor in athletics at the Chicago Athenaeum, then at 50 Dearborn street, while employed by day in his father's contracting and building business. In 1876 he devoted himself exclusively to athletics and until 1881 was professor of physical culture at the Athenaeum, then resigned to accept a like position at the Northwestern university, Evanston. In 1883 he went to Minneapolis and erected gymnasiums there and at St. Paul.

In 1884 he began the study of medicine at the Minnesota Hospital college, Minneapolis, and was graduated with the Medical Doctor's degree in March, 1888. In 1888-89 he was assistant city physician of Minneapolis and in 1890 he returned to Chicago and during the ensuing year was connected with the A. G. Spalding sporting goods establishment. After a part of a year spent as superintendent of the Detroit Athletic club, he was recalled to work for Mr. Spalding. But he soon made a tour of the East for the inspection of the best gymnasiums, and when he came back superintended the erection of the gymnasium of the Chicago Athletic association. At the solicitation of many prominent physicians of Chicago, who had come to recognize the value of massage and physical culture in the treatments of certain ailments, Dr. Du Plessis in 1893 established himself in Chicago on the South side as an expert masseur and physical culturist. His clientele, sent to him by influential practitioners, was drawn from among the wealthy. While engaged in this work he

carefully kept up his connection with athletics and general field sports.

In 1898 he was elected handicapper for the Amateur Athletic association. He was in constant demand by the principal colleges of the Northwest as starter and field judge, in which capacities he acted at every important athletic meet for athletic societies and miscellaneous athletic organizations in Chicago and was employed by the A. G. Spalding company to write up the histories and records for their yearly *Sporting Almanac*, also by the *Daily News* to write up their annual records published in their paper and *Almanac*.

In 1902 he passed a civil service examination and was made superintendent of playgrounds at all the small parks in the city, but other demands upon him were so imperative that he soon gladly relinquished the position. He passed another civil service examination in 1907 with a view to accepting the same position but died suddenly of heart disease April 11, that year, at 3104 South Park avenue and was buried at Rosehill. Dr. Du Plessis married Mrs. Addie Taylor of Chicago, May 10, 1879. His life was a remarkably clean one, devoid of excesses or dangerous indulgences of any kind, and his lovable character won the high regard of all who knew him.

Walter E. Dwight, president of the village of Oak Park, is a descendant of the New Haven family of Dwights, the progenitor of which came to America and settled in Connecticut in 1634. His mother, Sarah (Northrop) Dwight, was of the family of Northrop which for more than 300 years was prominently identified with New England history. Corydon G. Dwight, the father of Walter E., was an expert brass moulder and during the Civil War had important contracts with the government. He had enlisted in the Thirteenth Connecticut volunteer infantry of which he was made colonel, but owing to his expert knowledge of brass furnishings and foundings, he was induced to give up service in the ranks in order that this knowledge could be utilized by the Ordnance department. Owing to failing health he moved to a farm in Michigan in 1866, and three years later settled in the village of Plainwell, where he yet resides at the age of eighty-one, retired from active business pursuits.

Walter E. Dwight has had a varied experience during the past thirty years. He was born at New Haven, Conn., June 14, 1860, and when six years old was taken by his parents to Michigan. After graduating from the high school at Plainwell he took a course in the State Normal school at Ypsilanti, then for two years worked on the farm summers at \$12 and \$13 per month and in winters taught district school at \$35 per month. In 1880 he began working at paper-making in Yorkville, Ill., where he acquired a practical knowledge of the business. In 1881 he went to Leadville, Colo., where for six years he was employed as a bank clerk and also invested in mines at which he made money. In 1887 he returned to Michigan where he bought and for five years operated a fouring mill. While there

he took an active interest in political matters and although in no sense a politician in the general acceptation of that word, he was nominated and elected as a Republican to the office of treasurer of the town of Gun Plains. In 1892 he moved to Chicago and for the last twelve years has resided at Oak Park. On coming here he embarked in the wholesale paper business with his brother, A. H. Dwight, and the present corporation of the Dwight Brothers Paper company is one of the leaders of its line in the West. While his business career has been one of strenuousness, Mr. Dwight has found time to cultivate some of the social amenities of life. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Chicago Press club, of which he is a life member; the Union League club and the Oak Park and Colonial clubs, the last two being located in Oak Park. In 1908 he was elected trustee of Oak Park. Evidently his services were appreciated for one year later, in April, 1909, he was elected president of the village. While in Leadville, in 1883, he married Miss Clarabelle Stiff who died in Oak Park in 1903, leaving one daughter, Inez C., now Mrs. Harold Parsons, of Austin. In 1904 he married Miss Jane C. Pither. Mrs. Dwight is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Dwight affiliates with the Congregationalists.

Col. B. A. Eckhart, president of the West Chicago Park Commissioners, was born in Alsace, Germany. His parents came to America soon after his birth and settled on a farm in Vernon county, Wisconsin. He attended the country schools until he was seventeen years old when he entered college at Milwaukee, where after three years he was graduated with honor. In 1870 he came to Chicago as the representative of the Eagle Milling company of Milwaukee, but four years later founded the firm of Eckhart & Swan, which later became the Eckhart & Swan Milling company and of which he is now president. They have the largest flour mills in the state and one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country. He has been very active and prominent in business. From 1888 to 1891 he was a director of the Chicago board of trade. In 1902 he was elected the first president of the Millers' National Federation, and was re-elected in 1903. He was director of the Illinois Manufacturers' association from December, 1900 to 1905, and was its vice-president in 1902, and its president in 1903. In 1908 he served as vice-president of the National Council of Commerce. He is a director of the Continental National bank, Harris Trust & Savings bank, and Chicago Title & Trust company. He is a member of the Chicago, Union League, Commercial, Merchants, Illinois and Onwentsia clubs.

Colonel Eckhart has been very active and prominent in public life. He served in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth General Assemblies, and in the former was a member of the senate commission to investigate the subject of pure water supply and perfect drainage for the city of Chicago. He is entitled to vast credit for establishing the Sanitary district of Chicago. In 1891 he was nominated against his

express wishes a member of the board of trustees of the Sanitary district of Chicago and so popular was his nomination he ran 10,000 votes ahead of his ticket. As such official he served continuously as chairman of the Finance committee until the expiration of his service. Under him the enormous sale of bonds was effected without the shadow of graft or dishonor and with the greatest possible celerity and economy. In 1896 he was elected president of the board. In 1898 he was instrumental in defeating the scheme to lease the water power for fifty years. In 1905 by appointment of the Governor, he became a member of the West Chicago Park commissioners, and was elected president of that body the next day. In 1905 he became a delegate of the Chicago Charter convention, and was chairman of the committee on rules, procedure and general plans. Under his administration the entire West Park system was rehabilitated. He was active in organizing the First regiment Illinois State Guards and held a commission in that body for a number of years. In 1906 he was appointed by Governor Deneen as aide-de-camp on the general staff with the rank of colonel.

Herman Euwema was born April 15, 1874, and is a son of Peter and Martha (Dykhuis) Euwema. The parents were natives of Groningen, Holland, and there the father is still living and actively engaged in farming. To him and wife seven children were born—Jacob, Ralph, Bonne, Herman, Hiltje and two who died in infancy. Jacob, the eldest, is still a citizen of Holland, while Bonne, Ralph and Herman are living in the United States. The mother died in the city of her nativity in 1904.

The education of Herman Euwema, the subject of our sketch, was acquired in the common schools of his native land, and at the age of twelve years he began the active duties of life by working with his father on the farm. In 1891 he emigrated to America, coming to Chicago and securing employment on a truck farm at 52nd avenue and Van Buren street, where he remained two years. He carefully saved his money and in time bought a wagon and team, doing a general teaming and hauling business. In 1902 he purchased two lots at 4043-5 West Twelfth street, building thereon a storage warehouse and operating in connection with this a hay, grain, coal and feed business. His building is 48x80 feet and two stories high, with stable accommodations for ten to twelve horses. Through energy and hustle Mr. Euwema has built up a large and successful business. June 5, 1894, he was united in marriage with Alice Laman, of Chicago, and to them were born the following six children: Peter, twelve years old; John, ten; Ralph, nine; Josie, seven; Martha, five, and George, two. The family home is at 1217 South Forty-first avenue.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS. A Chicago house enjoys the distinction of carrying on a business, the foundation of which was laid in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Down in the valley of the Antietam, surrounded by its majestic hills, there lived in the latter part of the eighteenth century in Pennsylvania, an old Swiss-German doctor named Peter Fahrney. Old Dr. Peter, as he was familiarly called, was if ever one existed a child of nature; he was also a born physician.

His quiet, pastoral life gave him special opportunities for study and investigation in the realm of botanic medicine. His old herb books, ponderous tomes, printed shortly after the art of printing was invented, bear evidence in the form of notations made in his own handwriting what an indefatigable worker and student he was. Here and there throughout their pages one finds additions to the printed text concerning the characteristics and medicinal value of this and that herb as well as other important data.

These old herb books, now doubly valuable on account of their age and family association, are in the possession of his great-grandsons, the present proprietors of the business which he established in that "long ago" and of whom we shall speak later.

Owing to his skill as a physician and helpfulness as a man, old Dr. Peter became widely known, in spite of the then limited means of communication, not only throughout the settlements of Pennsylvania, but also in the adjacent states of Maryland and Virginia. His fame was, however, largely attributed to an herb-remedy which he prepared as a "blood purge" for the sick.

People were known to come in those days as far as fifty and even a hundred miles on horseback and by wagon over rough country roads and mountain trails, to get this remedy from his hands. It enjoyed a wonderful popularity as a household remedy among the people.

Old Dr. Peter was succeeded by his son, Dr. Jacob Fahrney, who received all the knowledge of the healing art which such a father could bestow upon a son and who continued to prepare the remedy which had won such renown for his father.

Dr. Jacob was in turn succeeded by his son, Dr. Peter Fahrney—grandson and namesake of the old Dr. Peter. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia, where he made the study of pharmacy his specialty. He did this in order to enable him to put up the "blood purge" in a liquid and more modern form.

The outbreak of the Civil war, however, interfered with all enterprises. Chambersburg was laid in ashes. Many of the ingredients used in making the medicine could not be obtained at any price and business was practically at a standstill.

In 1869 Dr. Peter Fahrney opened a laboratory in Chicago, in Dearborn street. Two years later the great fire destroyed his laboratory together with thousands of other business houses. In less than three days, however, he had made arrangements to begin anew and in a few weeks was again shipping to all parts of the country. In order to get ample facilities for handling the rapidly

increasing business, he finally located at 112-118 So. Hoyne avenue. Here stands to-day, a substantial five-story brick building devoted exclusively to the manufacture of family medicine. It contains a floor space of about 45,000 sq. feet. Its laboratory is one of the most extensive and best equipped of its kind. The Fahrney medicines are now being shipped to every part of the civilized world and the demand at home is greater than ever.

In 1890 the business was incorporated under the name Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co., his four sons, whom he had zealously trained in the business, having been admitted into the enterprise. Such is in brief the record of one of Chicago's most substantial business houses—a house whose history dates back over a century. The present officers are composed of: E. C. Fahrney, president; W. H. Fahrney, vice-president; J. H. Fahrney, treasurer; E. H. Fahrney, secretary.

Possibly no name is more widely known to Chicago people than that of Arthur Burrage Farwell who has for many years taken such an active and aggressive personal interest in all that makes for the clean administration of local governmental affairs. Mr. Farwell was born October 2, 1852, at Leominster, Mass. Until his seventeenth year he assisted his father in the management of a farm owned by the family and located near the town limits. He attended village and preparatory schools, but in 1869, fired with an ambition to become a factor in the economy of things, he came to Chicago, then in the hey-day of one of her phenomenal eras of business prosperity. His first commercial venture was as clerk in the office of the Babcock Extinguisher company, of which his brother was secretary. He occupied this place about one year and then entered the employ of J. V. Farwell & Co., remaining with this great dry goods firm until 1876, gradually advancing from the position of stock clerk to that of traveling salesman. He experienced all the vicissitudes of the Farwell fire of 1870 and the fire catastrophe of 1871.

In 1876, after leaving Farwell & Co., he connected himself with C. M. Henderson & Co., for many years recognized as one of Chicago's great factors in the wholesale shoe trade. Here Mr. Farwell remained for a period of twenty-six years, when the Watson-Plummer company succeeded to the business, he stayed with the latter firm five years. In the early days of his Chicago residence, Mr. Farwell became a member of Plymouth Congregational church, located at Wabash avenue and Hubbard street, the present home of St. Mary's Catholic congregation. It was while a member of Dr. Bartlett's church that Mr. Farwell, who was deeply interested in mission work, became thoroughly aroused to the necessity for concerted action looking to the moral betterment of existing local conditions. He entered into the movement for reform and took a leading position in the work, among other things assisting in the organ-

ization of the "Ballot Box Brigade," whose efforts in the direction of political reform are matters of history. In 1880, Mr. Farwell was chairman of the Young Men's Republican club, and took an active part in the well remembered Brand-Lehman legislative contest in the old Eighteenth ward. At this time he distinguished himself by insisting that the saloon was no place for a political meeting, a position he has ever since maintained. His persistent efforts in this connection have been successful to the extent that Mr. Farwell has lived to see the day when politics has become at least measurably free from the domination of the liquor interests. Mr. Farwell removed to Hyde Park in 1885. In 1890 he was elected chairman of the finance committee of the Hyde Park Protective association, and in 1892 elected secretary, in which position as one of the executive officers of the association he has always contended that the laws and ordinances must be enforced and the Hyde Park ordinances were to hold all saloons proscribed within the district. This is due to the efforts of Mr. Farwell, who points with pardonable pride to the fact that of ten saloon cases, appealed to the State Supreme court, nine have been decided in favor of decency, and the right of the people to control the liquor traffic. Mr. Farwell believes that character is more valuable than life itself. He has proceeded upon that principle in the various and exciting campaigns of the past, and as president of the Chicago Law and Order League, has been conspicuous in the battle for the supremacy of the laws, decent politics and honest cleanly administration of public affairs.

Mr. Farwell was married on Christmas day, 1882, at Beverly, Mass., his bride being Miss Floretta Woodberry. The family consists of one boy and four daughters, one son, Burrage having died in 1888. The surviving son, Stanley P., is a professor in Central university, Danville, Ky. The oldest daughter, Miss Florence, is teaching at Youngstown, O. Elizabeth is a student at Lake Erie college, Painesville, O., while Louise and Dorothy are attending the Hyde Park High school. The family home is at 5046 Jefferson avenue.

Dr. Geoffrey J. Fleming of Austin was born on the West Side, Chicago, on June 1, 1873, and is the son of James, who came from Ireland to Chicago in the early '50s. The Fleming family went from Flanders to England about the time of the Norman conquest and after that were residents of Great Britain. A particular branch of Flemings of which the subject of this review is a member settled in County Coren, Ireland, and there they engaged in farming. Four brothers of the family came to Chicago, Peter, Geoffrey, David and James. Here they prospered, reared families and passed their lives. James was the father of Dr. Geoffrey J. He was at one time connected with the Chicago water works department. His first wife died in Chicago and his second wife, Alice Sheridan, was born in

Montreal, Canada. To him and second wife were born the following children: Nellie, Geoffrey J., Alice, Elizabeth, Catherine, Joseph, Marie and Grace. James was of an inventive and mechanical turn of mind. While connected with the water department he devised a non-freezing fire plug. Dr. Geoffrey J. was reared in Chicago and was educated at St. Stephen's parochial school and later attended St. Mary's College, Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1893. He then took a full four years' course in the Collège of Physicians and Surgeons and was graduated in 1897, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Succeeding his graduation he served as interne in the Cook County hospital for eighteen months. In 1900 he began the practice of his profession in Austin in the same neighborhood where he yet lives. He soon had a large and lucrative practice and at the present date is one of the leading physicians and citizens of this portion of the county. He is a member of the Chicago Medical society, American Medical association, and is a diligent student of medical questions and economic problems. He is one of the medical staff of Oak Park hospital. On July 23, 1890, he married Harriet Sonn, a daughter of James Van Ness and Sarah (Bowen) Sonn. The Sonns were of Holland stock. The Doctor is a Knight of Columbus and a Forester. In politics he is independent.

John S. Flizikowski, a prominent architect, with office at room 24, 70 LaSalle street, and residence at 1935 North Fairfield avenue, was born in Pr. Stargard, Province of West Prussia (Germany), on April 19, 1868, and is a son of Joseph and Anna (Paluchowski) Flizikowski. He was reared to manhood in his native country and was educated in the Gymnasium, Pr. Stargard and in the Art Institute of Coeln on the Rhine, and in addition took a technical course of study at the Technical High School of Charlottenburg where he was graduated in 1891. Thus unusually well equipped with information and culture, particularly of a technical character, he came to the United States in 1893 and located in Chicago where for eight months he was employed as a draftsman by various institutions and concerns.

In 1894 he started in business for himself—that of practical architecture—and his signal success is proof of his skill and fitness for this difficult yet charming art. He has made a specialty of residence, church and school buildings. Among the buildings designed by him are St. Michael's Lithuanian church on Paulina street, Holy Cross church at Forty-sixth and Wood streets, the parish residence of Holy Cross at Forty-sixth and Wood streets, the Lutheran church on Humboldt and Dickens avenues, St. Florian school at 132d street and Houston avenue, Chicago, the home office and headquarters of the Polish National Alliance of North America, 102 W. Division street. He is a member of St. Philomann's Roman Catholic church, Catholic Order of Foresters, Western Catholic

union, and in politics is a Democrat. He has been twice married: First to Annie Kowalkowski by whom he had one daughter—Helen; second to Elizabeth Dettlaff by whom he had two children: Evelyn and Dorothy.

Daniel Forbes, for more than forty years a resident of Chicago, was born November 15, 1842, at Bridgeville, Nova Scotia, where he was reared to manhood on a farm and received his education in the public schools. At the age of 17 years he was apprenticed to Robert McGregor, leather merchant of New Glasgow, and three years later went to Boston, Mass., where for eight years he worked at his trade. March 1, 1869, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home, and here he has become one of the substantial, reputable, business men of the city. In 1878 he organized the firm of Daniel Forbes company, leather merchants, of which he is the president. Mr. Forbes, inheriting the characteristics of his Scottish ancestry, is chiefly noted for his attention to business, the ability with which he conducts it, the fixed principles of attending strictly to his own affairs and sturdy honesty. November 1, 1877, he was united in marriage with Caroline Shipman and to them have been born eight children, the following are now living: George Shipman, Mabel Frances, Walter M., James Skinner and Helen Kathryn. Mr. Forbes is of the Congregationalist faith, and socially is a member of the Congregational club. For fourteen years he served as superintendent of the Erie Street chapel, and of which he was for many years trustee. He is a member of the Illinois Manufacturers' association and his home is at 432 South Clinton avenue, Oak Park. John Forbes was the name of his father, and his mother's maiden name was Ellen Grant.

Frederick E. Foster was born in Belleville, Ontario, Canada, August 21, 1867, the son of Daniel and Sarah (Vrooman) Foster. The parents were natives of Canada and there the father was a brick-manufacturer. He died in 1907, aged 75 years, but the mother, now 84 years old, is still alive and active, living on the old home place in Belleville.

Frederick E. Foster was educated in the public schools of Canada, and in 1892 came to Chicago where he engaged in the hardware business on Forty-third street, remaining in business for three years. In 1895 he established the shoestore of F. E. Foster & Co., at 36 Washington street, opposite Marshall Field's, later purchasing the interests of his partners and continuing alone. Mr. Foster is a conservative business man. He is identified with the South Shore Country and Rotary clubs and the Association of Commerce. In 1895 he married Marian Merriam (deceased, 1901,) of New York State. He resides at 3000 S. Park avenue.

Benjamin Marsh Frees, prominent Chicago lumber merchant and veteran of the Civil war, was born in Orono, Me., August 3, 1846, and is the son of Benjamin M. and Maria (Buffum) Frees. Early

in life he came with his parents to Monroe, Wis., and here was educated in the public schools. August 3, 1864, on his eighteenth birthday, he enlisted with the boys in blue for the preservation of Union. He joined Company H, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed first lieutenant, subsequently taking part in the campaign in and around Petersburg, Va., and during this series of engagements being promoted to the rank of captain. This latter promotion made Mr. Frees one of the youngest officers of that rank of the whole Union army.

He first engaged in the lumber business at Monroe, Wis., later removing to Whitewater, Wis., and in 1872 coming to Chicago, where he has since been successfully engaged in that line of business. Mr. Frees is vice-president of the Barnett Lumber Company, of the Day & Frees Lumber company and the Platt & Frees company, and is also vice-president and secretary of the Perry & Bee Lumber company and the F. C. Knotter company, besides being identified in various capacities with many other companies and firms. He is president of the First National Bank of McCook, Neb., and vice-president of the First National Bank of Lisbon, N. D. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Loyal Legion, U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and of the Masonic fraternity. He married Miss Ellie Rosine Adams, of Union Grove, Racine county, Wis., and their home is in the Lessing, Surf street and Evanston avenue. Mr. Frees' offices are located at 505, 234 LaSalle street.

David H. Fritts was born May 26, 1847, and is a son of Joseph and Lena (Banghart) Fritts, of Hunterdon county, N. J. The family has been long in America. The paternal great great grandfather coming to the colonies in 1740, from near Berlin, Germany. Joseph was a farmer in New Jersey, and was an active and devout member of the Lutheran church. He was the father of nine children, six of whom are still living and in the enjoyment of health and prosperity, as follows: George B., vice-president of the D. H. Fritts company; Dr. L. C. and David H., residing in Chicago; and John F. and two sisters, Mrs. J. D. Siegfried and Mrs. Rachel A. Caskey, residing in New Jersey. The father died in Glen Gardner, N. J., in November, 1904, at the remarkable age of 92 years. His wife died in May, 1869.

David H. was educated in the public schools of Mt. Airy, N. J., and worked on his father's farm until 17 years old. He then entered the employ of John I. Blair of the Oxford Furnace Rolling mills and there remained for one year. He then served an apprenticeship of three years in the picture molding trade with the Cardner Manufacturing company at Glen Gardner, N. J., coming out in 1869. The same year he came to Chicago and accepted a position with R. B. Appleby in the molding business and was thus employed for two years. He then was partner with John Moore and O. Berg in the same business for some time; but in 1878 the firm dissolved and

each of the three members established a business of his own. D. H. Fritts & Company was founded at this time at 31-33 South Canal street and a branch was soon established at 103-105 South Canal street. Needing more room the firm in 1881 removed to 197-199 South Clinton, and four years later for the same reason to 196-198 S. Desplaines, wood work being carried on at Harrison and Canal streets. The growth of the business compelled a relocation at 111-113 N. Wood street in 1889, and also at 12-14 Smart street. An immense building was erected and the plant was extended over four and a half acres, with 100,000 square feet of floor space and with a capacity of 150,000,000 feet moldings per annum. In 1905 the business was incorporated under the old style D. H. Fritts & Co. In 1909 it acquired the molding plant of the A. C. Wilkerson Moulding Co., at Fortieth and Fullerton avenues, thus adding about 35 per cent. to its output. The company employs 250 men, all of whom are in-charge of machines. The company makes a specialty of moldings and its products go to all parts of the United States and to the leading foreign countries. It is the largest concern of its kind in the United States. David H. is a member of the National Union and of the Lutheran church. On May 23, 1872, he married Georgiana Thomas, of Chicago, and they had the following children: Ada Maud; George W.; William T.; Anna Louise; and Marie. He resides at 1237 Washington boulevard.

William T., son of David H., was born October 14, 1879. He was educated in the public schools, Lewis Institute and Columbia university. In 1900 he entered his father's molding establishment in the capacity of a clerk, beginning at the bottom in order to learn all features of the business. Later he took a position in the factory and in 1909 became manager. He is thus associated at the present time. He is a member of the Eighth Presbyterian church. On April 5, 1904, he married Emma Brenneman, of New York City, and they have the following children: Helen, Catherine and David. They reside at Oak Park.

Abram Dale Gash, born at Elmer, Macon county, Mo., February 11, 1861, was educated in the common schools of his home town. His first business venture was in the capacity of clerk and then proprietor of a drug store at LaPlata, Mo. He was connected with the business twelve years; four years, of the latter part of which he was deputy circuit clerk of Macon county. During the four years, having made up his mind to become a lawyer, he applied himself diligently to the study of that profession. In March, 1890, he removed to Provo, Utah, and became manager of the Smoot Drug company, the senior member of which firm is the present United States Senator from Utah. In the meantime Mr. Gash continued his legal studies, and resigning his position with the drug company, passed the required examination and was admitted to the bar September 22, 1891. He commenced the practice and soon attracted

attention by his activity and ability. The following year, so rapidly had he advanced in public favor, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Utah county, being the first non-Mormon ever elected to public office in that county. So well did he serve the people he was elected to succeed himself in 1894. During his incumbency he prosecuted some of the most notorious criminals ever brought to justice in the State, among them being the Hayes murder case, one of the most noted in Utah's history. Mr. Gash was and is prominent in Masonic circles. He was Most Worshipful Grand Master of Utah in 1897. From 1893 to 1896 he had the honor and distinction to serve as Judge Advocate General on the staff of Governor West of Utah, with the rank of colonel. He removed to Chicago in August, 1898.

He has been attorney for the Chicago Crayon company from its inception, and has directed the defense of all inter-state commerce cases throughout the United States in which this corporation has been interested. In this exacting work he has invariably been successful. Mr. Gash in addition to his legal practice is president of the Scheidel-Western X-Ray Coil company, the largest institution of its kind in the world, and is also vice-president and treasurer of the Chicago Solder company, as well as secretary of the Bell Bros. Piano Company of Chicago.

Mr. Gash has written a novel called "The False Star," a work which has enjoyed wide popularity, and in addition to this literary venture, has written many poems of great merit. The following beautiful article on Chicago is from his pen:

"GRAND, BEAUTIFUL, MAGNIFICENT CHICAGO! Where the power of nature has set her approving seal and determined as the spot on which shall stand the coming metropolis of the world; where the rolling waves of a fresh water sea skirt her borders on the east, giving an outlet to the world, by craft, for her mighty commerce, and which supplies the liquid sufficient to turn the flow of her river through the great canal which conducts her waste on and on to the restless ocean's tide; where broad and fertile fields stretch in wide expanse in every other direction, threaded with many railroad lines, each with numerous trains, laden with the products and fruits of the mine and farm, coming in exchange for the wares of the factory and the forge; where charming parks and summer gardens with placid lakes, forest trees, flowers of every hue and clime, birds of every note and plumage, beasts from every land, verdant lawns and statuary of the great and good who have gone to the better land—all blending to form resorts more enchanting to the eye and wooing to the heart than arose in Daphne of old.

"ENTERPRISING, RUSHING, BUSINESS CHICAGO! Where more than a million souls have taken their abode during the last decade; where the music of industry rises from a score of thousand plants to kiss the first rays of the morning's sun and bid him a last good-night as he sinks behind the Western horizon; where wagons, car-

riages, automobiles, and cars roll in mighty concourse through her streets, each bearing its burden of animate or inert load; where mammoth buildings raise their towering forms, like cliffs in the far away mountain range, within whose walls a rush for wealth and glory is made with bounding strides, unsurpassed in all the world; which, though destroyed by flames, arose again as if by magic and on the spot of its origin.

"INTELLIGENT, EDUCATED, CHRISTIAN CHICAGO! Where schools for our children stand by every way with armies of instructors patiently toiling that the rising generations may be qualified to carry forward the great work which awaits them; where church spires rise on every hand, whence chimes peal forth on Sunday morn calling all to walk in the way that leads to Paradise.

"HONORED, HALLOWED CITY OF THE PRAIRIES! BELOVED METROPOLIS, MAIDEN OF THE WESTERN SOIL! With the bloom of youth still lingering on her cheek and coursing through her veins to lend grace and beauty to her form; yet she stands forth in size of all this grand old sphere. Let us continue to work for her advancement, and for the elevation of her citizens. Let us declare that in life and in death Chicago is good enough for any man."

Mr. Gash first married in October, 1885, Mrs. Nannie Dougherty, of LaPlata, Mo., who died in Chicago, August 26, 1902. There was one son by this union. April 12, 1905, Mr. Gash was married to Miss Maude Blomquist, of Chicago, from which marriage there are two sons. The family home is at 5449 Winthrop avenue, Edgewater.

John A. Gauger, president of John A. Gauger & Co., and president of the Standard Glass company, ex-president of the Hamilton club and prominently identified with many other public and semi-public institutions, was born on a farm in Northumberland county, Pa., February 8, 1856, and is of French ancestry on his father's side and of German on his mother's. His early education was obtained in the district schools during the winter months, his summers being passed in assisting in the work on the home farm. He subsequently attended the high school at Milton two years and Selinsgrove Theological institute four years, graduating from the latter institution when 19 years old. It was the desire of his parents that he enter the ministry, but at this time he advised them that he could not conscientiously comply with their wishes, but desired to take up the law. Their disappointment was so great that they refused to longer contribute to his support, and for two years, or until failing health compelled him to relinquish such pursuits, he taught school as a means of livelihood. In March, 1877, he went to Spring Lake, Mich., where for a time he was employed by the Cutler & Sanidge Lumber company in the saw and lumber mills at \$7.50 per week. Close attention to business and natural aptitude resulted in his advancement until at the end of two years he was placed in full charge

of the office and financial affairs of the company which then was operating six logging camps, three large saw mills, and employing a capital of \$1,000,000.

In 1881 Mr. Gauger was employed by Col. E. L. Roberts, wholesale blind, sash and door manufacturer of Chicago, continuing with him until 1887, when he formed a partnership with the late Severt T. Gunderson, under the firm name of John A. Gauger & Company. From a comparatively small start this firm, in time, forged to the front and became one of the best and largest of its line in the city. The first year, on a total capitalization of \$14,000, they transacted a business amounting to \$201,000, which netted a profit of \$24,000. To accomplish this result required aggressiveness and the hardest kind of work. In 1892 Mr. Gauger bought out the interest of Mr. Gunderson by paying him \$52,000 cash. This he was able to do from his investment of \$7,000, made five years previously. Since then the business has continued as the John A. Gauger company which, in 1905, became incorporated, and which now transacts an annual business amounting to \$3,000,000. The manufactured product of the corporation goes to every state in the Union and to many foreign countries.

In addition to the foregoing Mr. Gauger has become connected with many other financial and commercial institutions of note. He is the president and principal stock owner of the Standard Glass company, one of the leading wholesale plate and window glass houses of Chicago; he is a large stockholder, director and a member of the executive committee of the Illinois Life Insurance company, and in addition is the owner of considerable real estate including his residence on Drexel boulevard. In 1885 he married Miss Helen Pierce and to this union has been born one daughter, Esther, who is the wife of W. L. Eaton, the secretary and general manager of the Standard Glass company. For many years Mr. Gauger has been prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity in which he has officiated in all the offices from Master of his lodge, Apollo 641, to Eminent Commander of his commandery, Montjoie No. 52. As president of the Hamilton club, one of the foremost and influential Republican organizations of the country, Mr. Gauger had the honor and pleasure of introducing President Roosevelt on several occasions during the campaign of 1905. On one of these occasions the President turned to Mr. Gauger and asked, "How long have you been in politics?" Mr. Gauger replied, "I am not in politics; I am only president of the Hamilton club." "I never saw a man introduce so many men and call them by name in so short a time in my life," replied Mr. Roosevelt. This was once the President had met a man who could astonish him. Mr. Gauger is an enthusiastic golfer, being a member of the Midlothian and Beverly Golf clubs, and his recreations are equally enjoyable when with his horses or his automobile.

The moral of this brief and condensed sketch of the life of Mr. Gauger is found in the fact that it is entirely within the range of possibilities for a young man possessing a fair degree of ability and the determination to arise from the mediocrity to a position of superiority and one of wealth and honor.

Benjamin J. Glaser, Chicago banker, was born May 9, 1872, the son of John and Anna (Biehl) Glaser, natives of Motzfeld Shenklsfeld by Herzfeld Kurhessen, Germany. The parents emigrated to America in 1851, locating in Little York, Pa., where the father followed farming until 1854, then moving to a farm near Dayton, Ohio. In 1864 he removed to San Jose, Macon county, Ill., where he followed the same profession until 1886, then coming to Chicago. Here his death occurred January 17, 1907, and subsequently that of his wife on September 9, 1909. To their union were born the following eleven children: Anna E., Jacob, Mary, Katie, Hannah, Henry, Julia, Christopher (deceased), Benjamin J., William and Edward.

The subject of this review, Benjamin J. Glaser, was educated in the common schools of San Jose, Ill., and in 1886, at the age of 15 years, he decided to start out in life for himself and came to Chicago where for a year and a half he worked as cash boy for Marshall Field & Company. Later he entered the employ of T. P. Keefe, real estate dealer, located at Monroe and LaSalle streets, and became manager of their sales department when they removed to Madison and Dearborn streets. In 1897 he entered the real estate business for himself, locating at what is now 3644 Ogden avenue. Having in his hands the handling of the Dempster estate, his ten years of experience with down-town property assured him success, and in 1903 he built a new real estate and safe deposit building which is absolutely fire and burglar proof. He also holds private banking interests in the city. May 22, 1895, he married May McDonald, of Chicago, and to them have been born two children, Lester (deceased) and Violet, ten years of age. In politics Mr. Glaser is a Democrat and is active in ward and local affairs. He is identified with the Royal Arcanum, K. O. T. M., Knights of Pythias, Ogden Avenue Business Men's association and the Ogden Avenue, Millard Avenue and Clifton Park Avenue Improvement clubs. He also belongs to the Cook County Real Estate board and the Chicago Board of Underwriters. Mr. Glaser and family reside at 1854 Clifton Park avenue. Mr. Glaser is also a member of the American Bankers' association and State Bankers' association of State of Illinois.

He handled the property on Millard avenue between Ogden avenue and Sixteenth street for the Dempster estate exclusively. Millard avenue is the finest private residence street in the entire city of Chicago and Mr. Glaser points with pride to it as a monument to his individual efforts. He also was the leader of the fight for the improvement of Ogden avenue which is now considered to be the

finest business street in the world. Mr. Glaser has been instrumental in securing many other improvements in the vicinity west of Douglas Park and is continuously working for the many improvements necessary. He is also a great believer in a better and cleaner city.

John Bartosz Glowacki, proprietor of the Star Cornice works, 4528 So. Ashland avenue, and with residence at 1511 West Twenty-second street, was born in Klodawa, Russian Poland, on September 19, 1877, and is a son of Frank and Prowidencya (Cudkowska) Glowacki. The paternal grandfather of John B. was Bartosz Glowacki who under the famous General Kosciuszko distinguished himself in the Polish revolution against the Russian government. For his valor generally and on the field in particular Kosciuszko granted him the special honor of the right to prefix to his name the title of von. This raised him above the rank of peasantry and made him the overseer of a large estate. Frank, father of John B., was a wood carver by trade and an artist in his business. He died in Poland in 1894 leaving a family of five daughters and two sons, as follows: Otelia, Pelagia, Anton, Francisca, Rosalia, Maria and John B. All are yet residents of Poland except the latter. Anton is a prominent jeweler of Warsaw and an artist of distinction; Ludwicka Glowacki, an aunt of subject, is a painter of note and resides near Constantinople.

John B. was reared in his native city and educated there in the Polish gymnasium. He studied metal sculpture in Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Zurich, Rome and Venice. After the completion of these studies he returned home and was immediately pressed into the Russian army, but soon afterward deserted, and followed his trade in Cracow, Vienna and several cities in Switzerland. In 1899 he went to Paris and spent two years at work on the metal sculpture exhibit for the world's fairs afterward held there. He was granted a gold medal for the excellence of his work. In 1901 he came to the United States and located in Chicago where for three years he was specially employed by the Friedley-Voshardt Co. This company found him the most efficient workman in his line ever in their employ. In the Spring of 1905 he embarked in his present business on Gross avenue and there remained one year. Since 1906 he has been at his present location, 4528 So. Ashland avenue. He has a large business which is rapidly expanding. Mr. Glowacki is extremely versatile and speaks Polish, Russian, German, French and English fluently. He is the inventor of a water heater and cooker greatly liked by all chefs and cooks. He is also the inventor of a life saving apparatus to be used in case of disaster at sea, enabling a passenger to save himself without trouble. He is also the inventor of shoes for walking on the water, for which he is applying now for patents in Europe and the United States.

Frank Gould was born on a farm near the village of Peacham, Caledonia county, Vt., on August 1, 1841. He lived on the home

place until his 19th year, securing such education as the country schools and village academy afforded. An elder brother, Leonard Gould, had removed to Chicago in 1856 and established himself in business in May, 1860, while the historic wigwam was being erected but a few days before the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. His alluring pictures of the possibilities of the Garden City proved too strong to be resisted. Accordingly, in the Fall of that year, Frank Gould determined to cast his fortune with the coming city on Lake Michigan.

He arrived in Chicago October 1, 1860, and at once entered the employ of his brother in a clerical capacity. Owing to the illness of his father it became necessary for him to return to the old home in the fall of 1861, where he remained until 1865, when he again came to Chicago and resumed his position in his brother's store. In 1867, while the firm was located at 57 So. Water street, the brothers formed a partnership under the firm name of L. Gould & Company, and were doing a prosperous business when overtaken by the great fire of 1871. Nothing daunted they leased a vacant lot on Canal street, upon which was erected a frame building, in which temporary structure they transacted business for about one year. They then moved back to So. Water street, thence to 42 Wabash avenue, where they remained twelve years. The firm then occupied quarters on Lake street for a period of five years, then removing to 46 Wabash avenue where they remained until 1905. They then moved into their present commodious building, erected expressly for them at 702 Lake street, northwest corner of Union. Leonard Gould the senior member of the firm and founder of the house, died at Block Island, R. I., August 5, 1899, but the business has continued under the original title of L. Gould & Company. He was buried at Peacham, Vt., in the village cemetery, which originally was part of his father's farm, and in ground over which he had worked with hoe and scythe in his boyhood days. He contributed materially to the upbuilding of Chicago, and left as a legacy to his family an unblemished reputation both in business and society.

Frank Gould married Myra Miller, a daughter of T. L. Miller, one of Chicago's best known insurance men. His family consists of his wife and two daughters, the elder, Elsie, being the wife of George R. Work, of Chicago, and the younger, Miss Leone, residing at home in Evanston, where the family have lived for the past twenty-five years. Mr. Gould laughingly says he believes he is the only man in Chicago who religiously celebrates two anniversaries, one being the day he was born amid the mountains of Vermont, and the other the 15th of October, 1860, when he was borne into Chicago. He is an enthusiastic Chicago man, finding time to praise just as fulsomely the beauties and advantages of Evanston where he has so long made his home.

Rev. Casimir Gronkowski, pastor of St. Adalbert's Polish Rom-

an Catholic church, at Seventeenth and Paulina streets, was born in Linne, Poland, July 23, 1873. He received his elementary education in his native town and his classical education in the College of Neumark and Lipno. In 1893 he came to the United States and entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., where he pursued a full course of study and was graduated with credit in philosophy in 1894. He then entered St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, from which institution he was graduated in theology in 1897. The same year he was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee. His first appointment was as assistant pastor of St. Josaphat Parish, Chicago, where he remained two years and ten months. He was then appointed pastor of St. Salomea church at Kensington and there remained until December 1, 1904, when he was transferred to his present charge. Under his able administration the membership has increased about 3,000. The parish was founded in 1874 and its present membership is about 14,570 souls. The parochial school connected therewith has 1,638 pupils who are under the instruction of twenty-six sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth. Father Gronkowski has three assistant priests: Revs. L. Zuchola, F. G. Ostrowski and B. Orlemanski.

Lorenz Guthier one of the pioneers of Leyden township is of Germanic stock and is the son of Nicholas and Mary (Witzenbach) Guthier. The father Nicholas was a miller by occupation and was independent in circumstances. In addition he owned a large farm. He died in the prime of life, the cause of death being mill dust, in 1837. He left a widow, and five children as follows: Mary, Katie, Annie, Lorenz and George all now deceased except Lorenz. All came to the United States except Annie and Mary who died childless in the old country. George who was born in 1837 came to America, but died in 1871 without issue. The old homestead in Germany descended to Nicholas from his ancestors who had owned the property for several hundred years. In the time of Nicholas this farm was divided among three sons.

Lorenz was born on this estate August 10, 1830. The farm stood in Heppenheim, Darmstadt, Prussia. In youth he received a common school education and was brought up to the occupation of farming and milling. When seventeen years old he served in the Prussian army in Baden during a revolt. He participated in several battles, one at Heidelberg being very severe, many lives being lost, especially at the bridge which was blown up. One night when on guard he bought a ragged suit of clothing, released his horse, stuck his saber in the ground and over it placed his soldier coat and armor, giving the outfit the appearance of a man in the darkness, and immediately afterwards struck across the national line into France. He had no money but was fed by hospitable people until he reached Paris where he secured work as a butcher. A little later he worked his passage across the English channel and followed butchering in

London for a time. Later he returned to France and finally took passage for New York where he arrived October 3, 1848. He secured work in a market for three dollars per month, but a little later was paid first eighteen dollars and finally thirty dollars per month. He saved his wages, doing his own washing and saving every penny. When he had accumulated \$275 he left New York and in December, 1849, went to Cleveland and thence to Chicago, arriving December 25 of that year. He secured work, saved his wages and invested in a lot on the North Side in the vicinity of Division and Sedgwick streets. Later he sold the same and in 1850 bought his present farm in Leyden township. From time to time he added to this tract until up to the present time he owns one hundred and thirty-seven acres. The corporation line of Chicago is one mile east of his land.

On October 1, 1857, he married Catherine Knight who was born in Germany in 1830 and is the daughter of Martin Knight who came to Cleveland in 1837. Mr. Guthier had settled on his land one year before his marriage. He and wife became the parents of the following children; Lorenz, born July 16, 1858; Katherine, born July 4, 1861, now the wife of Henry Kolze; George, born November 27, 1863; Henry, born December 8, 1869; killed by lightning, 1895; Rosie, born May 25, 1866. The latter married William Shaw, a farmer of Cook county. Mrs. Guthier died October 15, 1906. She was an excellent business woman, well educated and was much assistance to her husband in the management of business affairs. In addition to his farm Mr. Guthier owns a two-story frame building on Wilmot avenue, Chicago, and is also the owner of considerable personal property.

John D. Haggard, 307 South Pine avenue, Austin, was born in Chicago, December 4, 1847, a son of Samuel B. and Mary (Mason) Haggard, of an old Virginia family, and a distant relative of H. Rider Haggard, author and reformer. Mr. Haggard traces his ancestry to Sir Andrew Ogard, Knight, of Brandenham castle, England, who came from Denmark in 1433. The English manner of spelling the name has long been familiar. David Haggard, of Ware, was a forefather of the American branch of the family. James, descended from David, came in a merchant ship from England to Norfolk, Va., in 1698, when he was 21 years old, and was the first of the blood in America. David, his descendant, was a farmer near Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson. His son, David H., born in Albemarle county, Va., in 1763, enlisted at 16 in the Continental army, served under Washington and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Family tradition has it that after Jefferson's return from France, David H. Haggard helped to put French windows in his mansion at Monticello. He married Nancy Dawson in 1792, moved to Kentucky, where they reared ten children. Their son, Nathaniel, had a son, Dawson, born in Clark

county, Kentucky, in 1793 and married Charity Baldwin. He was a property owner, a slave owner and a Baptist preacher.

His son, Samuel, eldest of seven children, was orphaned at 15, and in addition to the care of the family had also the care of a cousin, John L. Routt, who was the first territorial and the first governor of Colorado. In 1832, then 21, he rode a horse to Illinois, settling at Blooming Grove, a suburb of Bloomington. He married Mary Mason, a native of Winchester, Ky., took up carpentering and in 1843 moved to Chicago. He was, 1847-50, superintendent of the mowing machine factory of McCormick & Gray, the forerunner of the great McCormick reaper works, then in 1850 began making pumps on Randolph street, between Market and Franklin, Chicago. At this time he resided on the North side, but when burned out in the great conflagration of 1871, moved to the West side, taking with him the family Bible and a horse and buggy, all that he had saved from his material possessions. He became a hardware merchant on West Lake street, and in 1873 established his home in Austin. He voted for every Whig and Republican candidate for President from William Henry Harrison to William McKinley and at the time of his death, in 1899, was the oldest survivor in Cook county of the historic Tippecanoe club. He was a Baptist.

John D. Haggard was educated in the free schools (including the high school) of Chicago. Among his early recollections are those of Indians who visited John H. Kinzie, pitching their wigwams on land at Michigan and Cass streets, and the visit of the Prince of Wales, now Edward VII., of England, to Chicago. He treasures the memory of a speech made by Lincoln before Moody's Sunday school, in North Market hall. In May, 1864, when he was in high school, less than 17 years old, he enlisted as a private in Company D, 134th Illinois volunteer infantry, his father going with him to the recruiting office. After some months' active service doing garrison duty in Kentucky, he contracted typhoid fever and was honorably discharged in November, 1864. Except for a time while he was with Vant, Cook & Co., manufacturers, he was connected with his father's hardware business until 1879, when he became a pioneer in the manufacture of spring beds. He is now president of Haggard & Marcusson company, one of the leading producers in that line. Mr. Haggard lived at Austin 1873-79, in Chicago 1879-81 and since 1881 has lived again at Austin. He is a past commander of Kilpatrick post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Austin, and is a Blue lodge, chapter, commandery, Eastern Star and Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is staunchly Republican. Mr. Haggard married Miss Sarah U. Bennett on December 4, 1871, his twenty-fourth birthday. She was born at Canton, N. Y., a daughter of Harmon Bennett. Their daughter, Mabel H., married Frank W. Yale and their daughter Florence is the wife of Samuel M. Farrar.

Robert Sheridan Haldeman was born at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, August 13, 1859, and is a son of Elias and Elizabeth (Shannon) Haldeman. The father was a successful farmer and a good citizen.

Robert S. was educated in the public schools and when nine years old began working on his father's farm in summers and attending school in winters and was thus occupied until he was nineteen years of age. Then for three years he served an apprenticeship in the plastering business with Hanley Brothers of Detroit. In 1880 he came to Chicago and worked at his trade for some time with Smith & Eastman. Later he worked on the State, War and Navy buildings at Washington, D. C., but finally established the business of plastering contracting in Minneapolis under the firm name of Lennox & Haldeman. In 1900 Mr. Lennox retired and the Lennox-Haldeman company was incorporated with Mr. Haldeman as president and M. F. Shugrue as secretary. In 1891 they removed their headquarters to Chicago, and they have done work on the following buildings: Chicago Public Library, Art Institute, Masonic Temple, Monadnock building, Medinah Temple, Woman's Temple, Chicago post-office; several public schools; state houses of Illinois, Minnesota, and Kansas; Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Camden, and New Jersey, county buildings, and fifty-eight government post-office buildings throughout the United States. They lately secured the contract for plastering the new poorhouse buildings at Oak Forest. Mr. Haldeman is a member of the Edgewater Country club, St. Bernard Commandery, K. T., Oriental Consistory, and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Republican in politics. On July 29, 1896, he was united in marriage with Nannie Glen Brown, of Chicago, and to them have been born the following children: Lennox Glen, Hope Louise, Ruth Sheridan and Robert, Jr. The family residence is at 6031 Kenmore avenue and Mr. Haldeman's office is located at 1206, 122 Monroe street.

Henry J. Hankermeyer, residing at 5807 Henry street, Austin, was born at Hanty, Hanover, Germany, February 16, 1846, his father being William Hankermeyer. He acquired a limited education in the public schools and married so young that he was only nineteen when, in 1865, he brought his wife, who was Dorothy Von der Ahe, and their infant son, Henry C., to the United States. They made the voyage to New York in seven weeks on a sailing vessel, and were a week on an immigrant train between New York and Chicago. Mr. Hankermeyer had spent all his money except \$2.50 and borrowed more from German friends. He secured employment at \$1.25 a day on the Galena division of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and thus continued eight months. In 1866 he began working at \$2.50 a day in a clock factory at Austin, his home being on Park avenue in a little house that had been moved from Oak Park and is still standing. After a brief residence in Chicago

he returned to Austin, where he bought a small frame house and two lots for \$900 saved from his small earnings. In the employ of the clock company he had gained some proficiency with the saw and the hammer and for ten years he labored successfully as a carpenter and builder. He was appointed policeman at \$60 a month and served as such three years, the first and only policeman in Cicero, driving all over the township with a horse and buggy. Returning to house-building at Austin, he began to invest quite heavily in local real estate, buying first two lots at Chicago and Park avenues, on which he built, and similarly sixteen lots on Prairie avenue. While tearing down a house in Hyde Park he broke both his legs, and when he was able to walk again he was elected constable, which office he filled eight years, meanwhile putting up a block of business buildings at Superior street and Park avenue. His success was the just reward of energy and honesty. As one of the founders and chief promoters of the Lutheran church at Austin, he induced H. W. Austin, "father" of the place, to give a church lot and a bell and to assist otherwise. An organization of about sixty Germans was effected, money was subscribed and Mr. Hankermeyer erected a small frame building which stands near the present church and houses a parochial school. He was a liberal giver toward the new church building. Mr. Hankermeyer is a Republican in politics. His wife has borne him the following named children besides four who died young: Henry C., George, Frank, Annie, Mary, Walter, Arthur and Mabel. All these, except Annie, have married. Mr. Hankermeyer's brother William came to America, another brother died in Germany, and a sister, Mary, married and remained in the fatherland.

Joseph Hanreddy, one of the well known contractors of the city, is a son of Patrick and Margurt (Hamilton) Hanreddy, natives of Ireland. In the early '30s Patrick Hanreddy immigrated to America, and in 1858, when the city had less than 100,000 inhabitants, came to Chicago and was employed as a boss roller in the old Chicago rolling mills. He is yet living, hale and hearty, and one of his greatest pleasures is the recollection of participations in the scenes and incidents of more than half a century of Chicago's growth. A native of Chicago, Joseph Hanreddy was reared to manhood in this city, acquired his education in the public schools and, following the occupation of his father, began working in the rolling mills when 14 years old and at which he continued for a period of 11 years. In partnership with John McGillen and John P. Agnew, under the firm name of the Bermuda Asphalt Paving company, he then engaged in contracting for street paving. This partnership continued until 1900 when it was dissolved and since that time Mr. Hanreddy has been engaged in the general contracting business for himself and has become recognized as one of the foremost in his line in the city. He is a member of the Illinois Athletic

association, the Iroquois club, the Benevolent and Progressive Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. In religion he is a Roman Catholic and in politics a Democrat. His business office is at 744 Unity building and he and wife reside at 1518 George street.

Henry Stephen Hawley was born at Bridgeport, Ct., on August 12, 1851, and is a son of Daniel W. and Henrietta S. (Hopkins) Hawley. He was educated in the Bridgeport public schools and upon reaching manhood engaged in bridge contracting and railroad promoting and constructing and continued thus occupied from 1874 to 1883, during which time the Grand Trunk railway from Valparaiso to Thornton was built, the Chicago & Southern railroad was purchased at Master's sale, and the Chicago & Wisconsin railroad was promoted. From 1883 to 1890 he was president of the Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota railroad during its construction from Chicago to Schleisingerville, Wis., and was the general agent who purchased the right of way of portions of the Chicago & Great Western railroad and upon its completion became its general agent and had charge of its traffic and leases. From 1890 to 1893 he served as general agent of the Chicago & Northern Pacific railroad and had charge of the traffic department, and from 1893 to 1897 was general agent and treasurer for the receiver of the same road. From 1897 to 1899 he served as general agent and treasurer of the reorganized Chicago Terminal Transfer railroad. He was traffic manager, treasurer and assistant secretary of the same road from 1899 to 1902. His experience, skill, knowledge of inter-oceanic railway conditions and constructive ability were recognized throughout the country. He is now director and president of the Railroad Supply company, manufacturers of railroad supplies; also director and secretary of the Chicago & Calumet Terminal Railway company.

He has had thus far an active, prominent and successful business career. He is also active, influential and prominent in political and other public affairs. Particularly was he active in the national campaigns of 1880, 1884 and 1888 in this State. From 1872 to 1874 he served as secretary of the Union League of America. He is an Episcopalian, being senior warden of the Church of the Redeemer, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Royal League, Union League club, South Shore Country club, Chicago Automobile club, Church club, Chicago Yacht club and the Chicago Association of Commerce; also a member of Engineer club of New York City. On November 3, 1880, he married Lillie L. Ferguson and they have had the following children: Royal Duncan, Philip Ferguson and Henry Stephen (who died in infancy). His office is at 215 Dearborn street and his residence at 5845 Madison avenue.

Lincoln S. Heafield was born August 14, 1864, and is a son of John W. and Abbie (Studley) Heafield. John W. was born in New York City and came with his mother to Chicago in 1837, locating

on a farm in Northfield township, Cook county, Illinois, he being twelve years old at that time. His mother died in the '50s and after working on a farm for a short time he served an apprenticeship, learning the carpenter's trade. Some time later he became a contractor, locating at Fulton and Leavitt streets and here he engaged in general contracting, building residences, elevators, the prison at Jacksonville, Ill., the Doll Varden elevator and the gas works on Twenty-second street in the '60s. Mr. Heafield was active in politics and served as a member of the Legislature in 1870-1 on the Republican ticket. He was instrumental in the passage of the bill covering the "Burnt Record Act" and prevented the bill requiring title by chancery proceedings. He was active in the old Twelfth ward and was prominent in societies, being a thirty-second degree Mason. He died June 18, 1887. Abbie (Studley) Heafield was a native of Cape Cod and she passed away October 3, 1893. Four children were born to their union: Sanford J., Carrie, now Mrs. Geo. H. Harding of Chicago; Jessie F. (deceased), and Lincoln S.

The latter was educated in the Chicago public schools and the Metropolitan Business college. At the age of twelve years he began life for himself as a tally boy for the Wm. J. Frawley Lumber company, where he remained three years. He served as bookkeeper for the Wm. Meglade Lumber company and the Ford River Lumber company, remaining with the former three years and the latter fourteen. He ultimately became salesman and buyer. In 1897 he went into the real estate business in Logan Square and he has built over nine hundred homes and subdivided about a hundred and fifty acres of land there. September 2nd, 1889, he married Lucy Kimball, daughter of Spencer S. Kimball, an old settler born here in 1844 and whose father came here in 1837. To their union were born four children: Dorothy M., Helen S., John McLaren and Spencer K. Mrs. Heafield died September 18, 1904. Mr. Heafield is a Republican and active in ward politics. He is a Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Builders' club. He resides at 429 Roscoe street.

Daniel D. Healy was born in Ireland, February 11, 1847, and when two years old was brought by his parents, John and Helen (O'Brien) Healy, to the United States. He was reared and educated in Chicago and when less than fifteen years old enlisted for the preservation of the Union, the greater part of his service being on a gunboat on the Mississippi river. At the conclusion of the war he returned to Chicago and for many years was connected with the fire department as engineer, serving as such during the great conflagration of 1871. He has served as financial secretary of the Firemen's Benevolent Association nine years, as treasurer nine years and as president.

Mr. Healy has been prominent in county and city politics since attaining his majority and has served as county comptroller, president of the board of county commissioners, warden of the Cook coun-

ty hospital and superintendent of public service. He was the nominee of his party in 1902 for the office of county sheriff, but was defeated in the election. He is now engaged in the hardware business. Mr. Healy is a Republican in politics. His marriage with Miss Kittie Clemens, of Chicago, was solemnized July 6, 1876, and the names of their four children are Daniel M., Katherine M., Ella Josephine and Walter C.

Joseph A. Hellmuth, pharmacist at 2148 North Robey street, was born on October 19, 1868, in the city of Chicago, a son of Michael and Catharine (Pajkowska) Hellmuth. His maternal grandfather, Adam Pajkowska, was a native of Poland, where for many years he was a mail carrier. He came to the United States about the year 1858 and was among the first of the Polish immigrants to locate in Chicago. Michael Hellmuth, father of the subject of this sketch, was of Bavarian nativity. He came to Chicago in 1857, and for many years worked at his trade of cooper on Cornell street, near Noble, where he afforded employment to about eighteen hands. He died in 1895, aged sixty years. Six children were born to his marriage with Catharine Pajkowska as follows: Mary, the wife of Albert J. Sprengel; Annie, who married Peter Schommer and is now deceased; Joseph A., John, Catharine, deceased, and Michael, deceased.

Joseph A. Hellmuth was reared to manhood in his native city, receiving his education in the parochial schools and at St. Ignatius college. He took up the study of pharmacy and was graduated from the pharmaceutical department of the University of Illinois in 1899. Previously, in 1895, he had established himself in the drug trade on Robey street, and since 1895 has continuously conducted his present establishment. In May, 1893, he married a daughter of Anthony and Annie (Dorszynska) Sowinski, of Chicago, and their three children are named Armella, Joseph K. and George W. Mr. Hellmuth is a member of St. Hedwig's Polish Roman Catholic church, the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters and other social and benevolent organizations. In politics he is a Democrat and in former years was an active worker in the interests of his party. For two years he was division clerk in the office of the water department of the city. At the time of his graduation in pharmacy he had the honor of winning the prize for excellency in microscopical work and in materia medica and histology, and his name was placed on the roll of honor.

Edward J. Hibner, who is engaged in the coal, wood, oil and gasoline business at 72 West Division street, was born in Warsaw, Poland, September 29, 1869, and is a son of Ignatius and Pauline (Sobiecki) Hibner. The parents came to the United States in 1899 and located in Chicago, where the father died in 1906 at the age of seventy-two years.

His son Edward J., was educated at the Gymnasium in Warsaw

and in early life learned the printing trade. He came to Chicago in 1890 and for the first six years was employed on the Polish Daily News. In 1896 he embarked in his present business on a small scale, starting with one wagon, but has steadily grown down to the present time. His success is due solely to his own exertions. He is a member of St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic church, Polish National Alliance, Foresters and Macierz Polska. In 1892 he married Evaline, daughter of Ferdinand and Constantine Sowadzki, of Chicago. Edward J. has the following brothers and sisters: Anthony, Raphael, Adam and Mary.

George Higginson, Jr., who is now engaged in handling investment securities in the Chicago office of Stone & Webster, was born at Stockbridge, Mass., September 3, 1864, and is a son of George and Elizabeth Hazard (Barker) Higginson. His early education was secured at St. Mark's school, Southboro, Mass., from which he entered Harvard university and was duly graduated therefrom in 1887. After one year spent in travel throughout Europe, he entered the employ of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Memphis railway at Memphis, in November, 1888, and the following year was transferred to Kansas City, still in the service of the same company. He continued with that organization until October, 1892, when he came to Chicago and became first secretary and treasurer of the West Side Elevated Railway company, also a director, which position he occupied acceptably until 1902, when he was given the title of vice-president, while still retaining the office of secretary and treasurer. He resigned from the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway company in June, 1905. In recent years he has been very active in charity work outside his regular business. He was treasurer and director of Maternity Hospital, is now a director of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, and president and trustee of the Allendale Association. He is a Republican and an Episcopalian. He is senior warden of Christ church, Winnetka. He is a member of the village board of that suburb. He belongs to the following clubs: University (vice-president); Harvard (of which he was president in 1904); Chicago, Caxton (of which he was formerly treasurer and director); Saddle and Cycle, City, Church, American Kennel, and Collie Club of America (vice-president). His office is in the First National bank building and his residence at Winnetka, Illinois.

Frederick A. Hill has done as much as any man to build up Austin and Oak Park. He is a native of the city of Chicago, born near the corner of Morgan and Indiana streets, February 24, 1862. Both of his parents, William H. and Caroline (Pound) Hill, were of English nativity. They came to America about the year 1849 and for a time lived in New York City. About the year 1854 they came to Chicago, where the father for a number of years was connected with the old Union Hide & Leather company. He had a practical knowledge of the tanning business and subsequently embarked in the

leather industry at which he accumulated considerable means, the most of which was swept away by the panic of 1873. However, he continued in that line of business until his death in 1878. His wife died in 1865. They were the parents of nine children, two sons and four daughters now living. The oldest son, John, was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, now resides in Salt Lake City, Utah, and is connected with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway company.

Frederick A. received his education in the old Washington school at Indiana and Sangamon streets, and when fourteen years old began business for himself as errand boy for Armour & Company. A little later he was promoted to a clerkship and when eighteen became a department head in the jobbing division. The next year he became a traveling salesman and so continued until he was twenty-two years old, working mostly in the East and among other services establishing the branch office at Washington, D. C. In 1884 he embarked in the grain and provision business on the Board of Trade, Chicago, and was thus occupied until 1889, when he engaged in the real estate business and has continued the same ever since. The greater part of this time Mr. Hill has maintained a down-town office and for the past fifteen years has also conducted an office in Austin. While handling all kinds of realty anywhere, his principal work has been in and near Austin and Oak Park. He has opened about eighteen important sub-divisions and built over 500 homes. When he first came to Austin it was sparsely settled, truck patches and corn-fields abounding where now stand paved streets and large buildings. Much of its present fine appearance and prosperity are due to the enterprise, sagacity, foresight, public spirit and wisdom of Mr. Hill. In social and civic matters he has been equally progressive and influential. He belongs to the Oaks and the Westward Ho Golf clubs, and to Oak Park Lodge, No. 450, A. F. & A. M.; Cicero Chapter, No. 180, R. A. M.; Siloam Commandery, No. 54, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, A. A. S. R. M.; and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange and of the Cook county real estate board. To the marriage of Mr. Hill and Miss Marie Bartelme, solemnized July 29, 1886, two children were born: Frederick A., Jr., a student at the University of Michigan, and Grace Marie, now attending Wellesley college in Massachusetts. The family home is at 301-3 North Park avenue, Austin. The main office of Mr. Hill is at 5629-31 West Lake street. The down-town office is in the Boyce building, 114 Dearborn street.

John W. Hill was born in Ottawa, Ill., on May 9, 1857, and is the son of Isaac and Sarah A. (Wilson) Hill. In his early life the father secured a good education and became a teacher and later for many years was a successful contractor and builder. He moved to Iroquois county in 1867 and thence to Benzie county, Michigan, in 1873, where he and his wife finally died. John W. is one of a con-

siderable family including Lysander Hill, one of the best known patent lawyers of the country. Mr. Hill was educated in the different towns where his parents resided. He supplemented his studies in the common schools by a year spent industriously in the State Norman school at Ypsilanti, Mich.

Soon after completing his education as above, he engaged in the lumber business with which he was identified for a period of seventeen years. He became familiar with every department of the business, from the tree in the forest to the manufactured lumber, and served in every office both in and out of doors. In 1888 he opened an insurance, loan and real estate office at Frankfort, Mich., and about this time, feeling himself qualified by nature, he began the study of law with his office associate, a prominent attorney in the county. In the fall of 1890 he successfully passed the examination and was duly admitted to the bar. He at once began practicing in Frankfort, but in March, 1891, upon the solicitation of his brother, Judge Lysander Hill, he came to Chicago and for seven years was associated with the latter in the law practice. The partnership was then dissolved, and until recently the subject of this sketch has continued alone.

He has paid special attention to patent, trade mark and copyright law, of which important branch he is a master, and in addition has figured prominently in real estate and corporate litigation. In order to properly represent his large clientele he has found it necessary to make protracted research and study as to the practice under the common law of England and in so doing has discovered laws long dormant but effective, having a direct bearing upon certain phases of titles to realty in the city of Chicago.

He has devoted much attention to politics, as every good citizen should, and was an active member of the Charter Convention appointed to formulate a new charter for the city of Chicago. In 1904 he was elected representative from the Sixth senatorial district and was re-elected in 1906. During his first term he was appointed on the following committees: Claims, Chicago charter, judicial department and practice, statutory revision, corporations, judiciary, revenue, and to visit educational institutions. In the Forty-fifth General Assembly he was chairman of the committee on revenue, and in addition to the committees of his previous term, those of municipal courts and primary elections were added. He was made chairman of the special non-partisan committee consisting of three republicans and three democrats appointed to investigate the Illinois State institutions, and the unanimous report of this committee was so adverse to the management given them that it became an issue in Illinois during the political campaign of 1908. Mr. Hill was a candidate for the nomination of State senator but was defeated in a close contest at the primaries.

He belongs to the Episcopal church and is a member of the Hamil-

ton, City, Illinois Athletic, Chicago Athletic, Exmoor Country and Episcopal clubs. Mr. Hill is one of the best known Masons of Illinois and is considered in the fraternity an authority on Masonic usages. He is a charter member and from its organization has been the treasurer of St. Cecilia Lodge No. 865, A. F. & A. M.; is a past high priest of Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M., and is a charter member and from its organization has been the treasurer of St. Cecilia Chapter No. 220, R. A. M.; is a past thrice illustrious master of Chicago Council No. 4, R. & S. M.; is a Sir Knight of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, K. T.; is also a thirty-second degree Mason and an officer of Oriental Consistory, A. A. S. R., and is a member of St. John's Conclave No. 1, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also an Odd Fellow, of which organization he is past Noble Grand. In 1878 he married Ida E. Watson, of Frankfort, Mich., and by this union has one son, Roy Wilson Hill, at present associated as a partner of his father in the law practice.

Henry Horak, a well-known and prominent electrical contractor and hardware merchant, at 3213 West 22d street, was born in Bohemia, on March 2, 1879, and is a son of John and Louisa (Ladyr) Horak. He was reared to manhood in his native land and there learned the machinist's trade and was otherwise educated and prepared for the battle of life. Believing that the United States offered better opportunities for advancement and success, he came to this country in 1903, settled in Chicago, and took up the study of electricity, and having mastered that science, began, in 1905, the business of electric contracting, which has successfully engaged his attention ever since. In the fall of 1908 he embarked in the general hardware business and has built up a large and profitable trade in that line. Already he is well known as a successful and reliable business man and has the confidence of the community where he resides. Mr. Horak became a citizen of the United States in May, 1908, and since that date has affiliated with the Republican party and has taken an active interest in its success. On May 1, 1907, he married Carrie, daughter of Charles and Rose (Andrelik) Kuncel, who is one of four living children: Carrie, wife of the subject of this sketch; Charles, Joseph, who served in the United States navy from which he received an honorable discharge August 11, 1909, and George. Mr. and Mrs. Kuncel were formerly from Vienna, Austria, but came to America in 1893 and settled in Chicago, where they still reside.

Charles W. Hotchkiss was born at Unadilla Forks, N. Y., June 19, 1863, and is a son of Edgar F. and Caroline F. Hotchkiss. The father was a native of Windsor, N. Y., and his business was that of general engineering. He was of an inventive turn and as a mechanical engineer was skillful and able. During the Civil war he was connected with the construction department of the Union army.

Charles W. was educated in the public schools and at West Windfield academy. His brother, W. E. Hotchkiss, having taken an engineering course at West Point and having left the army to begin work on the West Shore Railroad, Charles W. joined him in the capacity of rodman. While thus engaged and afterward he learned the business of mechanical and civil engineering. He pursued civil engineering until 1900, when he became manager on the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railway and is now general manager of the same. From August, 1886, to May, 1896, he was assistant engineer of the Michigan Central Railway and from May, 1896, to June, 1899, chief engineer of the Chicago Junction Railway. From August, 1899, to June, 1900, he was chief engineer of the Chicago Union Transfer Railway company and consulting engineer of the Michigan Central Railroad. From June, 1900, to October, 1905, he was president of the Indiana Harbor Railway, when the same was taken over by the New York Central Railway. Since then he has been general manager of the former. Mr. Hotchkiss has devoted twenty years to the development of the Calumet manufacturing district and the railroad terminal problems of Chicago and vicinity. He is a Republican and an Episcopalian. He owns valuable property in Lake, Porter and LaPorte counties, Indiana, as well as in Chicago. His business address is in the LaSalle street station. His residence is the Chicago club, of which he is a member, 200 Michigan avenue, as well as the Mid-Day, Press and Engineer clubs, of Chicago, and the Duquesne club, of Pittsburg; the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Western Society of Engineers. He is unmarried.

Thomas S. Howland, third vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company, was born February 13, 1844, at North Dartmouth, Mass., a son of William and Louisa (Packard) Howland. His early education was secured in the schools of New Bedford, and later, entering Harvard university, he was graduated from the scientific course of that institution with the class of 1868. On March 1, 1868, he embarked on his railroad career as a civil engineer in Iowa in the employ of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad company, subsequently (1876) becoming secretary to C. E. Perkins, who was then vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company. In 1884 he was elected secretary with headquarters in Boston, but in 1901 located permanently in Chicago, where he occupied the positions of acting treasurer and secretary. In 1902 he was elected vice-president and treasurer. Mr. Howland has another praiseworthy career not generally known to the public. When Civil war threatened the destruction of the Union, he volunteered his services for the integrity of the nation, and from 1862 until peace was declared, served as a member of the Thirty-third Massachusetts volunteer infantry, participating in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chattanooga and in Sherman's memorable march to the sea.

Mr. Howland is a member of the Union League, University and Exmoor Country clubs. To his marriage with Miss Eliza Harbach four children have been born, named Abram H., Mary P., Elizabeth H. and Ruth A.

Dr. John Owen Hughes was born in New Brunswick, N. J., November 12, 1837, and was left an orphan in childhood by the death of both parents. He is a resident of Norwood Park and is one of the oldest physicians of the county. He received a common school education and was bound out to a farmer, with whom he worked until he reached the age of eighteen years. He then on his own account hired out to a farmer, but at the same time began the study of medicine, buying books and laboring far into the night. At the same time he greatly improved his education by private reading and effort.

In March, 1857, he came to Illinois, and reached Chicago at the foot of Lake street, and taking a bus, was mired down at the corner of State street and was obliged to walk from there to the hotel. A few days later he went to Fulton county and hired out to a farmer, and while thus at work continued his studies in medicine. Soon afterward he became a medical student under Dr. S. S. Buck, a graduate of Rush Medical College. While thus studying, he passed the examination, received his certificate, and taught school in Fairview township, Fulton county, Illinois.

In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, 103d Illinois volunteers, for three years or during the war, served his time and was honorably mustered out in June, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. Later he was a hospital steward under promotional service, but was finally mustered out with honor after the close of the war. During this period Doctor Hughes served as assistant under Dr. S. S. Buck. As a soldier he participated extensively and actively in the hospital service for a year and a half and received and merited distinguished consideration. Not only was he active in the hospital service, but was forward in several battles and skirmishes, particularly before Atlanta, in the siege of Vicksburg and in the march to the sea. In several of these campaigns he had sole charge of the medical supplies and hospital stores. In several instances he had sole charge of the regimental hospital supplies in the field. During this historic period Doctor Hughes gained valuable and remarkable experience in the field of surgery, and a medical practice not otherwise to be gained in a life time. Doctor Hughes secured from the southern people an extensive practice in all branches and particularly received experience of the most valuable character in the field. Practically he had control on the march to the sea of the medicines and hospital supplies. During the latter part of the war Doctor Hughes was practical operator of the surgeons' table and there gained a practical and remarkable experience which proved of great service to him in after years. After the war, Doctor Hughes attended Rush Medical College, from which he received his diploma of Doctor of Medicine.

He first began the practice at Gilson, Knox county, but upon the completion of his medical course, he located at Fairview and remained there two years. For the next four years he practiced at Manito, Ill., but came to Norwood Park in 1873, and soon had a large practice and a good reputation. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society and a patron of the leading medical societies and organizations. He married Mary Vandervere Hartough, the daughter of Henry and Catherine Hartough, who were among the early settlers of central and western Illinois. They early connected themselves with the Dutch Reformed church of Fairview. At the time the church was organized there were about fifty families in the village. Dr. Hughes has been identified with the village for thirty-six years. He understands its wants, expectations and hopes. He and wife have the following children: Frank Owen, Kate Hazeltine, Martha Lillian and Edwin Henry. The family are members of the Dutch Reformed church, in which Mr. Hughes has been deacon for many years. He is a Republican. He has the entire confidence of the community. In 1882 he built a spacious two-story and basement residence and is pleasantly situated at the present time. He is decidedly a self-made man by sheer effort and merit.

Dr. Charles Edward Humiston of Austin, was born in Marietta, Ohio, on March 17, 1868. He is the descendant of one of the old colonial families of Connecticut. Originally the Humistons lived in England and probably the first one to come to the American colonies was Henry Humiston who arrived in Connecticut in 1644. Henry Humiston moved to New Haven early in 1644, from Hertfordshire, England. He was a Puritan. His direct descendants were John, the father of James, the father of James the second, the father of Jason. Dr. Charles E. is the son of Hiram and Margaret (Null) Humiston. The mother's people are of Scottish-German stock. Hiram was the son of Lynds, who was the son of Jason, a minute man in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. Charles E. was educated in the public schools of Washington county, Ohio. Later he attended Beverly college in the same county and after completing his studies there became assistant principal of the high school at Osceola, Nebraska, and later was appointed principal of the village schools of Shelby, Nebraska. About this time, having made up his mind to become a doctor, he began the study of medicine in 1893 in Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia. Later he came to Chicago, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons and in 1896 was graduated therefrom with honor and with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Succeeding his graduation he became interne at the Cook County hospital from 1896 to 1898 inclusive, and after the latter date began independent practice, which he has continued down to the present date. He located in Austin and has built up a large practice and a most enviable reputation. For seven years Dr. Humiston was a professor in the Harvey Med-

ical college and for the last three years has been connected as professor of surgery with the University of Illinois Medical school. Since 1904 he has served as attending surgeon to the Cook County hospital. For the past five years Dr. Humiston has made the practice of surgery a specialty and has acquired great skill and an excellent reputation in this difficult branch of his profession. He is at present attending surgeon to St. Ann's hospital, the Oak Park hospital, and Cook County hospital.

The doctor takes an active interest in municipal affairs and in politics is a staunch Republican. He is president of the Aux Plaines branch of the Chicago Medical society and a member of the State Medical society and also of the American Medical association. He is a contributor to numerous medical journals. During the period when the annexation of Austin to Chicago was considered the doctor was actively interested in the result and an advocate of annexation. In 1901 he married at Lincoln, Nebraska, Miss Myrtle Wheeler, a graduate of the University of Nebraska. Mrs. Humiston received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, 1896, and Master of Arts, 1901, and later, in 1905, the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvey Medical college. Dr. Humiston and wife have the following children: Margaret, Homer, Ruth and Charles Edward, Jr.

Senator John Humphrey, of the seventh district of Illinois, is a native of England, born in the parish of Walpole, St. Peters, County of Norfolk, June 20, 1838. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Dring) Humphrey, were also natives of County Norfolk, England, where the father died in March, 1841, and where the mother subsequently married John Wells, immigrating with him to America in 1848 and settling in Orland township, Cook county, where the family has resided ever since. The step-father, Mr. Wells, died in December, 1849, and the mother in November, 1893.

The subject of this memoir was brought by his step-father and mother to America and Cook county in 1848, and this place has been his home down to the present time. He was reared on a farm and followed that vocation until reaching his majority, receiving his education in the public schools of his district and at the University of Leoni, Mich. February 26, 1863, he was united in marriage with Amelia A. Patrick, a native of New York, and a daughter of Walter and Hannah A. (Cowen) Patrick, early pioneers of Cook county. In 1870 Senator Humphrey began reading law in the office of James P. Root, of Chicago, and continued thus occupied for about three years. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and soon afterwards began practicing law on his own account in Chicago, where he has kept an office ever since. In the years 1870 and 1884 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1886, to the state senate, where he has served every year since. Senator Humphrey lost his wife by death March 21, 1898, to them having been born eight children, of whom the following three are living: Wirt E., prominent lawyer of Chi-

cago, with offices at 1311 Ashland building; Clara, wife of Peter Myers, of Wilmette, Cook county, and Maude E., who still makes her home under the paternal roof. December 14, 1898, Senator Humphrey married Ida L. Stuart, a native of Bellevue, Jackson county, Iowa, and the daughter of John and Wilmuth (Easley) Stuart, and to this union has been born one child, John S. The Senator has served in many offices of trust, among which are the following: Supervisor of Orland township in 1867, and with the exception of two years, ever since; school treasurer, at present time and for the past thirty-eight years; president of the village of Orland; and bailiff under sheriffs Bradley and Agnew. He was one of the organizers of the village of Orland and has been its president ever since. He is a staunch Republican in his political views and always takes an active interest in party affairs. He served as a member of the Central Republican Committee a number of years and in former years "stumped" his district, being noted as a good speaker. Senator Humphrey is a Mason, being identified with Home Lodge No. 508, of Chicago. He is one of the most enterprising and public spirited men of his county and is always willing to aid in any movement for the betterment of his village and county.

William Daniels Hurlbut, traffic manager of the Wisconsin pulp and paper manufacturers, with offices at 135 Adams street, was born August 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and is a son of Nathan L. and Fannie E. (Daniels) Hurlbut, the former being of Welsh extraction and a banker by occupation.

William D. received in youth a fair education at the common schools and came to Chicago in 1867. At the age of fourteen years he began as office boy for the Illinois Central Railroad and later occupied with the same company the positions of clerk, stenographer and chief clerk. On February 1, 1890, he became assistant general freight agent of the same road and on September 1, 1892, assistant general freight agent of the Illinois Central and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads with headquarters at Memphis. On August 1, 1896, he became general freight agent for both roads with headquarters at Louisville. In December, 1899, he returned to Chicago and became general coal agent for both roads. On May 1, 1902, he became traffic manager of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and two years later traffic manager of the General Paper company. Later he became associated with the Wisconsin paper interests as traffic manager. He is a member of the Beverly Country club and the Chicago Traffic club. He is a Republican and an Episcopalian. In December, 1886, he married Hattie Deutsch and they had two children, William N. and Josephine. His wife died in September, 1902, and in November, 1906, Mr. Hurlbut married Kate L. Blade and they reside at 10822 Armida avenue, Morgan Park, Illinois.

Joseph Husak, a prominent real estate dealer at 668 Milwaukee

avenue, is one of the best known Bohemians in this city. He was born near Prague, Bohemia, Austria, on November 27, 1863, and is the son of Vaclav and Frances (Schlesinger) Husak, who immigrated to the United States in 1868 and settled in Chicago. Here the father still resides. Of the children born to the parents, three grew to maturity—Joseph, Frank and Leonora. The latter is the wife of Joseph Markvart.

Joseph, of this family, was reared in Chicago after the age of five years. He was educated principally in the German parochial schools and in Bryant & Stratton Business college. At the age of twelve years he began business for himself as a newsboy, which stirring occupation he followed for about nine months. He then embarked in the manufacturing tailoring business, starting with one machine which he operated himself. Gradually he advanced and enlarged until at the age of fourteen he owned four machines, at the age of sixteen, eleven machines and at the age of eighteen operated twenty-eight machines and employed one hundred and sixty persons. In 1885 he engaged in the retail clothing business on Milwaukee avenue and was so occupied for five years. He then began a wholesale tailoring business at the corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue and gave employment to four cutters, forty tailors, four traveling salesmen and for five years did an annual business of \$100,000. On January 1, 1900, he added a ladies' tailoring department, moving to the corner of Jackson boulevard and Wabash avenue, and doing business under title "Tailors for Men and Women," which he continued until July, 1906, when he engaged in his present business and is successfully occupied. His self reliance, energy and intelligence are shown by the fact that he has never worked for anyone but himself. He made his first investment in real estate at the age of thirteen years. Thus he has always been his own boss and has never failed in business. On May 12, 1885, he married Mary, daughter of John and Anna (Vones) Stech, who were pioneers of Chicago but later lived at Dyer, Ind., where the father operated a tannery. At present he is engaged in bee culture, having a large apiary. Mr. and Mrs. Husak are the parents of five children: Clara, Lucy, Leon and Milton, twins, and Edwin. Mr. and Mrs. Husak are Christian Scientists. He is a member of Lodge 777, A. F. & A. M., of Ravenswood, and Chapter 202, R. A. M., of the same place. He is also a member of the C. S. P. S., the leading Bohemian society of Chicago. Politically Mr. Husak is a pronounced Republican and has resided with his family at 4712 Beacon street, Sheridan Park, since 1896.

William Hyink, one of the well known and highly respected citizens of the town of Palos, now living a quiet retired life, was born in the village of Wenterswyk, Holland, September 1, 1848. Albert and Jennie (Rensink) Hyink, his parents, were also natives of Holland. They immigrated to the United States in 1862, where they

continued to reside until their respective deaths. They were the parents of a family of five sons, all of whom deserve special recognition. John, the eldest, enlisted for the preservation of the Union during the Civil war and now resides in Muscatine; Garrett, a resident of Muscatine; Herman, a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, also lives at Muscatine; Henry, who bore the part of a martyr in the great American conflict, was severely wounded and taken prisoner and after being exchanged died from the effects of his service while on the way home.

William Hyink, the youngest of the family and the immediate subject of this sketch, came with his parents to America when fourteen years old. He learned the carpenters' trade at Muscatine and was there employed for a number of years. In 1868 he went to Westfield, N. Y., but in 1870 came to Chicago, where for many years he was engaged in carpentering and contracting. He did an extensive business, employed a large number of men and built some important structures in Chicago and elsewhere. Among the more important buildings erected by his instruction were the rebuilding and enlarging of the Nelson Morris establishment at the Union Stock Yards in 1882-3, the building for the Allen Paper Car Wheel works, the ladies' boarding hall at Bauman college, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, extensive improvements for the N. K. Fairbanks company, and many others too numerous to mention. It should not be omitted, however, to state that he began the erection of the first building on the present site of the suburb of Pullman, since grown to be one of the most important in connection with the city of Chicago. A characteristic feature of all his business undertakings is exemplified in the character of the man. As a boy he was taught honesty as one of the cardinal virtues, and no matter how small or large the undertaking, he saw to it that full value was given, first-class workmanship and material being necessary for the completion of the job. Now, when but little past the meridian of his life, he has retired from active business pursuits and is enjoying the fruits of a well spent life.

On December 24, 1872, Mr. Hyink married Miss Agnes Eckstein, and to their union twelve children have been born, the following named nine now living: Edward, Ida, Emma, William, Frank, Henry, Benjamin, Bertha and Cora. Mrs. Hyink reared her children to clean wholesome lives and died March 2, 1902. Mr. Hyink, while retired from active business pursuits, takes a keen interest in public affairs and in the welfare of the community. His beautiful home in the village of Palos Park is where his happiest hours are spent surrounded by his children and commanding the respect and esteem of all who know him.

William John Jackson was born in Toronto, Canada, December 28, 1859, and is the son of John and Jane Jackson, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ireland. The father was a tin-smith by trade. William J. Jackson was compelled by necessity to

start out in business for himself at the age of sixteen years. In 1877 he began as a machinist's helper in the Grand Trunk railway shops in Toronto and railroading has been his business down to the present time. From 1877 to 1891 he remained in the service of the Grand Trunk Railway company, but at the latter date secured a position with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway company with which he has since continued. By hard work and careful attention to details, he has been advanced step by step until he occupies his present responsible position which is that of general manager of the road. As he was forced to begin life for himself at an early age, the education he received was meager and was secured at the common schools. However, reading and observation since have made him one of the well informed men of the community. He takes much interest in politics and is a staunch Republican. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Union League and Beverly Country clubs. He was induced by circumstances to engage in railroading, which occupation has proved congenial and has therefore been since continued, much to the advantage of the companies with which he has been associated and to his credit. In August, 1884, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Preston, and to their union have been born four children, all of whom are living.

Philip Jackson was born July 28, 1857, and is a son of Max and Anna (Saalfeld) Jackson, both of whom were natives of Golance, Germany, and came to Chicago in 1849. The father engaged in the retail shoe business and continued the same for forty years. He first occupied a store at 196 South Clark street, long before the great fire, and later at 418 South State street. He was sexton (Kelith Aushe Maariv) of the church at Peck Court and Wabash avenue and as such looked after the financial and other important interests of the society during the last fifteen years of his life. He passed away October 28, 1894. He and wife were the parents of the following children: Simon, Jacob and Harris, all three deceased, and Miss Rachel and Philip, living. The mother died October 8, 1875.

Philip was educated in the public schools of Chicago. Immediately after the great fire he went to New York City as stock keeper for Kohn Brothers, but returned to Chicago in eight months and became stock keeper for Cahn Wampold & Company at 204 Monroe street. Later he resigned and accepted a position with the Hamburg-Bremen Insurance company, at 174 LaSalle street, with which concern he continued for twenty-five years in various capacities. He has taken an active and prominent part in public affairs. In 1889-91 he served as alderman from the 14th ward. He was instrumental in securing the high school buildings at Oakley avenue and Potomac avenue and at Augusta and Rockwell streets. He also secured two fire engine houses, fire insurance patrol, a better lighted district and better paved streets west of Hoyne avenue. Largely through his efforts the ele-

vated railway was kept off of Milwaukee avenue. In 1894 he was candidate for congress but was defeated by Foss with the rest of his ticket. He is a member of the Masonic order, Royal League and Royal Arcanum. On January 11, 1881, he married Bertha Rosenthal, a native of New York City, and they have the following children: Edna H., now Mrs. Charles E. Gould, and Ruth. The family resides at 2152 Alice Place.

Rev. Francis J. Jagielski, rector of St. Salomea's Polish Roman Catholic church, at 11816 Indiana avenue, was born in Brighton, Washington county, Iowa, October 5, 1870, and is a son of Thomas and Josephine (Benda) Jagielski. The father was a native of German Poland and the mother of Bohemia. The paternal grandparents were Ignatz and Mary, who came with their children to the United States in 1843 and settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where they engaged in mining for several years. Later they moved to Michigan, and in 1868 to Iowa. There they engaged in farming and there they finally died. They had seven children: Thomas, deceased; John, Stanislaus, Anna, Peter, George and Mary, deceased. Of this family Thomas, father of subject, was born in 1839. He lived with his parents in Pennsylvania, Michigan and Iowa, and took part in their struggle for existence. In Iowa he engaged in farming and died in that state March 22, 1909, in the 71st year of his age. He and wife reared a family of seven children: Francis J., Paul, Anna, wife of John Holihan; Joseph, Henry, Mary and Janie.

Francis J. was reared on his father's farm in Iowa and in youth attended the public schools. In 1888 he entered St. Mary's Seminary, Detroit, Mich., and began his studies for the priesthood. He finished his theological education at St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis., and was ordained to the priesthood on June 19, 1898, by Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee. His first charge was as assistant pastor of St. Mary's church, South Chicago, where he remained for three years. He was then appointed pastor of Holy Cross church, Joliet, and was thus associated for three years. In 1904 he was appointed pastor of his present parish. It now has a membership of 325 families or about 1,350 souls. The school in connection has 175 pupils under four sisters of St. Joseph. The church property is valued at \$40,000. A much larger church will be built in 1910.

Dr. Charles E. Jones is one of the pioneer physicians of Austin, Chicago, Cook county. He has been in continuous practice at this place longer than any other physician except one. He was born in Cincinnati on June 27, 1851, and is a son of John and Martha (Groom) Jones. John Jones, the father, was born near Shrewsbury, England. His parents were Welsh. Martha Jones was English. The grandfather was William Jones, a prominent builder and contractor of that country.

John Jones and his wife were the parents of six children, one of whom died in Liverpool, another died on the passage to America and the third is the subject of this review. The family crossed the ocean to America in 1848 and were 59 days in making the passage to New Orleans. A little later they came up the river by steamer to Cincinnati where John Jones located and lived the remainder of his days. He reached the age of 68 years and erected many buildings in that city. His widow is still living at the residence of her son, Doctor Jones, at the great age of 90 years. Dr. Charles E. received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati. He attended the Woodward high school and later entered the Ohio Wesleyan university. He was graduated therefrom in 1871. He then entered the Miami Medical school, took the full course and was graduated in 1874 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon afterward he was appointed assistant city physician of Cincinnati, which position he occupied for two years. He then continued his medical studies at Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York City, and was graduated therefrom in 1876. For one year the doctor was assistant superintendent of the hospital for the insane at Cleveland.

After practicing seven years with success in Cincinnati he came to Chicago in 1884 and located at Austin, Chicago, Illinois. At the present date he is one of the prominent, reliable and successful physicians of the city. He is a member of the Chicago Medical society, the American Medical association, the Aux Plaines Medical society and the Illinois State Medical society. He is a Mason and a member of the Royal League. He is medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance company and several other organizations. He was married in 1877 to Miss Emma Whitcomb of Geauga county, Ohio. They have one daughter, Maud, now Mrs. W. W. McFarland, Jr., of Chicago, Illinois.

William Kaspar, at this date president of the Kaspar State bank, 623 Blue Island avenue, was born in Hollitz, Bohemia, on September 1, 1835, and is a son of Joseph and Anna (Michalek) Kaspar. William, their son, was reared in his native city, receiving at the common schools a good education and continuing therein until he had attained the age of eighteen years. Having determined to come to America where he believed better opportunities were open for advancement, he crossed the ocean and on November 3, 1853, landed in New York City. There he learned the baker's trade and was thus occupied for two years. In 1855 he located at Kingston, Mass., where he worked as a journeyman baker until September, 1862.

He then enlisted in the Union army as a private in Company I, Fourth Massachusetts infantry, and was mustered into the service on September 18, 1862. On September 23, 1862, he was promoted to sergeant. During his military career he saw much hard service. On one occasion he showed conspicuous gallantry by volunteering

as an artilleryman in June, 1863, at the time of the rebel raid upon Berwick, La. At the battle of Hudson, La., June 14, 1863, he was wounded in the leg while acting as sergeant. On August 28, 1863, he was honorably mustered out of the service with his regiment at Lakeville, Mass., but in the fall of 1864 came West and settled in Chicago and embarked here in the grocery and bakery trade, continuing thus successfully occupied until October, 1871, when he sold out. He then for a time returned to Bohemia and visited the scenes and home of his childhood.

In the summer of 1872, after his return to Chicago, he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, continuing until 1888, when he established a private bank under the firm name of Kaspar & Karel, which partnership existed until 1893, at which time it was dissolved. Mr. Kaspar continued the business alone until 1902 when he organized the Kaspar State bank, at 623 Blue Island avenue, with a capital of \$200,000, and of this institution he has been the active head ever since. The institution is in an exceedingly flourishing condition and has the confidence of the entire community. He is a member of the U. S. Grant Post No. — G. A. R., F. & A. M., Royal Arch Masons and Shriners, and also of the Odd Fellows. He served two terms with the board of directors of the public library and in politics is a Republican. He has been married twice, first in 1866 to Julia, daughter of John Wondrejka, of Chicago, by whom he had six children: May F., wife of Adolph G. Wiese; Belle, wife of Joseph Peshell; Otto, vice-president of Kaspar State bank; William, Jr.; Helen, deceased, and George W. His first wife died in November, 1887, and in 1889 he married Paula, daughter of Abram Mandl, of Bohemia, by whom he has one son, Eugene.

John E. Kavanagh was born December 30, 1859, and is a son of Charles Henry and Eleanor (Murphy) Kavanagh, both of whom were natives of County Wexford, Ireland, town of Comolen. In that vicinity Charles H. had charge of lands which were sublet to tenants; in fact, the same lands had thus been managed by Darby Kavanagh, father of Charles H., for many years before this date. Darby Kavanagh participated in the famous Irish rebellion of 1798. As soon as the leases contracted by his father had expired, Charles H. came to the United States, locating at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1840, and there began the manufacture of shoes and conducted at the same time a retail shoe store. Later he bought a farm in Wyoming county, New York, and located on the same and there passed the remainder of his days engaged in farming. He died February 4, 1860, and his widow in 1886.

John E. was educated in the public schools and in the Normal school at Geneseo, N. Y. In 1881 he came to Chicago and accepted a position in the broom-corn works of W. L. Hubbard & Company. This business had been established in 1867 by Mr. Hubbard on Franklin street near the lake, later on Kinzie street, and, after the

great fire, at 125 Kinzie street. M. H. Kavanagh, brother of John E., came to Chicago in 1872 and was at first in the employ of A. D. Ferry & Company, continuing until 1878, when he entered the employ of W. L. Hubbard & Company. In 1885 the two brothers acquired an interest in the business and in 1898 became sole owners of the concern. Under their sound management the business has grown vastly and become very profitable. They own a large warehouse at Tuscola, Ill., in the heart of the broom-corn district, and in 1908 built a modern five-story warehouse at 1234 and 1236 West Kinzie street, the building being 40x117 feet. They ship broom-corn to all parts of the country. In the fall they have a large number of men in the broom-corn fields selecting, sorting and buying. John E. is president of the Chicago Auto Lock company; vice-president of the Chicago Ferrule company and a director in Sheridan Trust and Savings bank. He was formerly vice-president of the Ravenswood club. He is a member of the Catholic church, and of the Order of Foresters. He has been very active, influential and prominent in local improvements. In his club he is a member of the committee on Sheridan Park and Ravenswood Protective association. On January 9, 1889, he married Sarah L. Loughren, of New York, and they have the following children: Clarence H., Marie Ethel and Beatrice, deceased. The family resides at 4732 North Ashland avenue.

Albert W. Keller was born September 14, 1869, the son of Alexander and Justine (Schlicht) Keller, natives of Switzerland and the Alps. They were married in Chicago in 1864, where the father engaged in the milk business on Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street until 1869, then removing to Fifteenth and Jefferson streets till 1877, when he leased the "Silver Leaf Grove" ground for two years. In 1879 he moved back to Fifteenth and Jefferson streets and established a feed and flour business. He retired in 1886 and is still active at the age of seventy-three years. The mother is also still living and resides with her husband at 3214 West Twelfth street.

The education of Albert W. Keller, our subject, was received in public and private schools and at Bryant & Stratton's Business college. He was employed two years as clerk for W. R. Mumford, board of trade, and later became bookkeeper for the Temple Pump company. He next became manager for the Fisher Livery, Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street, and in 1889 became salesman and had charge of the renting department for Hammell & Lange. He then went with Wilson Bros., real estate dealers, having charge of their West side property. He next embarked in the grocery business for nine years and in 1904 entered his present line of business—general real estate, loans and insurance—at 3214 West Twelfth street. Mr. Keller is a Republican in politics and active locally. He is a member of the Improvement club of South Oak Park, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. November 28, 1901, he mar-

ried Minnie Parthiers, of Chicago, and they, with their one daughter Edna, reside in Oak Park, Illinois.

John Kikulski, a successful and prominent real estate and insurance operator at 3350 Diversey avenue, was born in the village of Okinin, Province of Graudeuc, German Poland, on August 29, 1876, and is a son of Ludwig and Catherine (Graf) Kikulski. He is of mixed Polish and French descent. His father died in 1882 from the effects of wounds received in the revolution of 1863 between Poland and Russia.

John Kikulski received his elementary education in the schools of his native land, and in 1889 at the age of thirteen years, crossed the Atlantic and located in Chicago, where he has ever since resided. He attended night schools upon his arrival here to fit himself to meet the new conditions. At the end of about two years he had so far mastered the English language as to be able to speak and understand it fairly well. Upon his arrival here he apprenticed himself to the woodmakers' trade, and later followed that occupation up to 1901, at which date he was elected labor official of the Wood Workers' Union, a position he filled acceptably for five and a half years. When the union became amalgamated with the Mills and Factory Carpenters' District Council, he was elected president and served in that trying and responsible position for one and a half years. In 1907 he embarked in the real estate business, adding insurance. He has been successfully thus occupied ever since. He is a member of St. Hyacinth's Polish Roman Catholic church, Polish National Alliance, Polish Turners' Alliance and Amalgamated Carpenters' union. In politics he is a Republican. He is president of the Republican club of Avondale. On October 8, 1898, he married Miss Mary Wajert, of Chicago, and has two children living: John and Mary. John is a member of the Polish Singers of America.

Vincent J. Klaus, mortgage banker, real estate dealer and fire insurance operator, at West 48th and Ada streets, was born in Kozlany, Bohemia, Austria, on July 19, 1862. He was reared in his native land until the age of eighteen years, receiving during that period a common school education and learning the weaver's trade. In 1880 he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and located in Chicago, where he has since resided. In order to learn the English language he attended evening school. Up to 1887 he secured employment in various capacities in the Stock Yards. He then engaged in the retail liquor business, continuing the same for fourteen years, during which period he likewise engaged in the real estate business, adding insurance. To the latter two pursuits he has devoted his whole attention since 1901. Mortgage banking was added in 1908. Mr. Klaus is doing a successful and prosperous business and has the confidence of the community. He has modern, up-to-date offices at 4800 Ada street. On November 11, 1884, he married Anna, daughter of Anton Kostka, of Bohemia, and has four living children:

Louise, wife of James Topinka; Antoinette, wife of Frank J. Dubsky; Robert and Libuse. Mr. Klaus and his son Robert are members of John B. Sherman Lodge, No. 880, A. F. & A. M.; No. 142 Cesko Slovansky Podporujici Spolek; Jednota Taboritu No. 6 and Sokol Praha. Politically Mr. Klaus is a Democrat.

Emil Klicka, president and general manager of the Joseph Klicka company, manufacturers of moldings at California avenue and 20th street, was born in this city on May 26, 1879, and is the eldest son of Joseph and Emily (Bernhardt) Klicka, both of whom were natives of Bohemia. The paternal grandparents, Joseph and Kate (Wolf) Klicka, immigrated from Bohemia to this country in 1863, settled in Chicago, and resided there until their respective deaths. They had five children: John, Joseph, deceased; Kate, wife of Frank LeGros; Rose, wife of Harry Shannan, and Frank, deceased. The maternal grandfather was John Bernhardt, a native of Bohemia and of Austrian parentage. He was a pioneer of Chicago and a merchant tailor by occupation. Joseph Klicka, father of Emil, was reared in Chicago after the age of nine years, and was educated in the public schools. He learned the silver gilding trade with Ex-Chief of Police Joseph Kipley, and in 1877 founded the business of the present Joseph Klicka company on Lake street near Franklin. He died in 1899, his two eldest sons having joined him in business, the firm having occupied several locations. Since his death the sons have conducted the business. In 1909 they erected a three-story brick factory at their present location and now give employment to from 125 to 175 hands. The officers of the company are Emil Klicka, president and general manager; J. H. Novak, first vice-president; George Klicka, second vice-president; Joseph Klicka, treasurer and general superintendent, and Fred Klicka, secretary. The sons are thus Emil, George, Joseph and Fred.

Emil was reared in Chicago and here he has ever resided except two years when he was in California. He was educated in the public and grammar schools, and graduated from Bancroft Grammar school in 1895 and subsequently attended Bryant & Stratton Business college. He learned the molding business under his father, mastering all its details and problems from the lumber yard up, and became associated with his father in 1895. Since 1906 he has been president and general manager of the Joseph Klicka company. He is one of the wide awake, progressive and prominent citizens of the city. He is a member of Ben Hur Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Wiley M. Egan Chapter, R. A. M.; and Chicago Commandery, Knights Templar, and is a Mystic Shriner. In politics he is a Republican and takes much interest in the success of his party and in the public welfare generally. On September 10, 1907, he married Jessie, daughter of E. H. Wcegar, of San Diego, California.

William Kolacek, merchant and president of the West Park board, was born February 28, 1867, in Bohemia. His parents, William

and Mary (Chaoul) Kolacek, immigrated to the United States in 1869, and coming to Chicago located on the West side. The father worked at his trade of bricklaying and later embarked in mercantile pursuits, continuing until his death in 1898. Their children were William, Emil, Joseph and Rose, wife of Joseph Dedouch.

Early in life the subject of this sketch attended the public schools, but in his twelfth year became a cash boy in a dry goods store belonging to John York. He continued with Mr. York until 1889, then, in a small way, embarked in business for himself at 548 Blue Island avenue. By good business management and courteous attention he prospered, and in 1891 moved to 576-78 Blue Island avenue. In order to meet the demands of his growing business, he removed to his present commodious quarters, 559-565 Blue Island avenue, where his four floors and basement 75x80 feet enable him to operate one of the best department stores in Chicago outside the down town district.

While in no sense a politician, Mr. Kolacek is deeply interested in civic prosperity and his money and time have been freely contributed to the general good of the community. Early in 1908 he was appointed a member of the West Park board, of which, on March 16, 1909, he became president to succeed John F. Smulski who had resigned. In politics he is a Republican. He is a thirty-second degree member of Oriental Consistory, A. A. S. R. Masons and a Knight Templar of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35 and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Bohemian Turners, the Odd Fellows, the Illinois club and the Chicago Association of Commerce. September 12, 1888, he married Celia, daughter of John and Ann (Lukes) Mellichar, pioneer Bohemians of Chicago, and he and wife are the parents of two children: William J. and Celia.

Joseph M. Kolkema was born at Muskegon, Mich., on November 5, 1869, and is a son of Maurice and Henrietta (Valk) Kolkema. The father was a native of Holland and came to the United States in the thirties with his parents, locating at Muskegon when he was a small child and when that place was a small but active village in the great lumber region of that vicinity. There he is yet alive at the age of seventy-five years, one of the oldest residents and prominent men of that prosperous city. In early manhood he engaged there in the business of mill-wrighting and carpentering and later in contracting. Many of the best of the early houses there were built by him. From 1885 to 1892 he was in the Dakotas, where he took up a government claim, but upon the death of his wife returned to Muskegon, where he is yet active in his business.

Joseph M., his son, was educated in the public schools of Muskegon, and at the age of eighteen years went to Dakota with his parents and remained there for two years. He then went to the upper peninsula of Michigan and worked in the lumber camps and on the drive for two years. Then after a short time at Muskegon

he returned to North Dakota and went to work on his father's farm. For three months in the winter of 1891-92 he was stage driver over the sixty-five miles from Eureka, South Dakota, to Winchester, North Dakota—forty miles from any railroad. In 1892 he returned to Michigan, and in 1895 came to Chicago and accepted a position as laundry driver for a cousin—Joseph Banning. In this business he has steadily worked his way upward and is now general manager, secretary and treasurer, and owns a half interest in the business. Recently he erected a large modern building and now employs sixty people. In 1900 the concern was incorporated as the Bee Hive Laundry company. He is a member of the Laundry National Association, Illinois State Laundry Association, Chicago Laundry club, Chicago Laundry Owners' Association, and the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He was married November 2, 1898, to Mary Hessenius, of Chicago, and they have Anna H., Ruth J., Joseph M., and Mary G. They reside at 104 South Robey street.

Joseph Kopecky, a member of the firm of Salat, Polak & Kopecky, proprietors of the Lawndale Savings bank, at 3113 West 22d street, was born in Kalist, Bohemia, on August 24, 1877, and is a son of Anton and Frances (Svehlik) Kopecky. The parents immigrated to the United States in 1887 and settled in Chicago where the father, a stone cutter by trade, worked at that occupation until his death in 1894. He left a widow and six children—Joseph, Mary, Frances, Antoinette, Sophia and Rose.

Joseph was reared in Chicago after the age of ten years. He was educated in the public schools and began his business career at the age of fourteen years as errand boy in one of the large wholesale clothing establishments of the city. He steadily worked his way upward through sheer merit to the responsible position of traveling salesman, and in all remained with this house for fourteen years. In 1904, in partnership with Joseph J. Salat and Joseph F. Polak, he embarked in the banking business and their institution since January 1, 1909, has been conducted under the name of the Lawndale Savings bank. Mr. Kopecky is a member of St. Ludinilas Bohemian Roman Catholic church, the Elks, Catholic Order of Foresters, North American Union, Columbian Knights, and in politics is a Republican. On January 29, 1902, he was united in marriage with Rose, daughter of Joseph and Marie (Pregler) Novak, of Chicago, and they have three children: Helen, Rose and Anton.

Vladimir C. Kornaszewski, a successful mechanical engineer at 1764 North Monticello avenue, was born in Lomza, Poland, on November 8, 1878, and is a son of Marion and Mary (Struzynski) Kornaszewski, who came to the United States in 1892. The parents settled in Chicago and here they still reside. Previous to coming to America, the father served in the Russian army, holding the rank of military surgeon for ten years. After coming to Chicago he conducted a barber shop for seven years and then retired from active business.

His son, Vladimir C., was the only child born to these parents. He attended the technical schools of his native land until the age of fourteen years, after which he attended the public schools of Chicago, finishing in the Chicago English High and Manual Training school, also completing a course in metal mining under the instruction of the International Correspondence school of Scranton, Penn. His first employment was with the Gates Iron Works of Chicago, under whom he served an apprenticeship in mechanics, and upon completing the same was appointed to the position of draftsman in 1903, at which date the firm became consolidated with the Allis-Chalmers company. After six months' of service he went west and prospected for one year, returning to Chicago in 1906. He then secured employment as mechanical engineer with Caldwell & Son, continuing thus engaged for about fourteen months. Since then he has been operating on his own responsibility. Already he has shown an inventive turn, being the inventor of a scouring and brushing machine for cleaning clothes; also a gas engine for automobiles and marine purposes. He has other important patents under consideration. He is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic church, Polish National Alliance, Royal League, and is a Republican. On May 5, 1902, he married Mary, daughter of Frank and Florentina Gratza, of Chicago, and has two sons: Victor and Girard.

Very Rev. John J. Kosinski, president of St. Stanislaus college, 140 West Division street, was born in the province of Posen, Prussian-Poland, on July 5, 1870, and is a son of James and Veronica (Kolpacki) Kosinski. He was brought to Chicago in 1871, and there the father still resides. For several years the father was foreman of a factory in the city and at present occupies a political office under the Busse administration. The Kosinski family are of noble birth and were driven from Russia on account of their participation in an insurrection against the government. His great grandfather, had all his property confiscated on that account and was compelled to cross the frontier in a hurry in order to save his life. James Kosinski, his son and the father of Rev. John J., was left upon his own resources at the age of fifteen years. He enlisted in the Prussian army and took part in the Franco-Prussian war and held minor command in the Prussian Black Hussar cavalry. The subject of this sketch John J. is the only survivor born to the first marriage of his father James; the second wife of the latter was Victoria Kaczmarek, to whom he was married in 1876 and by whom he had nine children, six of whom are yet living; Felix, a veteran of the United States navy and late of the Asiatic squadron; Stanislaus, in business in Chicago; Frances, an organist and school teacher; Martha, wife of John Kowalski, a prominent real estate dealer of Chicago; Clara, a stenographer, and Eugenia, a student.

Very Rev. John J. Kosinski was reared in Chicago and was graduated with distinction from St. Stanislaus parochial school in 1882. He

took a classical course at St. Jerome's college, Berlin, Ontario, Canada, graduating therefrom in 1887. In the fall of the same year he went to Rome, Italy, to join the congregation of the Resurrection Fathers and attended the school of oratory at the Propaganda De Fide and in due time received his degree of Philosophy at the Gregorian university in Rome. On account of poor health he was thereafter transferred to Lemberg, Austria-Poland, to continue his theological studies. By this time he had exhibited such exceptional talent and aptitude for his life's duties that he was summoned to occupy the chair of literature and classics at St. Jerome's college, Ontario, Canada. There by a special dispensation of the Holy Father he was ordained to the Holy priesthood before reaching the age of twenty-three years, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Dowling, D. D., of Hamilton, Canada.

After having taught two years he was transferred by the authorities to St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Kentucky, and held the office of disciplinarian there for two years. He then served as vice-president of the college for the succeeding two years and in 1899 was summoned to his home city to take charge of the newly erected Polish college of Chicago, and here until very recently he served as president of this important educational institution. He devoted his talent, energy and heart to the cause of the people of his parish and can look with pride and gratification on the good that has been accomplished. The college was first started as a high school in 1890 but its importance and usefulness have been immensely extended by Father Kosinski, who is recognized as one of the foremost educators in the United States. He is particularly distinguished for his rare powers of oratory and persuasive speech. He is a talented linguist and in addition to his native tongue, speaks English, German, French and Italian. On January 6, 1909, orders came from headquarters of the Resurrectionist Fathers at Rome, Italy, appointing him superior and at the same time placing him in charge of St. John Cantius Parish, on Carpenter and Front streets, Chicago, Ill. Notwithstanding this change, he still is connected with the project of erecting new college buildings at Avondale for the education of the Polish American youth, he being secretary and treasurer of the new corporate body, "The Polish American Educational Institute."

John Kreft, one of the prosperous and well known farmers of Palatine township, was born August 18, 1849, in Schaumburg township, this county. Henry and Mary Dorothea Kreft, his parents, immigrated from Hanover, Germany, to America in 1846, and coming direct to Cook county, Illinois, entered land from the government in Schaumburg township, erected a home thereon and began farming after the methods in vogue at that pioneer period. They there made their home until 1882, when the old home place was sold to a Mr. Winkelhake, and the family removed to a farm owned by Mrs. Harriet Comfort, which they later bought, and there the parents

continued to reside the remainder of their days. The father died in 1885 and the mother in 1888. They were the parents of six children as follows: Henry, Dorothea, Carolina, Frederick, Anna and John. All these are dead except Carolina and John. Frederick served the Union cause during the Civil war, enlisting when only eighteen years old and being killed in battle two years later.

John Kreft is the youngest of the family. He received a limited education in the district schools owing to the fact that his services were required to help support the family and carry on the farm work. His life has been passed at hard work on the farm and he is now one of the substantial land owners of northern Cook county. October 28, 1869, he married Mary Mensching, and to them nine children have been born: Henry (died when nine years old); Minnie (died at the age of seven years); Louis (now and for the past twelve years an electrician in the employ of the Edison Electric company); Emma (wife of Henry Schultze who is a representative of the Busch-Gertz Piano company of Chicago); William C. (married Clara Dierking, resides in Palatine and is in the employ of Marshall Field & Co.); Herman, Martin, John and Millie. In politics Mr. Kreft is a Republican and for several years served as commissioner of highways. He is a member of the Lutheran church of Palatine.

Anthony Krygowski, M. D., a prominent and successful practitioner of medicine at 2854 Racine avenue, Lake View, was born in the Province of Posen, German-Poland, on January 1, 1870, and is a son of John and Lucy (Furman) Krygowski. The parents immigrated to the United States in 1870 and located in Chicago, where the father embarked in the retail grocery and butcher business which he made highly successful. He was distinguished for his exceptional musical talent and generally for his high character. He died in 1884 at the age of thirty-five years, leaving his widow and one son, Anthony, named above. After his death his widow married Sebastian Noger, by whom she has one son, Dr. George J. Noger, now living. He is a prominent practicing physician and is physician of the Alexian Brothers' hospital.

Dr. Anthony Krygowski was reared in Chicago and was educated in the public schools of the city, at St. Jerome college, Berlin, Ontario, from which latter institution he was graduated with credit in 1884. In 1894 he was graduated from Chicago Homeopathic Medical college, and two years later from Harvey Medical college. Since the latter date he has been in the active and successful practice of his profession. Since commencing he has taken post graduate courses in the famous medical schools of Vienna, Berlin, London, Dublin, Bonn on the Rhine and Heidelberg. He is eminently fitted for the most difficult tasks of his profession. He has amassed considerable property, owning valuable real estate on which he has erected flat buildings and stores in Lake View and on the North and the South sides. He is a member of the Illinois Homeopathic Med-

ical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Order of Foresters and in politics is a Democrat. In 1899 he was candidate for alderman from the 24th ward, and in 1908 was a candidate for county commissioner.

Rev. Bartholomew Kvittek, pastor of St. Michael's Slovak Roman Catholic church, at 1950 West 48th street, was born in Bohemia, August 18, 1872. He received his classical education in the Gymnasium of Taus, Bohemia, and upon coming to the United States took up his philosophical studies at St. Vincent's college, Latrobe, Penn. In 1897 he was graduated with honor in theology from St. John's university, Minnesota, and was duly ordained to the priesthood in Chicago on November 14 of the same year. His first holy calling was as assistant pastor of St. Vitus Bohemian Catholic church of Chicago, in which capacity he served with high credit for six years and one year as pastor. In 1905 he was appointed to his present position. Since his connection with this parish Father Kvittek has purchased property worth \$14,000 and has erected a combined church and school house at a cost of \$67,000. The church property is now worth \$100,000. When he took charge of the school there were but thirty pupils; now there are 320, all under the instruction of five sisters of the Benedictine Order. This is the first Slovak church in Chicago. It has a membership of 700 families or nearly 4,000 souls. Father Kvittek is a member of the St. Benedict Order. He has one assistant, Rev. Cyrill Zenisek.

Thomas D. Kyle, president of the Kyle Bottle Washing Machine company, was born in Ireland, on October 9, 1863, and is a son of John and Margaret (McKeown) Kyle. Both parents were born in Ireland and were of Scotch-Irish descent. The father moved to County Antrim, Ireland, and engaged in the manufacture of linen. He died at Belymena, Ireland, in 1902, and the mother in 1873.

Thomas D. was educated in the public schools, and owing to the death of his mother when he was yet quite young, he was forced to assist in caring for his younger brothers and sister. At the age of thirteen years he was set at work in his father's linen mills, and so continued until his father remarried, when he came in 1881 to the United States and for two years worked in Wisconsin on a farm. He then came to Chicago and for about one year was engaged in railroading for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company. Succeeding this employment he secured a position in the city hall, Chicago, and was there engaged for about eleven years. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman for Charles O. Sethness, dealer in extracts, essential oils, etc., and while thus engaged was forcibly impressed with the importance of an invention that would wash rapidly and thoroughly all makes of bottles. He began to study with this idea in view and soon invented the most complete machine of the kind in the world. Not only did he devise a perfect bottle washer, but accomplished the result of inventing a bottle soaker

as well. The soaker was designed to attach to the washer, so that the whole machine soaks, washes, rinses and conveys the bottles to the filler where they are sterilized. Mr. Kyle spent four years in perfecting this machine which will wash from 10,000 to 100,000 bottles per day. He quit the road wholly in 1904 and devoted all his time and attention to the perfection of the machine. The cost of washing bottles is thus enormously reduced. Mr. Kyle is prominent in Republican circles and is now one of the judges of election in the 25th ward. He is a charter Mason, Union Park lodge, and Irving Park Chapter. In 1902 he married Bertha Wacht, of Chicago, and lives at 1511 Rosemont avenue, where he resides in his own home.

William H. Lake, senior partner of the firm of W. H. Lake & Company, commission merchants, is a successful board of trade broker and was born in Chicago in 1861. In 1877 he embarked in the commission business with Dwight & Gillette, but later accepted a position with Charles Counselman & Company and still later with Bartlett, Frazer & Company, and held the latter until 1901. In that year he established an independent business on his own account under the name of W. H. Lake & Company. They have done an immense business, and Mr. Lake is considered a representative commission leader of the middle West. He is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, New York Produce Exchange, Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. He is a life member of the Chicago Athletic Association. On September 8, 1885, he married Ida Church, who died April 27, 1892. One child was born to this union, Violet C. August 18, 1896, Mr. Lake remarried, and to him and wife, Mary Grace Wirt, one daughter, Mary, and one son, William W., have been born. His parents were Marcus and Julia (Helmer) Lake, the father coming here from Conneaut, Ohio, in the early fifties. William H. received a common school education and began the battle of life at the age of thirteen years. He is a Republican and lives at Kenesaw Terrace, Buena Park.

Adolph Lakemeyer, M. D., was born in Germany, June 14, 1872, and is a son of Charles and Augusta (Lindemann) Lakemeyer, both of whom were natives of the same country. The father was a farmer and also held real estate interests in that vicinity. He died in 1874 and his widow in 1882. Five of their children are yet residing in the fatherland.

Doctor Adolph was educated in the schools of Germany and served one year in the army. In 1897 he came to Chicago and entered Rush Medical college, took a full course and was duly graduated therefrom with the class of 1902. He began the practice at the corner of North avenue and Western avenue and is still located there, having secured a good practice and standing. He is a member of the American, Chicago and Illinois State Medical organizations, and also of the Royal Arcanum. He is independent in politics.

On April 24, 1901, he married Clare Muehlhaus, of Chicago, and they have the following children: Adolph, Jr., Elsie and Irmgard. The family resides at 2353 North avenue.

Rev. Francis Lange, pastor of St. Josaphat Polish Roman Catholic church at 2311 Southport avenue, was born in German Poland, West Prussia, on December 13, 1857, and was reared to manhood in his native land. He received his primary education in the village schools of Domatowo and his classical education in the Gymnasium of the City of Neustadt. He came to the United States in 1884, landing at New York on November 1. Immediately thereafter he began the study of philosophy in St. Francis seminary near Milwaukee, and in 1885 began the study of theology at St. Mary's, Baltimore. In 1888 he was ordained to the priesthood in Chicago in the cathedral of the Holy Name by the late Archbishop Feehan on September 28 of the same year. His first duty was as assistant priest of the Church of St. Mary of Perpetual Help, of Chicago, where he remained for a period of ten months. On September 14, 1889, he was appointed pastor of St. Josaphat's Parish, an irremovable rectorship. He built the present church, a fire-proof structure costing \$140,000. The parish now has a membership of 850 families or a total of about 5,000 souls. The excellent school in connection with the church is conducted by fifteen sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth and numbers 900 pupils. Connected with the church are ten beneficent societies and the Sodality of St. Joseph consisting of 95 members, all of whom have the name Joseph; one men's Temperance Sodality, 480 members; one married ladies' Sodality, 855 members, and one young ladies' Sodality, 405 members. The parish was organized in 1884. This year, i. e., 1909, they celebrated the 25th anniversary on November 14th, when Right Rev. Paul P. Rhode pontificated.

Henry Horace Latimer, M. D., was born at Metcalf, Ontario, on the 7th of February, 1854, and is the son of Henry and Mary Latimer. His father followed agricultural pursuits, and led a quiet, uneventful life, dying in 1904 at the age of 86 years. His mother attained the age of 78 years. Doctor Latimer was educated in the public and high schools of Metcalf, Ontario. In the early '70s he came to the United States and settled in Will county, Ill. In 1880 he took up the study of pharmacy and in 1883 began the study of medicine at Bennett Medical college in Chicago, and graduated in the class of 1885. Since then he has practiced in Chicago. For four years he was attending physician to Cook County hospital, and for same length of time was professor of dermatology at the American Medical College (now the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery). He is a member of the Chicago and State Medical societies; at present he is head of the department of dermatology at Bennett Medical College.

In 1884 Doctor Latimer was married to Miss Ida B. Harris, of

Decatur county, Ia., and to them were born three children: Bertha J., now the wife of J. Leonard Udem; Doctor Milton J., and Olive Pearl, all of whom reside in Chicago. Doctor Latimer's residence is at 2728 Haddon avenue, and his office is at 1058 North California avenue.

Edward Baker Leigh, president of the Chicago Railway Equipment company, and for the past twenty-one years a resident of the city of Chicago, was born at Townsend, Mass., April 13, 1853, a son of Edwin and Suzan Leigh, his mother's maiden name being Scollay. Humphrey Chadbourn, one of his maternal ancestors, was of Scotch lineage; came to America in 1640 and settled in the vicinity of South Berwick, Me. Captain Thomas Leigh, his paternal great grandfather, immigrated to this country from England in 1773. During the earlier part of his life Edwin Leigh practiced medicine, subsequently engaging in literary work and becoming an author of note. He was the originator of the new phonetic system of teaching pupils how to spell, and also of a system of notation. He died in 1891, and his widow in 1894.

Edward Baker Leigh, the immediate subject of this sketch, was a student at the City university at St. Louis from 1862 to 1867, and from 1867 to 1868 attended Washington university, St. Louis. Owing to ill health he was compelled to forego his career at the latter institution, and in 1869 became a clerk in the Pennsylvania railroad offices where he continued until 1874. From that date until 1882 he was assistant secretary of the St. Louis Grain Elevator company and secretary of the East St. Louis Grain Elevator company, and from then until 1887 was manager of the American Brake company. He came to Chicago in 1888, organized the National Hollow Brake Beam company, was elected its vice-president and manager and thus continued until January, 1903, when he organized the Chicago Railway Equipment company to succeed the National Hollow Brake Beam company. From the date of its organization until January, 1906, he was vice-president, treasurer and general manager of the Chicago Railway Equipment company, and since then has been its president and general manager.

Mr. Leigh belongs to the Union League, Hamilton and Press clubs, Chicago Athletic club, Illinois Athletic association, St. Louis club and Detroit club, and is a member of the Benevolent and Progressive Order of Elks. He is a Republican in politics. November 15, 1876, he married Miss Clara Norton Furness, of Furnessville, Ind., by whom he is the father of three children: Edwin Furness, Paul and Louise Atherton, the last two named being dead. The family home is at 3838 Calumet avenue and the business location of Mr. Leigh is at Forty-sixth street and Winchester avenue.

David Rose Levy was born in Kansas City, Mo., April 27, 1867, and is a son of Zadig and Rose (Benjamin) Levy. He was educated in the public and high schools of Springfield, Ill., and in 1885-6

taught school in that city. From 1887 to 1893 he found employment in the claim, engineering and transportation department of the Wabash Railroad company. In the meantime he studied law and in 1893 was admitted to the bar in Indiana and in Illinois in 1896. From 1893 to 1895 he was assistant secretary of the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse commission and in 1895-6 was secretary to Governor John P. Altgeld. Since the latter year he has been in the active and successful practice of his profession, having made a speciality of corporation law. He has been connected with several very important cases, and served as assistant corporation counsel of Chicago for several years. He is a Democrat. He belongs to the Metropolitan, Iroquois, Illinois Athletic and Jefferson clubs. His office location is at 143 Dearborn street and his residence at 4621 Michigan avenue.

Willoughby Starr Lockwood was born in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, on January 29, 1864, and is a son of Edward of that Province. His mother was a Fullerton and both parents were well-to-do and respected citizens of Canada. The father owned and conducted a saw mill there, held public office with credit, and was distinguished for his interest and work in the broad field of religion. Both parents were of mixed English and Dutch descent.

Their son, Willoughby S., was reared with strong religious and moral surroundings and tendencies. He loved nature in the woods and under strong spiritual guidance early sought the truth and adopted honest business methods. In youth he secured a grammar school education and worked in part to obtain the same. He attended the village school in Nova Scotia and after coming here continued his studies at the old Moseley school at Twenty-fourth street and Michigan avenue. He also attended night school for about five years, thus greatly adding to his education. At the age of thirteen years he began business for himself as office boy and rose steadily in position until he became a man. In 1888 he became a member of the firm of Lockwood & Strickland, operators in mill work and interior trimming, and has continued a member of this organization ever since. The company was incorporated in 1894. Their business is large and lucrative and is located at Halsted and Forty-ninth streets. Mr. Lockwood is president of the company. Early in life he determined to be a merchant or a manufacturer, and his success has proved the soundness of his boyhood judgment. He has served as secretary and treasurer in the Methodist church and as trustee in the Congregational church, of which latter he is a member. He is a Republican in politics. In April, 1886, he married Jennie Ebersole and they have five children, all of whom are living, as follows: Willoughby Chester, Edith Marie, Irene Jessie, Arthur Ebersole and Beatrice Anita.

In the year 1873, there came to Chicago a young man practically penniless, handicapped with an imperfect knowledge of the English

tongue and with but slight familiarity with the American customs. This young man was destined to make his mark in the commercial and political history of Chicago. Born at Domazlice, Bohemia, January 1, 1857, William Loeffler finished his education at a Latin school at Prague, in 1872. At the age of 16 years he left the land of his nativity and came to America. From the date of his landing in New York city his career was one of romance, often verging on tragedy. His ambition was to get ahead in the world and win an honored recognition in the land of his adoption. Any honorable employment that presented itself, no matter how humble, was gladly accepted. Many times practically penniless his early career was one of hardship and self-denial.

The fall of the year succeeding his arrival in New York, he came to Chicago and for a time was employed selling bread for Joseph Tachett. In partnership with a Mr. Sunfeld he subsequently started in the bakery business. This venture proved disastrous and every penny of his savings was swept away. After this for six months he worked for \$5 a week for S. Klein as clerk. This period was one of the darkest in his career and to one of less determination would have completed his ruin. So complete was his downfall that it very often was a problem to provide means whereby the next meal was to be secured. Eventually he secured employment selling sausages for A. Bondy. About a year later he started a butcher shop which he conducted with varying fortune for about three years, then failed, every dollar in his possession having been lost in the venture. The privations and hardships previously experienced were again encountered, and what added to his anxieties and perplexities was the fact that he had a young wife and one young boy to support. Instead of breaking, this perhaps, was the ultimate cause of his success. He next, in a small way, began buying meats from Underwood and subsequently from wholesale houses and this he retailed to the public, reinvesting his profits, expanding his business, adding a team and wagon now and then and in this way laying the foundation of a permanent success. At one time he had eighteen wagons employed and was doing a business second to none in that line, finally devoting his energies along this branch of business to the wholesaling of pork.

In 1894 he engaged in the real estate business and thus continued up to the time of his death. Possessing a natural aptitude for business Mr. Loeffler prospered and took rank among the solid, substantial business men of the city. His forcefulness of character caused him to be looked upon as a leader among those of his nativity, and he was very often consulted by those less well-informed on various matters of public policy.

In this way he gradually drifted into politics, and in time his influence extended to men in all walks of life regardless of nativity. Particularly was his influence felt in the old Seventh, Eighth,

Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh wards. He had much to do with the election of DeWitt C. Cregier for Mayor in 1889, and subsequently was a potent factor in the election of Carter H. Harrison for the same office. He was elected to the City Council from the old Eighth ward in 1893, and in 1895 was defeated for the office of Assessor of the old West Town—the only time he was ever defeated for an elective office. Much of the success of his party in recent years was largely through his sagacious counsel and wise direction. In 1897 he was elected City Clerk and he was twice re-elected to this position. As a Democrat in politics he was alert, aggressive, ardent and always to be feared by an opposing faction. As a man he was lovable, respected for his sterling worth, and his friends were to be found among all classes regardless of politics or religion. In business matters he was far-seeing, wise and he had sufficient force and will to wrest success when many another would have fallen by the wayside. In all ways his was a potent influence for good, for progressive citizenship. Before he had reached the zenith of his career his sun of life went down and his light was extinguished. He died June 22, 1909, but the world is better for William Loeffler having lived in it. In the month of June, 1877, he married Miss Frances Havl who, with their only son, Frank, survives him.

Albert C. Loebe, one of the firm of Loebe Brothers, dealers in general merchandising and coal at Orland, is a native of Wisconsin, born in Washington county on December 13, 1869. His parents were Michael and Johannah (Zschiegner) Loebe, both of whom were natives of Saxony, Germany, his father born in 1831, and his mother in 1839. They came to America in their youth and settled in Washington county where they became acquainted, married and afterwards made their homes until their respective deaths. The mother passed away in 1877 and the father in 1883. The latter was an enterprising citizen and served as treasurer of his township. During the Rebellion he served in the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry. He and wife were the parents of eight children, Amelia, Frank H., Ida A., Bernhardt J., Emma H., Albert C., Robert (deceased) and John G. Albert C. was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools, and was greatly assisted by his father who had received in Germany a good education and who, after coming to America, taught night schools in Wisconsin. In February, 1886, Albert C. went to Chicago and became distributing agent for the various city newspapers and other periodicals. He was thus engaged actively and successfully for over eleven years. Later he attended the night schools of Chicago. In 1889 he was joined in the same business by his brother, John G., and the two continued until December, 1897, when they moved to Orland and in January, 1898, engaged in business in that village. This they have since continued with increasing success. They began in a small way, their first store room being 22x56 feet. Gradually they enlarged and expanded and added an

additional story and a large basement. They now have 3520 feet of flooring and they carry a large stock of superior goods and have the leading establishment of the kind in the place. In addition they have a stock room one and a half stories high, 18x24 feet. Here are kept flour, sundries, etc. They also have another store house 18x30 feet, one and a half stories high where they keep their surplus stock of hardware and wooden ware. Their large coal sheds are stocked with both hard and soft coal. Mr. Loebe married June 14, 1900, Ella M. Mahaffay, who was born in Palos township, February 10, 1876, and is the daughter of Winslow C. and Alice M. (Grange) Mahaffay, who were among the pioneers and highly respected citizens of Palos township. The mother died in 1908, but the father is still living. To Mr. Loebe and wife one child was born, Roy Albert, on January 28, 1902. Mr. Loebe is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Orland Camp No. 4951, and the family are members of the M. E. church of Orland. Mr. Mahaffay, the father of Mrs. Loebe, was born in Palos township in 1847, and was the son of Samuel and Betsy (Churchill) Mahaffay, who were among the early settlers of Cook county. Mrs. Loebe's mother was a native of Lincolnshire, England, and was born in 1847. Mrs. Loebe is the third in order of birth of ten children as follows: Ida N. (deceased), Jennie S., Ella M., William J., George E. (deceased), Frank C., Mabel B., Maude M. and Walter G., and an infant son that died unnamed.

John G. Loebe of the well known firm of Loebe Brothers of Orland, was born in Wisconsin, Washington county, February 6, 1875, and is the son of Michael and Johannah (Zschiegner) Loebe. John G. was reared on his father's farm and continued that occupation until the age of about 14 years, receiving in the meantime a fair education at the district schools and in the night schools of Chicago. In 1889 he entered into partnership with his brother in Chicago in the work of distributing newspapers and other publications and continued thus engaged until 1897, when he came to Orland and in January of the following year engaged in merchandising in partnership with his brother, Albert C., under the firm name of Loebe Brothers. Here the brothers have been successful, profitably and permanently occupied ever since. They have built up a large and lucrative business and are recognized as among the most substantial, fair-minded, liberal and honorable citizens in this portion of the county.

On June 7, 1899, Mr. Loebe married Olive C. Martin, who was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., July 4, 1875, and is the daughter of Orrin C. and Isadore (Stewart) Martin, both of whom were natives of Michigan and came to Cook county in 1889, though now they reside in Mississippi. To Mr. Loebe and wife two children have been born as follows: Stewart M., born September 17, 1901, and Franklin E., born April 18, 1906. Mr. Loebe is a member of Calumet

Lodge No. 716 Masonic Order; also a member of the Woodmen of the World, Orland Camp No. 136. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Orland. In 1903 Mr. Loebe was elected to the office of trustee of Orland, and re-elected in 1905, and again re-elected in 1907. His services have been acceptable to his constituency.

Emilio Longhi is a native of Bobbio, Province of Pavia, Italy, and was born August 4, 1868, being the son of Frank and Matilde (Brignardelli) Longhi. The father was engaged in general merchandising, having the largest establishment in his line in that city. After an active, honorable and useful life he passed away in 1887, and after his death his extensive business was continued by his son, Peter.

Emilio was educated in the schools of Bobbio, in the local gymnasium and finished with a course in a Polytechnical school near his home. After serving three years in the army of Italy, he came to the United States in 1892 and first was employed by his brother-in-law as manager in an artificial flower factory in New York. One year later he came to Chicago and established a wholesale and retail grocery and handled mainly Italian products which were imported. He began this business in a small way on Polk street, and by good management and excellent judgment soon had a profitable business. The imported products were supplied by his brother-in-law, in New York City. Later he imported all his own Italian products. So successful was he and so large had grown his business, he was forced in 1900 to seek new and larger quarters which he found at 378-80 South State street. At the present time he is importing annually over 50,000 cases of macaroni and 15,000 gallons of olive oil, besides large quantities of fancy Italian wines, cordials, champagnes, etc. He deserves the greatest credit for his efforts, honesty and good citizenship. He is a Democrat and a Catholic. He is a member of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, of which he at present is president of the committee on imports and exports. He is wide awake, up-to-date and prominent in the industrial circles of this city. In 1893 he married Johanna Rau, of Riverdale, Ill., and they have two children as follows: Inez and Francis. The family resides at 5317 Ellis avenue.

William Lorimer was born at Manchester, England, April 27, 1861, a son of William and Sarah (Harley) Lorimer. The family immigrated to America, coming to Chicago, where the father was engaged in merchandising until his death in 1871. From this time the subject of this sketch was deprived of schooling advantages, his services being required in helping to maintain the family. For about a year he was a helper in a sign painting shop, then joined the army of newspaper boys and bootblacks of the city, and subsequently was employed in the packing houses of the Union Stock Yards. Following this he became a street-car driver and conductor, then

resumed the sign painting business as a contractor, and still later embarked in real estate operations, also being associated with Alderman William J. Murphy in the manufacture of bricks. A characteristic trait of Mr. Lorimer developed during this varied career was to know the details of whatever he took upon himself to do and this quality has been a predominant quality of his whole life. In 1887 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the city water main extension department and had charge of the water system of all the territory south of Madison street. In 1891, by appointment of Mayor Hempstead Washburne, he became superintendent of the Water Department, a position he resigned in 1892 in order to devote his time to the furtherance of his candidacy for clerk of the Superior court. In the November election of that year he was defeated for the office. In 1894 he became the Republican nominee for Congress from his district and was elected. He was re-elected in 1896 and 1898, was defeated in 1900, but until 1909 was a member of Congress by re-election. In the latter year he was elected United States senator.

Mr. Lorimer is president of the Federal Improvement company, of the Murphy-Lorimer Brick company, of the Lorimer & Gallagher company, and is a member of the Chicago Athletic association and the Lincoln and Illinois clubs. July 15, 1884, he married Miss Suzie Mooney, and to them have been born nine children: William, Jr., Leonard, Suzie, Ethel, Loretta, Laurine, Marjorie, Helen and Lenore. The family home is at 903 Douglas boulevard.

Rev. Norbert I. Lukoszius, pastor of St. Michael's Lithuanian Roman Catholic church at 1644 Wabansia avenue, is a native of Telszi, Lithuania, Russia, and is a son of Anton and Mary (Ginczewska) Lukoszius, who immigrated to the United States in 1893 and settled in Chicago. Here they resided until their respective deaths. They left a family of three sons as follows: Kasimir, Norbert I. and Anton—all of whom reside in this city.

Norbert attended the schools of his native land for four years and then accompanied his parents to the United States in 1893. For five years thereafter he attended the Polish Seminary at Detroit where he pursued a rigid course of studies in the classics. He then spent six months at the University of Baltimore, taking a course in philosophy. He then returned to Detroit and finished his philosophical studies and also began the study of theology, continuing for six months. He then went to St. Louis and finished his theological education in Kendrick college, and was ordained to the priesthood in Chicago by Archbishop Quigley on July 1, 1905. His first appointment was as assistant pastor of St. George Lithuanian church, Chicago, which he served for a period of seven months. On January 28, 1906, he was appointed pastor of his present parish which under his able ministrations is growing rapidly and is in a most prosperous condition. It now has a membership of about 200 families or 850 souls.

The Chicago of today is characterized by the aggressiveness of the great West and the conservatism of the East. From its early days the city was famous for its great mercantile, packing and other establishments. Its physicians were renowned for advanced thought and skill; the legal fraternity for ability was second to none; all the other avenues of human endeavor were equally active and great. The present Chicago is in no sense less eminent than the Chicago of the past. The present bar of the city is largely composed of men not yet past the meridian of life and they have sustained the reputation of the distinguished lawyers who preceded them.

Max Luster, born in New York, June 27, 1873, is one of the younger members of the legal fraternity. Isaac and Lena (Lincoln) Luster, his parents, came to Chicago in 1873, and here the father is now engaged in the contract express business. Max Luster, at the age of 13 years, began his business career as a helper in a carriage paint shop, but three months later, and for one year thereafter, drove an express wagon for his father. Until 1897 he was then employed in the wholesale cloth cutting and trimming business. Having received a practical education in the public schools, he decided at this time to begin the study of law and as opportunity afforded diligently pursued such studies as would give the proper foundation for the profession he had elected to follow. In the meantime he was an assistant in the office of the county clerk for a short time; then worked as trimmer for Ederheimer & Stein; was a fire insurance solicitor; then successively served as deputy collector of internal revenue and as a sixty-day appointee in the office of the county clerk. In 1900 he rented desk-room at 79 Dearborn street in order to devote more time to his legal studies, and prior to receiving his license to practice served six months as investigator under John F. Smulski, who was then city attorney. Having completed the prescribed course in the Illinois College of Law in 1902 with the degree of L.L. B., and being admitted to the bar in 1903, he then at once engaged in the general practice of his profession at which he has ever since continued with marked success. Mr. Luster is a member of the Illinois Athletic association, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a Republican. On December 24, 1895, he married Miss Rosie Lincoln and they are the parents of three children: Julian, Arthur and Orrin. Mr. Luster's home is at 558 N. Hoyne avenue, and his office is at 805, 79 Dearborn street.

Stanislaus Marcinkiewicz, a prominent and successful real estate dealer, mortgage banker and insurance agent at 4667 Gross avenue, was born in Lithuania, Russia, in May, 1867, and is a son of George and Elizabeth Marcinkiewicz. He grew to maturity in his native country and there received a liberal education and was fitted for a business career. In 1889 he came to the United States and settled in Chicago, and here he has since resided. He first secured em-

ployment in the Union Stock Yards and there remained for two and a half years. In 1893 he embarked in the grocery and meat business and was thus occupied for eleven years at 4533 Paulina street. In 1903 he engaged in the real estate business and has thus continued ever since. He has conducted business at his present location since 1906. He has also been engaged in the ice business since 1904 and the coal business since April, 1905. Mr. Marcinkiewicz is a member of the Holy Cross Lithuanian Roman Catholic church, St. George's society, Vylotuo society, St. Vincent's society, St. Stanislaus society, Gedymino society, Foresters, Lithuanian Alliance of America, Lithuanian National Alliance and St. Heart's Lithuanian society and in politics is a Republican. In February, 1895, he married Teofila, daughter of John and Franciszka Malicki and by her has seven children as follows: Victoria, Casimir, Michalina, Bronislawa, Teofila, Stanislaus and Edward.

Frank Lawrence Masterson was born at Defiance, O., December 12, 1877, and is a son of John and Mary Masterson. The father was a farmer and both he and his wife are still living.

Frank L. was educated in the public schools at Defiance and in Defiance college. He established an independent business of his own when a young man and continued the same until 1905, when the firm was incorporated with Mr. Masterson as president, and J. O'Neil secretary-treasurer, under the name of the Masterson Electric Construction Co. Their general offices are located at 719-21, 56 Fifth avenue and they are doing a large business, having lately secured the contract for the electrical apparatus and wiring for the Poorhouse building at Oak Forest. Now the firm is classed with the highest in the electrical construction business in the city.

J. H. Meyer, son of J. D. and Mary (Ottman) Meyer, was born October 2, 1840, in Schaumburg township, Cook county, Ill. The parents came from Germany to America and went direct to Chicago where they met a man by the name of Garrett Frye, who took them by team to Schaumburg, about twenty-eight miles west of Chicago. Here the father immediately entered 160 acres of Government land, two years later acquiring eighty more. To their union seven children were born: Kate, Mary, J. H., J. D. Jr., J. E., Emily and John. Mr. Meyer lived until 1861, Mrs. Meyer surviving him until 1899.

J. H. Meyer's early education was acquired in much the same manner as that of the other boys of those times, largely through the country schools. He continued his vocation as a farmer until October, 1904, when he retired from active life, moving to Palatine and building a beautiful residence in which to spend the rest of his days. November 30, 1866, he was united in marriage with Carrie Von Harz, and to them were born the following children: Anna, now Mrs. Theodore Frye of Palatine; Sara, who married James Mair, manager of the Bowman Dairy company of Palatine; Herman, a prosperous blacksmith of Bartlett, town of Hanover; Henry

(deceased); Edward, of Chicago; Lydia, wife of J. C. Wentz, living on the J. H. Meyer farm; and Walter, employed by the Bowman Dairy company, Palatine. The first vote ever cast by Mr. Meyer was in favor of Abraham Lincoln and he has ever been a staunch Republican. He has been unusually active in county affairs, being road commissioner six years, school director for more than eighteen years, school trustee six years, constable two years and serving as assessor of Schaumburg. Mr. Meyer affiliates with the German Evangelical church of Palatine, and is liked and respected by all who know him.

Daniel Kirkwood Miers, secretary and treasurer of the Mathers Stone company, is a comparatively recent addition to the population of Chicago, having moved here in 1905. He is a native of Bloomington, Ind., and a son of Robert W. and Belle (Ryors) Miers. Originally, the family probably came from Germany, as is indicated by the name, but for generations they have resided in this country. Robert W. Miers, the father of Daniel K., has lived the greater part of his life at Bloomington, Ind., where he has attained unusual distinction. By profession he is a lawyer; in politics he is a Democrat. In a strong Republican district he was elected State's Attorney in 1875, and beginning in 1879 was three times successively elected to the State Legislature. Three different times he was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for the office of Secretary of State. By appointment of Governor Gray, in 1883, he was appointed to the Circuit Court bench to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of Judge Pearson, and in 1890 was elected to this position. In 1896 he resigned from the bench to become the nominee of his party for Congress from the Second Congressional District. He was elected, and served for five successive terms. Since that time he has been practicing law in Bloomington.

Daniel K. Miers was born July 30, 1875, received his boyhood education in the public schools of his native city, and his university training at the State University at Bloomington, from which he received the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. He became his father's private secretary at Washington and subsequently was associated with him for a time in the practice of law. In 1903 he abandoned his profession to become secretary and treasurer of the Mathers Stone company. The general offices of this corporation were moved to Chicago, in 1905, and here Mr. Miers has since resided. He belongs to the Chicago Athletic association and the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. January 4, 1899, he was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Wicks and their home is at 6216 Ingleside avenue.

John S. Miller was born at Louisville, N. Y., on May 24, 1847. During his youth and early manhood he secured a good education at the common schools and at a local academy. He finished his literary education at the age of 22 by graduating from St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y., and having made up his mind

previously to become a lawyer he took a course of law at the same institution and in 1870 was admitted to the bar at Ogdensburg. Prior to this for a time he was professor of mathematics in his *alma mater*, and a little later professor of Latin and Greek. In 1874 he resigned and came to Chicago and began the practice of his profession. He is so well known in Chicago that it is scarcely necessary to say that he is one of the foremost lawyers of the West. He practiced individually from 1874 to 1876 and then formed a partnership under the name of Herbert, Quick & Miller. After the death of Mr. Herbert the firm was continued until 1886 as Quick & Miller, but at that date Mr. Miller became associated with Merritt Starr and George R. Peck under the firm name of Peck, Miller & Starr.

Mr. Miller has distinguished himself particularly in the management of great corporation cases. He is considered one of the ablest and most successful chancery lawyers in Chicago. His conduct of the Flagler litigation, Riverside litigation, and the Phillips and South Park litigation particularly distinguished him. In 1891, so successful and prominent had he become as practitioner that he was appointed corporation counsel by Mayor Washburne. While thus connected he took the important position that the city had the right to compel railroad companies to elevate their tracks. He also maintained that the city had the right to extend its streets across railroad tracks. Both of these views are now generally accepted as correct law. On behalf of the city of Chicago, Mr. Miller argued the famous Lake Front case before the United States Supreme court and won a victory. After a time he retired from his position as corporation counsel and since has devoted his time to private practice. He is a Republican and a member of St. James' Protestant Episcopal church of Chicago. Mr. Miller has recently distinguished himself greatly by his management of the case against the Standard Oil company by securing a reversal of the decision of Judge Landis in fining that company \$29,240,000, and a verdict and judgment for the defendant on the second trial before Judge Anderson. His management of this case alone would have rendered him famous if he had no other claims to distinction. He belongs to the Union League, Chicago, Hamilton, and Chicago Literary clubs. On December 12, 1887, he married Anne, the daughter of Dr. James E. Gross, and they have a son, John S., Jr., and a daughter, Janet.

Witold S. Miroslawski, attorney-at-law, 1102 Schiller building and 2924 Milwaukee avenue, was born in Chicago on January 6, 1882, and is a son of Stanislaus D. and Antonina (Pinderski) Miroslawski, natives of Warsaw, Poland, and Prussian-Poland respectively. His grand uncle, Gen. Louis Miroslawski, greatly distinguished himself during the uprising of the Poles in 1861. His father, Stanislaus D., came to the United States in 1874, at the age of 16 years. He took an active part in politics even in his 'teens, and at the age of 23 years represented one of the Chicago districts

in the State Legislature. He was one of the prominent politicians of that date.

Witold S. was educated in the parochial and public schools of the city and in 1902 began the study of law. He was duly admitted to the bar in 1906, and since has been in active and successful practice in this city. His practice which is large and lucrative is on the increase on broader lines. He takes a lively interest in local and State and national politics and is a Republican. He is a member of St. Hyacinth's Polish Roman Catholic church, Polish National Alliance, King Ladislaus society, Modern Woodmen of America, the Polish Catholic Union, and the Thirty-seven club.

George C. Moore was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, on January 30, 1856, and is a son of John G. and Margaret (Bennett) Moore, both of whom were natives of the same county. The father was a merchant by occupation, and having amassed a comfortable competency retired from active business a few years before his death which occurred in 1895. George C. was educated in the public schools of his native county, receiving a fair education and being otherwise fitted in youth for a successful business career. In 1880 he came to the United States and was at first employed as a clerk in a wholesale grocery store, continuing thus engaged for several years. He was then employed by a commission house on South Water street, where he served as a salesman for about five years. In 1893 he engaged in the real estate business in Rogers Park, handling mainly residence property along Sheridan road, with offices in the Stock Exchange building. Later he moved his main office in the Stock Exchange to his branch office at the corner of Sheridan road and Greenleaf avenue. Among his other duties is the renting and selling of forty acres owned by W. M. Devine and valued at \$1,000,000. He was one of the appraisers for North shore drainage canal in 1902. The Devine property borders on the lake and has a half mile of frontage. In 1907 he formed a partnership with his son, under the name of George C. Moore & Son. It should be said in this connection that Mr. Moore was one of the originators of the Northwestern Elevated extension over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway tracks to Evanston, through the North shore properties.

He is a member of the Illinois Athletic and Hamilton clubs, and the Masonic Order. He was married on April 17, 1884, to Esther M. Marlow, of Chicago, and they have ten children, all residing at home: George W., Margaret M., Genette A., Esther P., Kathleen C., Ilene, Susie, Edith, Marie, Victor, the latter being six years old. The family resides at 1429 Chase avenue and attends the Episcopalian church.

Dietrich Muensterman, a successful and prominent farmer of Leyden township, resides on the old homestead where his father, Herman Muensterman, first settled in December, 1854. The father was born in Germany, March 11, 1806, and was a farmer by occupa-

tion, but in addition was a cordwainer. He owned his home in the village and his house was of oak woodwork filled with stone. It was of great length and was partitioned so that the family could live in one end and the horse and cattle in the other, after the German custom. In the same village the family had lived for several generations and were of an old and honorable German line of ancestry. Herman when young served as a soldier in the German army. Upon reaching manhood he married Marguerite Essmann, a native of the same village, born October 2, 1812. Their children were as follows: Sophia, Marguerite and Herman H., who died in New Orleans. These three oldest came to America before their parents and the younger children. The remaining children were Otto, Adelaide now a resident of Chicago, Dietrich, Henry, John A. and George born in America and died an infant. All the others were born in Germany.

The three oldest children came first to America and settled in New Orleans. Marguerite married William Henne and Sophia married George Derkes, a native of Holland, who is now deceased. The parents and the other children crossed the ocean in September, 1854. During the trip a number of sailors mutinied, bored a hole in the bottom of the vessel and endeavored to sink it. Before the crew were aware of the danger there were nine feet of water in the vessel and it was obliged to put back to port. On the second attempt the machinery was seriously damaged from some mysterious cause and again the vessel was compelled to return. When it finally got away it required twenty-one days to cross to America. Arriving in New York they went immediately to Albany, thence to Buffalo, thence to Cleveland, thence to Cincinnati and thence to Louisville, Ky. In December, 1854, they came to Chicago and after investigating bought eighty-six and a half acres in Leyden township in the vicinity of acquaintances whom they had known in Germany. The family immediately began the task of improving this land. There was a small frame house on the tract but this was occupied. The family were members of the St. John's Evangelical church and crossed to DuPage county. Herman Muensterman was a Republican and an early supporter of Abraham Lincoln. He was upright, industrious and honest and did much for the improvement of the schools, churches and material interests of this portion of the county. He died on December 21, 1883, aged 77 years, 9 months, 10 days. His wife died in the fall of 1881.

Dietrich Muensterman was born in Germany on December 4, 1841, and received a good common school education in his native land. When brought to America he was nearly 13 years old. On his arrival in America he attended the public schools in Louisville, Ky., and upon his arrival in Leyden township he attended the parochial school of St. John's Evangelical church. He was confirmed April 15, 1855. He is one of the progressive and intelligent citizens of

this portion of the county. He is a great reader and takes much interest in the progress of humanity. On May 19, 1865, he married in St. John's church, Rosetta Boesenberg, who was born in Leyden township, August 9, 1846, and is the daughter of Henry and Maria Boesenberg. On December 12, 1881, his mother died, after which his father remained with him until death. Dietrich has ever remained on the farm. In 1866 he built a frame house and later improved it with additions. He now owns one hundred and thirty-four acres of excellent farming land. He is a progressive, up-to-date farmer and has made a success of life. He has a large orchard of excellent apple trees on the farm. Dietrich and wife are the parents of two children as follows: Herman H., born February 2, 1866, and Rosie, born October 18, 1872. The latter married Henry Gewecke and lives on a part of the old home farm. Herman H. married Dora Rohlfes, born on October 13, 1870, the daughter of Adolph and Maria (Dettmer) Rohlfes. The Rohlfes' came from Germany about 1860 and were well-known settlers of this portion of the county. Herman H. and wife have two children, as follows: Edna R., born on the homestead August 12, 1890, and Alwin D., born September 8, 1891. All the family are members of the Evangelical church. Mr. Muensterman is a strict Republican and is prominent and thoroughly respected by all who know him. He has been road overseer, school director and is at present one of the school trustees. He also was highway commissioner for twenty-one years and was secretary of his church for the same period.

James Julius McComb was born in Chicago, February 14, 1857, and is a son of John B. and Mary J. (Mooney) McComb, natives of Belfast, Ireland, and who came to the United States in 1849. The father first secured employment with a gas company in New York City, but in 1853 came to Chicago and for seven years was connected with Julius Cook, house mover. For the succeeding fifteen years he was associated with Miller Brothers' ship-yard—now the Chicago Dry Dock company. In 1871 he became bridge tender at North Halsted street and the North branch and was thus employed for eight years. He then was given a position in the Chicago Northwestern railway shops. At the age of 72 years he retired from active business pursuits and finally passed away in 1899 at the age of 81 years, after a useful and honorable life. He was an active Republican and prominent in all worthy local affairs. His wife died when 75 years old. Their children were as follows: Mary J., James J., William, David, John T., Frank J., Hattie and Paul.

James J. was educated in the public schools and began business at the age of thirteen years with the Western Union Telegraph company, at the same time taking night courses at Dyrenforth's college. He remained with this company until 1888, after which, until 1893, he was connected with F. J. Logan on the Board of Trade and later with George Thurber & Company, being a member of the latter

concern. In 1894 he became secretary to Philip Knopf, county clerk, and was thus engaged for eight years. In 1900 he was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, and in 1906 and 1908, he was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture. Since 1888 he has been, the greater part of the time, a member of the Board of Trade. He is identified with the Press club of Chicago and Northwest club, also Pistakee Yacht club, Royal Arcanum, National Union and all the bodies of the Masonic order, being a past master of Oriental Blue Lodge No. 33 in 1892. In 1908 he was appointed by the Governor a commissioner to the corn exhibit at Springfield, and was a delegate the same year to the National exhibition at Omaha. He is a Republican and is active and prominent in city and county affairs. On March 27, 1883, he married Euphemia, daughter of Alexander Lyon Barnet, of Chicago, who established in 1851 one of the first distinctive plumbing houses in the city—Murry & Barnet. He made models and built the first fire plugs. After dissolving partnership, with Mr. Murry, he operated a brass foundry up to July, 1893. To Mr. and Mrs. McComb were born the following children: John B. and Gertrude Estelle. The family resides at 1047 North Hoyne avenue.

John T. McEnery was born April 30, 1860, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Hanlon) McEnery, natives of County Limerick, Ireland. They crossed the Atlantic and came to Chicago in 1845 and the father started the first retail grocery on West Polk street at 850. He continued in the grocery business until his death, which occurred in 1885. He became very prominent in public affairs—particularly in politics and was one of the most influential men of his day in this portion of the city. He was not an office seeker, but was a powerful and effective party organizer and was very useful in any cause he espoused—particularly among the Irish and generally among public men. He helped organize the United Sons of Erin. His wife died in 1886. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom are deceased.

John T. was educated at St. Ignatius College, graduating with the class of 1878. He then took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business college. In 1882 he became collector for the Northwestern Railway company on the South branch, but upon the death of his father in 1885, succeeded to the grocery business of the latter. This he conducted until 1894, when he engaged in the real estate business at 115 Dearborn street and later at Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street. He is now located at 4041 W. Madison street, having safety deposit vaults and conducting a general business in real estate, loans and insurance. He is an active Democrat, but does not aspire to office. He was formerly president of the Nineteenth Ward Improvement association and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Royal League and Royal Arcanum. On October 28, 1886, he married Mary A. Maun and they have the following children:

Eugene and Josephine. The family residence is at 3621 Lexington street.

William McMaster was born at Havana, Huron county, O., and is a son of William H. and Ann (Clements) McMaster. The father, who for many years was engaged in the saw-mill business, died October, 1907. His wife had previously died in 1885.

Their son William was educated in the public schools of Norwalk, O., and Galien, Mich. At the age of 16 years he began work in a stove mill and was thus occupied for four years. He then entered the engineering department of the Illinois, Indiana & Michigan railroad, but one year later entered the same department of the Michigan Central railroad. In 1894 he came to Chicago and accepted a position in the engineering department of the Chicago, Hammond & Western railroad, but the following year went to Seattle where he remained five months engaged in buying material for the Robinson Construction company. He then returned to Chicago and for two years was engaged in cattle speculation at the Union Stock Yards. Then for two years he was commercial and purchasing agent for the Indiana Harbor railroad and for two years assistant purchasing agent for the Chicago, Indiana & Southern and Indiana Harbor Belt railroads and ever since industrial agent.

He is a Mason, a member of the Illinois Athletic club and the Chicago Traffic club. In 1890 he married Nan Waterhouse, and they reside at 5051 Forrestville avenue. Mr. McMaster's office is located at room 409, 144 VanBuren street.

Joseph Burton Noelle was born in this city February 8, 1868, and is a son of Frank J. and Elizabeth (Kerber) Noelle. The father was an active and successful engineer and served in the Union army during the Civil war. He is still alive, but his wife died a number of years ago.

Their son, Joseph B., was educated in the public schools of Chicago and at the age of 16 years engaged in the painting business as a journeyman and was thus occupied for two years. He then became secretary of the firm of J. G. McCarthy Co. and was thus associated until 1908 when he organized the firm of J. B. Noelle Company and became its first president. They have grown rapidly and have done a large business. Among the jobs of painting, finishing and decorating are Harold McCormick's residence at Lake Forest, J. Ogden Armour's residence, Government buildings and other large contracts. The firm has lately been awarded the \$25,000 contract for painting, finishing and decorating the new Cook County Poorhouse at Oak Forest. Mr. Noelle is a member of the Hamilton club, Masonic fraternity and the Royal League. His wife, who was formerly Anna F. Oyen, died in 1905. He is the father of two children: Irene and Burton. Mr. Noelle's residence is at 601 Fullerton boulevard and his office at 56 Fifth avenue.

John L. Novak, senior member of the firm of Novak & Steiskal,

mortgage bankers and dealers in real estate, loans, insurance, etc., at 1817 Loomis street, was born in Velka-Chyska, Bohemia, June 16, 1856, and is a son of Frank and Anna (Musil) Novak. The parents passed their entire lives in Bohemia, and reared a family of seven children, of whom two reside in Chicago, John L. and Anna, wife of Joseph Cihak.

John L. was reared in his native country and received a good education in the public and high schools. He came to the United States at the age of 16 years and located in Chicago, engaging in the meat business, and in 1874 was one of the first to manufacture sausage for P. S. Armour & Co. under the superintendency of Patrick Cudahy. In the meantime he studied nights to perfect his English. A year later, he set up his own meat establishment and was thus successfully engaged for eight years.

With fluency of English now gained, he then began the study of business and commercial law at the West Side Business college in order to fit himself for the real estate business.

In 1886 he embarked in the latter and continued alone with success until 1890, when he entered into partnership with Frank Steiskal, and added mortgages, loans, insurance and banking to the real estate business. They are thus successfully engaged at the present time.

On June 2, 1876, Mr. Novak married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Skarka) Novak, pioneers of Chicago, and by her had the following children: Mamie, wife of Edward C. Kaspar; Rose, wife of Arthur C. Buttler; Bessie, wife of Joseph B. Stonesifer; Emma, wife of Benon P. Zelinski; Joseph F., Edward W., and Georgia L.

All Mr. Novak's children were educated in the public and high schools of Chicago, besides being given private instruction in musical schools and colleges of this city. The daughters are all efficient pianists, Georgia L., still studying music in the Columbia School of Music.

The eldest son, Joseph F., has taken up the study of law in the Chicago-Kent College of Law, is also an acceptable pianist, and is also meeting with success in literary work, and Edward W., the younger son, in addition to the public school education, is a graduate of the Metropolitan Business college and Barrett Institute.

John L. Novak is a member of the Illinois club; Ceska Beseda (Bohemia club); Pilsen Turners' association; Smetana Singing society; Palacky Lodge of Odd Fellows; Iroquois club; Cook County Real Estate Board; Chicago Underwriters' association and secretary of the Domov (Home) Building and Loan association, since its organization in 1886.

He has always been active in advancing Bohemian interests and charities in this country. He is independent in politics, but usually affiliates with the Republicans. From 1905 to 1908 he was a direc-

tor of the Chicago Public Library. He has declined many offered nominations for different political offices.

Dr. Frank J. Novak is perhaps the oldest, and is certainly one of the best known, Bohemian physicians of Chicago. He was born October 11, 1863, and when only four years old was brought to America by his parents, John and Mary (Kral) Novak, who located in Chicago. The father was a musician of note and won recognition as an orchestra leader of more than ordinary ability. He died in 1889 at the age of 62 years, followed by his widow in 1909, at the age of 69 years. They were the parents of the following children: Joseph, Frank J., John, Edward, Louis, James and Anna, wife of Joseph Hermanek. Dr. Frank J. Novak has passed his entire life, with the exception of the first four years, in Chicago. His early education was obtained in the public schools of the city, and later, taking up the study of medicine, he entered Rush Medical college from which he was graduated with the class of 1885. Since that date he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, at which he had been uniformly successful, and commands not only the respect and confidence of the public, but his fellow practitioners as well. In 1887, Anna, the daughter of Vaclav and Anna (Kohl) Prachar, pioneer Bohemian residents of Chicago, became his wife, and to their union have been born two sons: Frank J. Jr., and Otto E. Dr. Novak has offices at Eighteenth street and Ashland avenue and Eighteenth street and Center avenue. He is a member of the American Medical and the Illinois State Medical associations, the Chicago Medical society and of Arcana Lodge No. 777, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Democrat. He resides at 1812 Millard avenue.

Charles Novak, Sr., of the firm of Charles Novak & Son, 1654 Blue Island avenue, was born in the city of Ustin, Orlici, Bohemia, on September 16, 1851, and is a son of Frank and Barbara (Kaplan) Novak. Charles was reared in his native country until the age of 13 years and attended the German High school. He came to the United States on July 4, 1865, landing in New York City and located in Chicago where he attended the public schools about one year. His first employment was in the glazing department of a planing mill, and there he served for seven months. He learned the painters' trade with Murray & Watson and was in their employment for fourteen years. He then engaged in business as a painting contractor, continuing thus successfully for eight years. In 1893 he opened a wholesale and retail establishment in paints, oils, glass, wall paper, etc., which is now the largest Bohemian establishment of its kind in the United States. In 1900 he admitted his son Charles, Jr., into partnership with him and assumed the name of Charles Novak & Son.

In 1895, after an absence of forty years, Mr. Novak visited his native land, and spent five months in seeing the principal places in

Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France and England. In 1874 he married Annie, daughter of John Cizkovsky, of Chicago, a native of Bohemia and a soldier in the Union Army throughout the Civil war. By this marriage there were two children: Charles J. and Rose, wife of Theo. J. Pelikan. His first wife died in 1889, and the following year he married Bertha Cizkovsky, sister of his first wife. He is a member of the Bohemia club, Bohemian Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he has been grand lodge representative twenty-five years; and 32d degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and in politics is a Republican.

John M. Nowicki, a prominent and successful real estate and fire insurance operator at 2117 North Robey street, was born in Bromberg, Province of Posen, German Poland, on December 11, 1865, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Gwit) Nowicki who came to the United States in 1872 and settled in Chicago, where they still reside. They reared to maturity a family of five children, as follows: John M.; Mary, wife of Zigmunt Brochocki; Andrew; Hattie, wife of Stanley Olewnikowski; and Michael, Jr.

John M. was reared in Chicago after the age of five years and was educated at St. Stanislaus Parochial school and Bryant & Stratton's Business college. He early learned the painter's trade which he followed for seven years, after which he took charge of a department in Smith & Barnes' Piano factory where he remained for three years. He has been engaged in the real estate and personalty business variously since 1889, and has been located at his present place since December, 1905. He has served as a notary public for about twenty years. He is a member of the Polish National Alliance, Royal Arcanum, president of the White Eagle Business Men's association and other orders, and in politics is a Democrat. He has taken an active part in politics and represented his district two terms in the Legislature and in 1906-7 represented the Sixteenth Ward in the City council.

In 1888 he married Amelia, daughter of August Lick, of Chicago. They have five children: Leo T., Theresa F., John, George and Roman.

Dr. Edward J. O'Brien was born March 11, 1879, the son of James Edward and Margaret (O'Connor) O'Brien, natives of County Cork, Ireland. The family came to America and Chicago in the early '60s, and here the father engaged in the grocery business until 1897 at 3715 Morgan street, and previously at Maxwell and Morgan streets, and then going into the wholesale liquor business at 2110-12 Twelfth street, making a specialty of altar wines, supreme rye and bourbon, and continuing thus employed down to the present time. The father has been active in politics and an organizer in his ward. He was solicited to run for both alderman and congressman, but declined. Both he and his wife are still active, and they were the

parents of Mary, Johanna, Edward, John P., James E., Jr., Catherine William B. and Thomas A.

The subject of this review, Dr. Edward J. O'Brien, received his education in the parochial schools and at St. Ignatius college, later entering Rush Medical college and graduating therefrom with the class of 1906. After serving an internship of one year in St. Joseph's hospital, Stockton, Cal., he returned to Chicago and engaged in the practice of his profession at 4005 W. Twelfth street. In 1900-1 he served as steward in Seventh Regiment armory and is connected with St. Anthony de Padua hospital. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment National Guards, and on October 15, 1901, was appointed second lieutenant in Company E., and in 1902 was made first lieutenant of same. Dr. O'Brien is identified with the Chicago American Medical societies, and is physician for and a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Catholic Benevolent association. Politically he is a Democrat. September 7, 1907, he was married to Mary Agnes Lynch, of Chicago, and to them were born James E. and John L. The family residence is at 4005 W. Twelfth street. His father-in-law, John Lynch, has been in the Fire Department for thirty-five years and was chief of the 15th battalion when he was pensioned off on account of age.

Rev. John Obyrtacz, the present able and efficient pastor of St. Hedwig's Polish Roman Catholic church at North Hoyne and Webster avenues, was born in Galicia, Austria, on May 26, 1873, and was reared to manhood in Cracow, Austria. In youth he received a good education, finishing with a classical course in the gymnasium at Cracow and with a theological course at the Gregorian university, Rome, Italy, from which latter institution he was graduated with credit in 1895. The same year he crossed the ocean to the United States, came to Chicago and in due time was ordained to the priesthood in this city by the late Archbishop Feehan. His first charge was St. Stanislaus Bishop Polish Catholic parish, of which he became the founder and organizer. This institution is located at Fifty-third court and Belden avenue. The church and school together cost about \$50,000, the priesthouse costing \$5,000 and the convent building of the sisters of St. Francis, \$5,000. In January, 1909, Father Obyrtacz was transferred to his present charge, where he now has a congregation of 2,500 families or 10,000 souls. He is assisted in the care of this splendid congregation by three assistants: Rev. Julian Burzynski, Rev. Anzelm F. Babski and Rev. L. Filipki. A parochial school in connection with the congregation consists of over 1600 pupils under the instruction of eighteen Sisters of Nazareth. Although Father Obyrtacz has been in charge of this splendid congregation but a short time he has made himself popular and is greatly beloved by the congregation.

Thomas Joseph O'Gara is a native of Riverston, County Sligo,

Ireland, and he was there reared to manhood and educated in the public schools and at Edphinstown university. James K. O'Gara, his father, was a civil engineer and came to Chicago in 1886. His mother's maiden name was Dorothy Vaughan. When twenty-three years old Thomas J. O'Gara came to Chicago, his total possessions at that time being good health, a robust constitution and an ambition to make for himself a home and an honored name in the land of his adoption. His first employment was as a salesman for the A. C. Brackbush Coal company, and later in a similar capacity for the A. T. Thatcher Coal company. In the year 1897 he organized the firm of O'Gara, King & Company, wholesale coal dealers, of which he was president until 1905, when the O'Gara Coal company was incorporated and as such has since continued.

Mr. O'Gara has won success in the land of his adoption and is considered one of the brainy, progressive business men of the city. He began life a poor boy, and such success as has come to him has not been by accident. Hard, persistent work, the overcoming of seemingly unsurmountable obstacles, the vexations and perplexities of a commercial career were the necessary road he traveled. Through his efforts the O'Gara Coal company, of which he is the president and principal owner, has become one of the leaders in its line in the city. Socially he belongs to the Chicago Athletic association, the South Shore Country club, the Chicago Automobile club and the Illinois Athletic association. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and in politics a Republican. September 15, 1902, he wedded Miss Mary A. Brady and to their union three children have been born: Alfred H., Vivian and Thomas Lincoln. His business office is in the Marquette building, his residence at 1668 Jackson boulevard.

Charles M. Oughton, M. D., was born in Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1862 and was educated in the national schools, a private grammar school and Clonmel college. Previous to his becoming a student of medicine he found employment in the wholesale and retail drug business. Excepting an interval of five years he has been a resident of Chicago since 1879. He graduated from Rush Medical college in 1884 and in 1884-5 was interne in the Cook County hospital. In the latter year he began a general practice in Livingston county, Ill., and for five years had a very active and lucrative practice—one of the most extensive in the State. His present practice is one of the largest and most important in the city. He is a member of the Physicians' club, Chicago Medical and Illinois State Medical societies and the American Medical association. His activity and prominence in civic improvement is shown by his affiliation with the Municipal Voters' league, Legislative Voters' league, Citizens' association, City club and the Hyde Park Improvement association. For several years he was lecturer in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1890 he married Gracia McWilliams, of Odell, Ill. His present location is at 5410 Jefferson avenue, Chicago.

Gregory A. Papailiou, M. D., was born in May, 1878, and is a son of Athanasios and Helena (Christopolos) Papailiou, both of whom were natives of Tegea, Greece. The father in Greece engaged in the mercantile business and continued the same until his death which occurred in 1897, he being 55 years of age. The mother is still living at the age of 68 years. Their children were as follows: Nicolas, Marie, Reveka, Giannoula and Gregory A.

The latter was educated in the public schools and the National University of Greece at Athens and also in the medical department of the latter, graduating therefrom with the class of 1897. He served two and a half years as officer in the Greek army and then took up the general practice of his profession at Tegea. In 1901 he came to Chicago, passed the required medical examinations and began a general practice at Halsted street and Blue Island avenue. Late in 1909 he bought the drug store of J. L. Lee at the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets. He is a member of the Chicago Medical society and for the last six years has been president of the Greek Community club. He is also identified with the following organizations: Theodore Deligiannis society, Soligion society, Arcadia society and Tegea society. He is yet unmarried.

Ellis C. Peterson was born in Blaking (Meljellby) Sweden, on November 1, 1865, and is a son of Peter and Karine (Jenson) Peterson, natives of the same place. The father was engaged extensively in carpentering and general contracting and was a prominent and useful citizen of that country. He came over to the United States in 1892 to visit the World's Fair of Chicago; remained here two years and then went back to Sweden to continue with his business. He retired from active business in 1908; is now 73 years old and very active for his age; the mother is 71 years old, and they are members of the Lutheran church.

Ellis C. was educated in the public schools and at an early age engaged with his father in the contracting business, continued thus occupied until he was 22 years old. In 1888 he came to the United States, located in Chicago and began work at the carpenter trade with B. C. Elliott; at the same time attended the Franklin Evening school and continued to attend for three years. A little later he formed a partnership with B. C. Elliott under the firm name of Peterson & Elliott, with office and shop at 1125 Sheffield avenue. They engaged in the general contracting business, but at the end of four years the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Elliott retiring from business. Mr. Peterson then located at 3506-8 North Clark street where he still carries on an extensive business, also carrying a large stock of building supplies and doing a general contracting business, erecting many houses and flats on the North side particularly, and generally throughout the city. He is one of the substantial, enterprising and prominent business men of the city. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Masonic order and the Gustaf II. Adolph

society. In September, 1891, he married Hannah Anderson, of Chicago, and they have the following children: Lily Georgina, Esther Algenia and Clarence Edward. The family reside at their own home 1057 Cornelia avenue.

Charles Edward Peterson is a son of Hans and Fredericka Peterson, and is a dealer in builders' hardware at 4929 Cottage Grove avenue and has a factory for the manufacture of sash, doors, interior furnishings, etc., at 4914-22 Wentworth avenue. The company is incorporated under the name of C. E. Peterson Co., of which Mr. Peterson is president, A. J. Johnson, vice-president, J. S. Knight, treasurer, and John Westberg, secretary.

Charles E. was born in Norrkoping, Sweden, April 14, 1843, and was educated in the common and grammar technical schools of his native country. He learned cabinet making there and in 1864 came to the United States and first found employment with the Herring Safe company, of New York City. He was thus engaged in wood work for about two years. He came to Chicago in 1866 and took charge of the factory of that company in this city. In the meantime he opened a small furniture store at 131 State street which was later removed to 550 State street. He remained with the Herring company until 1873, and the following year engaged in the manufacture of furniture at 3226 State street, which concern he conducted for about five years. In 1878 he engaged in his present business at 4914-22 Wentworth avenue and has seen it grow and expand until now it is one of the most important industries of the kind in the West. They manufacture sash, doors, mouldings, lumber, interior furnishings, etc. They were incorporated in 1904 and are conducted on the co-operative plan. Many of their employes own stock in the company. The present factory was erected in 1891 and covers the greater part of a block. Mr. Peterson built his brick store at 4929 Wentworth avenue in 1894. He is a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 642, A. F. & A. M., having become a member of that order in 1869. He is a Republican and takes great interest in the success of his party and in good government generally. Mr. Peterson is highly respected in this section of the city.

George Albert Philbrick, son of Simon and Louisa (Young) Philbrick, was born at Corinna, Me., January 28, 1832, of English Puritan stock, many representatives of which were Revolutionary soldiers. The family was founded in England by an ancestor who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror and fought at Hastings in 1066; in America by Thomas Philbrick, sea captain, who came over from England in 1630. Simon Philbrick was born at Ossipee, N. H., learned farming and carpentry, married there, and settled in Maine about 1830. He and his wife died at Corinna, he aged 75, both Freewill Baptists. They had sons named Jacob F., George A. and John W. George A. was reared to farming and was educated in New England common schools and

at Corinna and Foxcraft academies, the best in the State, where academic teachers were employed whose attainments were such that to-day their services would be sought by colleges. At 20 he began teaching at St. Albans, Me. Later he taught at Seaford and in Nanticoke Hundred, Del., and at Greensburg, Md., till 1855, when he returned to Maine. October 25, that year, he married, at Dover, Miss Mary Hinds Stevens, born at Kennebec, a daughter of Nathaniel M. and Betsy (Hinds) Stevens. He taught school during the winter of 1855-56, then going to Lowell, Mass., was employed in a carpet factory until 1857, when he visited Quincy, Ill. After a trip to Minneapolis, Minn., he returned to Quincy. Later he taught schools in Adams and Hancock counties, Illinois. In 1865 he came to Chicago and located that year in Cicero township, and taught school in Cicero township. In 1868 he was elected township clerk and served by reelection four years and a half. He was treasurer of Cicero township school funds 1874-1908. The following is self-explanatory:

"At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of schools of Township 39, Range 13, Cook county, Illinois, held on April 25, 1908, Trustee Wagner moved the adoption of the following resolution, which resolution was unanimously adopted: 'At this time Mr. George A. Philbrick, who for the last thirty-four years has been treasurer and clerk of this board, proposes to relinquish the office which he has held so long and the duties of which he has so ably and conscientiously performed. The circumstances of Mr. Philbrick's long and efficient service are so unusual, and his example so worthy of imitation that this board deems it but just to express its appreciation in permanent form upon its records. During the years of Mr. Philbrick's incumbency he has received and faithfully disbursed tens of millions of dollars. His complicated and numerous accounts have always been marvels of accuracy and clearness, as have also been the great masses of statistical and other information which it has been his duty to compile and analyze. His judgment has ever been the wisest and best, his patience inexhaustible, and his honor unimpeached and unquestioned. He now retires from the position full of years nobly and honorably lived, with every faculty undimmed, and with a richness and mellowness of character which comes only to those who, endowed in the beginning with nobility of heart and of intellect, have faithfully preserved that heritage unsullied and unstained to the very end. It is with sincere affection that we now terminate our official relations with him, praying that he may yet be granted many long years in which to enjoy the respect and esteem which are so rightfully his. Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing be spread at large upon the records of this board, and an engrossed copy transmitted to Mr. Philbrick.'"

This resolution was signed by the president and secretary. In 1874 the receipts of the township from all sources were about \$100,000. The amount increased rapidly from year to year, and during his incumbency of the office Mr. Philbrick handled many millions in public money, carefully and faithfully accounting for the last cent. The books of Cicero were destroyed in the great fire of 1871. He had not yet been elected treasurer, but had been secretary of the board of trustees. So familiar with the records was he and so remarkable was his memory that he was able to recall the amount of every account and obligation and assist to secure new notes, mortgages, etc. In 1869 he moved north of the Northwestern railroad in Cicero, settling in a new house on Park avenue. In 1875 he completed and occupied his present residence at 325 South Central avenue. When he located at Austin the place was so small that only seven men took the train daily to go to business in Chicago. There was no regular church, but Methodists worshiped in a schoolhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Philbrick helped to build a suitable building, but soon united with the Baptists and helped to build a Baptist church about 1872. Later they helped to build a Presbyterian church. In 1883 Mrs. Philbrick became a Christian Scientist and not long afterward became a reader and a healer. So successful was she as a healer that her fame extended to foreign lands, where she administered absent treatments. She cured her husband of chronic ailments and he, too, accepted the belief to which she devoted the remainder of her life. Mr. Philbrick was made a Mason in Maine in 1855, took the chapter degrees about 1873, was treasurer of the chapter for twenty-five years, became a Knight Templar in 1888 and is now a member of the Siloam Commandery at Oak Park. He was an original Lincoln Republican. Mary P. Philbrick, Mr. and Mrs. Philbrick's daughter, married Oliver M. Marble, an architect of New Orleans, Birmingham and Chicago, who died in Sandusky, O., leaving children named Albert P., Munton Monroe, Oliver P. and David C., all of whom have been well educated.

Dr. Oscar Frank Pierce, Chicago physician, was born September 7, 1856, the son of Elisha and Julia (Wilson) Pierce. The mother was born in Jefferson county, New York, and the father in Massachusetts. From here he moved to Jefferson county, New York, where he engaged in the carpenter trade. In 1847 he came to Illinois, locating at St. Charles, and erecting the First Methodist church of that place. In 1850 he came to Victor, Dekalb county, Illinois, where he followed farming and building contracting until 1861, when he enlisted in the Eighth Illinois cavalry, Company K., and died in the spring of 1862 in the service of his country. He was a Republican in politics and an active member and worker in the Methodist church. To him and wife were born four children: Genio A., Dr. Oscar F., Ida M., and Dr. Fred E.

Dr. Oscar F. Pierce, the subject of this memoir, received his early education in the public schools, subsequently taking a course in the Hahnemann Medical college, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1890. He immediately hung out his shingle and began the general practice of his profession at 22nd and Robey streets, later moving his offices to 1835 South Spaulding avenue, where he still remains actively engaged. Dr. Pierce has served on the Chicago Homeopathic hospital staff, on the Frances Willard staff for fifteen years of which latter he was president from 1890 to 1893, and as Professor of Theory in Practice in the National Medical college. He served four years on the Cook County hospital staff. In politics he is a Republican. He is the present president of the Douglas Park club, a member of the Cook County Homeopathic society, the American Homeopathic Medical institute, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Maccabees and other orders. In 1900 he was married to Ina Mighell of Sugar Grove, Ill., and they have three children, Frank Wilson, Mila and Luella. Their residence is at 1835 South Spaulding avenue.

Dr. Joseph S. Pigall was born January 9, 1869, the son of Joseph and Anna M. (Smith) Pigall, who were natives of Austria and Kentucky, respectively. The father left Vienna, Austria, in 1844 and immigrated to the United States, locating in Memphis, Tenn., where he engaged in the tailoring business until 1865. He then removed to Bloomington, Ill., and went into the drug business, remaining thus occupied until his death in 1869. He was fifty-eight years of age when he passed away and the widow still survives him, being at the present writing seventy-nine years old.

Dr. Joseph S. Pigall was educated in the public and high schools of Paxton, Ill., and Le Mars academy. He subsequently, in 1888, was graduated from the Chicago School of Pharmacy, and in 1891 finished his course in Rush Medical college. He spent one year at the Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, and in 1892 returned to Chicago, locating at 2736 Ogden avenue, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a Republican in politics and is active in local and ward affairs. Dr. Pigall is attending physician to the West Side hospital and is identified with the American, Chicago and Illinois Medical Societies. He belongs to the Royal League, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias and the Masons. In 1889 he married Anna B. Treanor, of Philadelphia, and to them were born Anna Josephine and Elizabeth Kerm. The doctor and family reside at 2719 West Fifteenth street.

John C. Plagge, vice-president of the Robertson, Plagge & Company bank, of Barrington, Ill., and the leading merchant of that village, is a native of Cook county, born in Northfield township, November 26, 1855. His parents, George and Elsebein (Baumann) Plagge, were natives of Germany, the father born in Hanover, January 12, 1806, and the mother in Prussia, July 25, 1813. The

father immigrated to the United States in 1837, stopping at Rochester, New York, until about 1840, and then coming to Chicago, where he worked at his trade, that of a shoemaker, for a number of years. Here he met and married Catherine Wessling and to them were born five children, all now deceased. In 1852 he removed to Northfield township, where his wife died, and in January, 1855, he was united in marriage with Elsebein Baumann, and they had one son, John C., the subject of this review. The father died December 28, 1872, and the mother March 13, 1893.

John C. Plagge was reared as a farmer and received his early education in the public schools, subsequently taking a course at the Northwestern college, at Naperville. In 1876 he moved with his mother to Barrington, Ill., and in March, 1878, he engaged in the mercantile business at that place in partnership with G. H. Landwer. This partnership continued about six years when he purchased the interest of Mr. Landwer and continued alone. In 1891 he entered into the lumber, flour, feed and coal business in partnership with Frank H. Plagge, under the firm name of Plagge & Company, and this business still continues. He also has interests in the same line of business at Lake Zurich, Ill. November 18, 1880, Mr. Plagge was married to Miss Sophia Nordmeier, who was born in Schaumburg township, October 14, 1859, the daughter of John and Dorothea (Golterman) Nordmeier, both natives of Hanover, Germany, and early settlers and highly respected citizens of Cook county. To Mr. Plagge and wife were born twelve children, as follows: Reuben G., born September 15, 1881; Luella M., born January 28, 1883; Herbert J., born July 14, 1884; Nora A., born January 3, 1886; Olive L., born June 17, 1888; Clarence F., born November 18, 1890; Willis C., born May 1, 1892, died February 20, 1893; Homer H., born May 12, 1894; Warren W., born November 2, 1896; Edwin W., born August 28, 1898; Miriam S., born May 22, 1903; and John N., born December 1, 1904. Mr. Plagge and family affiliate with the United Evangelical church in which he has served as a trustee for a number of years.

He is a Republican in politics, and although not an office seeker, has served in numerous public positions as follows: Village clerk of Barrington, clerk and supervisor of the township, township assessor, village trustee, president of the board of education, postmaster of Barrington from 1889 to 1893. He is also secretary and treasurer of Evergreen Cemetery association, president of Barrington Park Camp Meeting association, a trustee of the Western-Union college at Le Mars, Iowa; a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of the K. O. T. M., and Court of Honor. He represents the Home Insurance company, of New York, the Phoenix Insurance company, of Brooklyn, the Royal Insurance company, of Liverpool, England, and the Connecticut Insurance company, of Hartford, doing a good business in the insurance line. Mr. Plagge

is one of the most public spirited and enterprising men of Barrington and is highly respected by all who know him.

Andrew J. Plocinski, proprietor of the Avondale Iron Works, manufacturers of structural iron work of every description, at 2909 Ridgeway avenue, was born in Obudno, German Poland, on October 24, 1874, and is a son of Michael and Josephine (Hudzinski) Plocinski, who came to the United States in 1880, settling first in Hoytville, Tioga county, Penn. After a residence there of ten years, they came, in 1890, to Chicago, where the father still resides. The mother died on May 12, 1897. Their children who grew to maturity were as follows: Mary, deceased, wife of John Dudkiewicz; Andrew J.; Constantine, wife of John Golubski, and Frank. The latter served the government of the United States in the Philippines three years and was honorably discharged with the rank of corporal.

Andrew J. was reared in the United States after the age of six years. He was educated in the common schools and came to Chicago with his parents in 1890. Here, prior to 1895, he followed various occupations, but in the latter year he embarked in his present business, which he has made highly successful. He gives employment to about a dozen people. He has become one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens in this portion of the city. He is a member of St. Hyacinth's Polish Roman Catholic church, having served as usher there for four years; St. John the Baptist Society, King of Wladislaus, Jagiela and Royal League. In politics he is a Democrat and has served as judge of election in the 27th ward for two years. In 1898 he married Paulina, daughter of Frank and Agnes Malek, of Chicago, and by her has two children: Wladislaus and Helen.

Joseph F. Polak, banker at 3113 West 22d street, was born in the village of Hroby, Bohemia, on April 1, 1878, and is a son of Martin and Anna (Epstein) Polak, who immigrated to the United States in 1886 and settled in Chicago. Here the father, a carpenter by trade, followed that occupation up to the time of his death on December 7, 1908. To these parents five children were born, three of whom still survive, as follows: Joseph F., Tillie, wife of Edward Gunderson, and Rosie.

Joseph F. was reared in Chicago after the age of eight years and was educated in the public schools. He began his business career at the age of sixteen years as an employe of Montgomery Ward & Company, working in various capacities for six years. He then entered the employ of Frank Kirchman, real estate, but in 1904 became one of the founders of the banking house of the Lawndale Savings bank and is thus associated at the present time. He is a member of Columbia Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Lafayette Chapter, R. A. M.; Palestine Council, Royal Select Masters; Apollo Commandery Knights Templars; the Shrine, Columbian Knights, and in politics is a Republican. In June, 1903, he married Rose, daughter of Jacob

Stanier, a pioneer Bohemian of Chicago, and an ex-county commissioner.

John Poklenkowski, a well known and successful undertaker and embalmer at 287 Webster avenue, was born in the town of Womwelo, Province of Posen, Germany, on December 13, 1861, and is a son of Paul and Mary (Rybarczyk) Poklenkowski, prosperous and highly successful citizens of the Fatherland. Their son, John, named above, grew to manhood in his native land, receiving in the meantime a good common school education. He was raised on a farm and became familiar with all its manifold duties. In 1881 he came to the United States and located in Chicago where until 1892 he worked as a common laborer, saving in the meantime considerable of his wages. He then embarked in the undertaking business at 316 Webster avenue and has ever since conducted a successful business in that line. In May, 1900, he came to his present location. He has become identified with many important local movements. He is a member of St. Hedwig's Polish Roman Catholic church, Catholic Order of Foresters, Polish Roman Catholic Union, St. Joseph's Society, St. Hedwig's Society, St. Mary of Scapular Society and other societies and organizations. In politics he is a Democrat.

He has been twice married. On April 28, 1885, he wedded Mary, the daughter of Ignatz Raimian, of Wisconsin, and by her had four children, three of whom survive: Katie, Frank and Wladislawa. His wife died January 30, 1900, and he married for his second wife Martha, daughter of John Litterski, of Chicago, by whom he has two children: Henry and Hedwiga.

Rev. Dr. Michael C. Pyplatz was born the 28th of September, 1851, at Brzezckowice, Upper Silesia, German-Poland. Already from his early years he had the inclination to enter the priesthood, but he encountered a great many difficulties in following his vocation. After years of struggling, he at last reached the goal of his ambition and desires. He studied in Brzezckowice, Myslowitz, Teschen and Vienna. From 1873 he lived as hermit at Bielany, near Cracow. In the year 1877 he was ordained a priest by Bishop Anthony Galecki at Cracow. After the ordination he went to Italy, and in the provinces of Umbria and Lombardy led the life of a solitaire. The comtemplative life did not agree with his health, and by permission of the Holy See, changed the ascetic life into life of greater activity. After this he went to Pavia to specialize in some branches of theology, and at the same time pursued the study of medicine. In 1884 he came to the United States and first was appointed assistant pastor of St. Stanislaus K. in Chicago. A short while afterwards he received the nomination as pastor of the Immaculate Conception church in South Chicago. Here he bought more lots for the parish, built a commodious residence and bought the ground for the Holy Cross cemetery at Hammond, Ill. After ten years of hard work in said parish, the late Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan appointed him

as pastor of St. Joseph's church. For this latter parish he worked for sixteen years, built a church, school and a beautiful residence building, bought more lots for the parish and managed the affairs of this congregation to the best of his ability. In his whole life Rev. Pyplatz has worked much, but suffered far more, and of him let us say: "Ecce positus est hic in signum, cui contradicetur," but the Rev. Father says: "Si hominibus placerem, servus Dei non essem!"

Jacob Rehm was born December 7, 1828, and is a son of Jacob and Dorothy (Truschel) Rehm, of Strasburg, South Germany, then belonging to France. The father's early life was spent in farming, and he received in youth a fair education. In 1840 he came to the United States, landing at New York, July 4, of that year and continuing on to Chicago, it requiring fifteen days to come by the Erie canal and the great lakes. He bought a farm near Chicago and worked thereon for some time, but later engaged in teaming with headquarters at Chicago. He was mainly engaged in hauling emigrants from Chicago to different parts of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. He was thus occupied for eight years. He then engaged in the grocery business at Rush and Hinsdale streets, but retired in 1867 and died two years later, aged 68 years. His wife died in 1862 at the age of 62 years. They had a family of three boys and two girls: Charles, resides in Chicago; William, died in 1907; Jacob, subject; Elizabeth, and Dorothy.

Jacob, of this family, was educated in the common schools of Germany and came with his parents to the United States when he was thirteen years old. He was early put to work driving teams for his father in hauling emigrants from Chicago westward, and so continued until 1849, when he lost his team in a fire at Peru, Ill. He then began work in a packing house for 75 cents per day, working from 4 a. m. to 6 p. m., but by the spring of 1850 had saved money enough to establish a butcher shop of his own at Clark and Kinzie streets. A year and a half later he was placed on the Chicago police force, being one of only ten men then on the force and working for \$8 per week and continuing thus occupied for two years. At first he was night watchman, but later was placed on the day force. In 1855 he was elected street commissioner on the North side, the only Democratic commissioner successful at that election. After serving one year he was made superintendent of the board of public works, having charge of teams and improvements, such as grading approaches to bridges, etc. He built the first macadamized road on State street from 19th to 22d street and on Cottage Grove avenue south to the city limits. In 1857, under Mayor Wentworth, he was made lieutenant of police on the North side, but in 1858 was elected city marshal (now chief of police) and served as such until 1860 when, owing to changes in the law, he became deputy superintendent of police and served until 1863. He was then elected county treas-

urer and served with credit for two years, but at that time was again elected superintendent of police and served until 1869. He then resigned and engaged in the malting business in partnership with Charles Wacker, at Clybourn avenue and the river. This partnership later became a stock company with Mr. Rehm as treasurer.

In 1871, upon the solicitation of many reform friends, he became a candidate for police commissioner on the famous "Fire Proof Ticket," was duly elected, but owing to press of business, resigned the following year. However, upon solicitation, he was again elected superintendent of police in 1873, but resigned in 1875. He sold out his malting business and became vice-president of the old North Side Street Railway company and was thus associated until 1886, when the company sold out to other railway interests. He had been a director in this company before becoming vice-president. Thus for many years he was one of the most active, prominent, influential, honest and trustworthy of the city's employes. Now, though 81 years old, he is as keen and alert as when, as chief of police, he quelled the lawless and preserved order in the city. His long life has been one of singular simplicity, purity and honor. He has acquired large property and is comfortable and happy in his old age. He spends his winters in California. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Germania club. He has always been a Whig or Republican. He was one of the first commissioners of Lincoln Park and spent two winters in Springfield to secure the necessary legislation to open the parks of Chicago. He has occupied many other responsible positions. In 1852 he married Phebe Reienbacken, of Chicago, and they have seven children: Jacob F., Charles, William H., Frank A., Phebe, Clara and Julia. He resides at 1517 North Dearborn street.

Carey W. Rhodes, a member of the law firm of Mayer, Myer, Austrian & Platt, is a representative of that class of Americans who have achieved success through hard work, persistence and natural ability. Born on a farm near West Union, Adams county, Ohio, September 3, 1869, Mr. Rhodes is one of six children, all living, born to the marriage of Eli F. and Martha (Mahaffey) Rhodes. John Rhodes, his grandfather, was a pioneer of Adams county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming until the breaking out of the Civil war. Although advanced in years, he carried a musket and fought shoulder to shoulder with the men in blue until peace was declared. He died finally from the effects of his military career. Eli F. Rhodes was also a farmer of Adams county, Ohio, and following in the footsteps of his father, served the Union cause from 1861 to 1865. He was a member of Company H, 173d Ohio volunteer infantry, holding the rank of corporal, and participating in the battles of Shiloh, the engagements in and around Chattanooga and other important campaigns. He died September 7, 1897, preceded by his wife February 18, 1887.

Carey W. Rhodes is of Scotch ancestry. His early years were passed on the home farm and attending public schools, and when sixteen years of age he started in life for himself as a country school teacher. He continued teaching in country and town seven years and during this time took special instruction in the Normal school held at West Union, the National Normal University at Lebanon, and the Ohio Normal University at Ada. It was during this period that he also took up the study of law under the direction of A. C. Patten, now probate judge at Washington, C. H., and at odd times secured considerable legal practice in the justice courts. June 11, 1896, he was admitted to the Ohio state bar, and the fall of 1897 came to Chicago to establish himself in the practice of his chosen profession. His total assets at this time consisted of \$47 cash, plenty of pluck and confidence in himself and a determination to succeed. To win success for himself in a city already overpopulated with many of the ablest lawyers of the country, required careful research, hard work and ability, and the burning of the midnight oil. He has succeeded and ranks among the really capable lawyers of the city. Having completed a post graduate course in the law department of Lake Forest university, he was graduated therefrom with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1899. For a time succeeding his arrival here he was employed in a general utility capacity with the old firm of Moran, Kraus & Mayer, and later became one of the trial lawyers of the firm. His ability and faithfulness were recognized by his admission as a member of the firm in June, 1908, and as such he has since continued. Mr. Rhodes was admitted to the supreme court of the state of Illinois April 20, 1908. In politics he is a Republican, but owing to the exacting duties of his practice, exercises only the right of citizenship by casting his ballot for what he considers the best interests of the country. He is a member of the Illinois State and Chicago Bar associations, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine of Medinah Temple, Chicago. October 16, 1899, he married Nellie L. Robbins and their home is at 920 Montrose boulevard.

Konrad Ricker, at present engaged in the insurance, real estate and loan business, at 3452 West 26th street, was born in the village of Pecin, County of Zamberk, Bohemia, on December 20, 1867, and is a son of Heinrich and Barbora (Divisek) Ricker. These parents came to the United States in 1891, and here they resided until their respective deaths—the father in 1894, at the age of sixty-nine years, and the mother, 1906, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Konrad, their son and the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native country and there received a liberal education in the Bohemian and German languages. In 1887 he crossed the Atlantic and landed in the United States, locating in Chicago, which has ever since been his home. In order to learn the English language he attended schools in the evenings in this city and soon had a speaking

command of the tongue here. He began his business career in a shoe store at Halsted and 18th streets as clerk, and there served for a period of five years. In 1893 he embarked in the real estate business at 623 West 18th street where he continued in active operation for fourteen years. Then for one year he was at 1183 St. Louis avenue, but in 1908 he erected the handsome office building at 3452 West 26th street which he has occupied since July 3, 1908. He is a member of the Cook County Real Estate Board, Bohemian American Foresters, Catholic Order of Foresters, and in politics is a Republican. On August 12, 1889, he married Barбора, daughter of Jan Blahnik, of Polen, Bohemia, and by her has four children: Konrad, Anna, Ladislaw, died September 28, 1909, and Ruzena.

Hans A. Rixon was born April 22, 1864, and is a son of Hans C. and Amelia (Lund) Rixon, of Sleswig, Germany. The father was a manufacturer of wooled goods and in 1868 sold out and came to Chicago, where he continued the business. He finally retired from active duties. He had nine children, all in the United States, as follows: Henry, at old number 1720 Milwaukee avenue; Hans A., Charles, at Los Angeles, Cal.; Fred, a manufacturer of skirts at Clinton, Iowa; Mrs. P. J. Benson; Lucy Alvin Smith, Mrs. Amalia C. Hanson, Albert W. (deceased), former partner in the Benson-Rixon store, and Christian C. (deceased). The father died in 1903 and his widow two years later.

Hans A. was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen years, began work for Fred Sommer & Company, at 2212 Archer avenue, as hardware clerk, continuing from 1879 to 1886. He then clerked for Charles Rixon at 701 Milwaukee avenue, and also served him as general manager. In 1890 he began independently in the gents' furnishings business at 851 North avenue, continuing thus for five years. He then combined clothing with his other business at 1730 Milwaukee avenue. In 1896 he became a partner in the Benson & Rixon store and became vice-president of the same. They own the building they occupy, 50x125 feet ground space, and have now three stores devoted to clothing, gents' furnishings and shoes. Their business was originally established in 1889 by Paul J. Benson and Albert Rixon. Mr. Rixon is independent in politics and a member of the Masonic order, Hamburger club and the Plattdeutsche Society. On April 11, 1887, he married May Gunderson, of Chicago, and they have the following children: Pearl, Hans A., Jr., and Paul and John Benson. The family resides at 3707 North 41st Court Irving Park.

Roscoe L. Roberts, Chicago attorney, was born November 17, 1869, in the old town of Jefferson, now part of Chicago, the son of Clark and Elizabeth (Lindscott) Roberts. The father was a native of Utica, N. Y., and his father, David Roberts, born in Denbigh, Wales, in 1801, located in New York state at an early date, coming to Chicago in 1839 and remaining here for a short time. He then

went to Joliet, Ill., where he obtained the contract for building a section of the old Michigan canal. In 1842 he returned to Chicago, locating in Jefferson township, and bought from "Long" John Wentworth a large tract of land and laid out the village of Jefferson in 1846. To this village he donated ten acres of land which was made into a beautiful park and which is now kept up by the city. He built and maintained the Jefferson Park Congregational church and was a trustee and deacon of the same for over twenty years. He also was a prominent hotel keeper, controlling, in 1842, the Temperance hotel on LaSalle street, and in 1851, the United States hotel on Lake street. His death occurred in 1870.

Clark, the father of our subject, worked for his father as clerk in both of the above mentioned hotels, and during 1867-8 served as trustee for the town of Jefferson. He also was a Republican in politics, and died in 1903 at the ripe old age of seventy-three years. To him and wife were born seven children, five of whom are living: Charles N., Lewis C., Willis H., Roscoe L. and Mary O. Roscoe L., the subject, received his early education in the public and high schools of the town of Jefferson, subsequently taking a course in the University of Michigan, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1892. He then entered the Chicago College of Law, graduating therefrom in 1894. He immediately began the general practice of his profession, locating in the First National bank building, Chicago. In politics he has followed in the footsteps of his ancestors, being a Republican and active in all local affairs. Mr. Roberts is a thirty-second degree Mason of Oriental Consistory, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has served as president of the Ridgemoor Golf club for the last four years and is identified with the Illinois Athletic and the Irving Park Country clubs. October 26, 1898, he was united in marriage with Ella M. de Berard, of Chicago, and to them have been born two children: David and Jane. Mr. Roberts and family reside at 4552 Milwaukee avenue.

Albert L. Robertson was born in Lake county, Illinois, February 11, 1869, and is the son of John and Julia (Parker) Robertson, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Albert L. received his education in the public schools of Barrington and Palatine, graduating from the latter in 1886. Succeeding his graduation he took a full course in the Metropolitan Business college, of Chicago. In 1889 he accepted a position with the Illinois Steel company, at South Chicago, and there remained employed for two years. He then came to Barrington and assumed a position in the Barrington bank and has there been employed ever since, with the exception of one year which he spent with the Commercial Loan and Trust Company bank as bookkeeper. On January 1, 1894, he became a stockholder in and was elected cashier of the Barrington bank, in which responsible position he has served acceptably ever since. On Sep-

tember 23, 1896, he married Maude E. Otis, who was born at Barrington, August 11, 1874, and is a daughter of Charles B. and Anna (Dearlove) Otis. They are the parents of the following children: John O., Helen A., and June E., deceased. Mr. Robertson is a Republican. He has served as village treasurer, collector and member of the school board. He is a member of the Masonic order, Lounsbury lodge, of Barrington; Palatine Chapter, Bethel Commandery, Medinah Temple, and the Eastern Star. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen, Knights of the Globe, and Court of Honor.

John Robertson is a native of Illinois, born in Lake county, December 29, 1844, and is a son of John and Charlotte (Sutherland) Robertson, the father born in New Hampshire in 1810, coming to Lake county in 1837, becoming a prominent and influential citizen and dying at Lake Zurich in 1877. His wife, Charlotte, was a native of Vermont, but came to Illinois in girlhood, finally passed away in 1875. They were parents of the following children: Lydia, wife of William L. Hicks, of Palatine; John, the subject of this notice; Silas, deceased; Cordelia, wife of Edward Clark, of Colorado Springs; Persis, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Mary, wife of Charles H. Patten, of Palatine; Elmer, who resides near Carlisle, Ark., and Lida, deceased.

Of this family, John was reared on a farm in Lake county and was educated at the public schools and at the high school at Arlington Heights, Cook county. On October 3, 1866, in Lake county, he married Julia E. Parker, a native of Erie county, New York, born March 23, 1845, the daughter of David and Esther Parker, who came to Lake county at an early day and became prominent and respected citizens. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Robertson engaged in farming near Lake Zurich and thus continued for twenty years, owning then a fine farm of over 400 acres of well improved land. In 1887 he quit the farm and moved to Barrington, where he now resides in one of the finest homes of the place. A few years after moving there, he purchased an interest in the Sandman & Company bank and was made its president, and in that capacity ever since has served with credit and fidelity. In 1908 the name of the institution was changed to The Barrington Bank of Robertson, Plagge & Company, the officers being John Robertson, president; John C. Plagge, vice-president, and Albert L. Robertson, cashier. The bank does a large and successful business. Mr. Robertson is a Republican and while living in Lake county served as school director, and since coming to Barrington has served over ten years on the village board and two years as president of the board of education. He is one of the most substantial and influential citizens of this portion of the county. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Lounsbury Lodge, No. 751. He and wife are members of the Eastern Star and he belongs to the Modern Woodmen. They have had five children as follows: Cora, wife of A. J. Leonard, of Elgin; Albert L., of Barrington;

Emma, wife of A. J. Redmond, of Oak Park; Frank, deceased; Lydia, wife of George A. Lytle, of East Aurora, N. Y.

Joseph Rushkiewicz, a successful real estate, loan and insurance business man, 1536 West Chicago avenue, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., March 19, 1879, and is the son of Valentine and Cornelia (Rynski) Rushkiewicz, both of whom were natives of the Province of Posen, German Poland. The parents immigrated to the United States in 1876 and first located in Milwaukee, but in 1889 removed to Chicago, where they still reside. Four children were born to their marriage as follows: John, Ignatius, Sylvester (deceased), and Joseph. The latter of this family was reared in Milwaukee and Chicago and was educated in the parochial and public schools. He began his business career as city salesman for a wholesale candy manufacturer of Chicago in 1903. He served in that capacity for two years, during which period he was engaged in the candy and confectionery business in a co-operative store on the Northwest side. Having by good management and industry saved a snug sum, he embarked in 1905 in his present business which he has made successful and which he has steadily expanded. At the present date his business is large and profitable.

On September 19, 1908, he married Sophia, daughter of Thaddeus and Caroline Klein, of Chicago. Mr. Rushkiewicz is one of the leading parishioners of Holy Innocents' Polish Roman Catholic church and a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and St. Cassimer's Young Men's Society. He is at present chairman of the John Sobieski 'Tax-payers' and Improvement club of this city. He has taken much interest in public affairs. At the age of twenty-two years he became chairman of the Candy Makers' union. Politically he is a strong Democrat and is one of the leaders of that party in the Seventeenth ward.

Andrea Russo was born January 11, 1859, and is a son of Nunzio and Rasaria (Di Vittorio) Russo, natives of Termini Imerese, Sicily, Italy, a city of about 25,000 population, where the father was engaged in the flour and grain business. His business was established in 1850, became very extensive and was continued until his death in 1880. In 1874 he added the manufacture of macaroni and this branch of the business is still extensively conducted by his son Antonino. The mother died in 1877. Their children were Antonino and Andrea.

The latter was educated in the schools of Termini, but did not secure a liberal education as he had intended owing to ill health. As his brother was in the army at the time the father died, Andrea, at the age of twenty years, took charge of the business and had sole management for one year. On December 22, 1881, he married Marina Mercurio, of Termini, Italy. Upon the return of Antonino from the army in 1881, Andrea sold out to him and engaged in the flour business on his own account, but was unsuccessful, then tried

other pursuits and still failing, concluded to come to the United States. He left his family in Italy and arrived in Chicago with only \$35. He at once engaged in the fruit business, selling baskets from house to house and was thus engaged for eighteen months. With his savings he then opened a fruit store at Milwaukee avenue and Peoria street, but in 1886 moved to Chicago avenue and Kingsbury street, and at the same time brought his family from the old country. In 1893 he sold out and engaged in the grocery business at Archer avenue and 20th street, continuing three years. He then moved back to the old stand on Chicago avenue, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, importing many Italian products. He has imported macaroni and olive oil every year since 1885. In 1908 he imported over 28,000 gallons of olive oil and over 60,000 cases of macaroni. In addition he handled 40,000 cases of domestic macaroni. The firm of A. Russo & Company, established since 1885, of which he is the head, is the largest in the city which imports Italian products. In 1908 he was elected by the local Italian colony to attend the Italian congress in Italy, the object of which was to improve the condition of the Italians in the different cities of the United States. At the same time he represented the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, of which he is vice-president. He has endeavored to have modern Italian taught in the public schools and was one of the organizers and members of the *Unione Siciliana*, of which he was treasurer for several years. He is a member of the *Trinacria Fratellanza Siciliana Society*, one of the first formed here, and was treasurer of the same for several years. Mr. Russo and wife with their children, Nunzio, Cosimo, Rosa and Emmanuela, reside at 946 Edgecomb Place.

Joseph J. Salat, of the Lawndale Savings bank, 3113 West 22d street, was born in Borice, Bohemia, on November 24, 1875, and is a son of John and Anna (Srch) Salat, who immigrated to the United States in 1880 and settled in Chicago, where they still reside. They had two children: Anna, wife of James Beckla, and Joseph J.

The latter was reared in Chicago after the age of five years. He was educated in the public and high schools and took a six months' course in the Bryant & Stratton Business college. At the age of twelve years he began his business career as an office boy with Frank Kirchman, real estate dealer, and ever since has been occupied in the same business. He really grew up in the business and understands all its features in this great city. Since 1901 he has been in this occupation on his own account. In 1904, in partnership with Joseph Polak and Joseph Kopecky, he embarked in the banking business on West 22d street, and this firm was the pioneer concern to engage in banking west of Blue Island avenue. They have the strongest banking institution in this part of the city. Mr. Salat is a popular and progressive citizen and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a member of the *Columbian Knights*, and in poli-

tics is a Republican. On May 7, 1901, he was united in marriage with Rose A., daughter of Joseph and Anna Fischer, pioneer Bohemians of the city, and they have one daughter—Adelaide.

Alfred Sandig was born in Gotha, Germany, July 12, 1876. In youth he attended public, high and technical schools and college, receiving a liberal education at Dresden and Braunschweig. In 1897 he left his native land and went to Manchester, England, but two years later crossed the Atlantic and located in Philadelphia, where he lived until December, 1900, when he came to Chicago. Since July, 1901, he has been the Chicago manager of the Berlin Aniline Works of Berlin, Germany, manufacturers of aniline colors, photographic chemicals, dyestuffs, etc., and has been highly successful. He is a Lutheran and a member of the following clubs: South Side, Germania, Turner, Milwaukee and Deutscher of Milwaukee. His office is at 12 West Kinzie street and his residence at 521 Surf street. He married Mary T., daughter of Rudolph and Ida Kramer, and they have two children: Alfred R. and Edward M.

Jobe H. Sayers was born in Will county, Illinois, August 18, 1846, his parents being John and Harriet (Goddard) Sayers, both natives of Sussex county, England. The parents immigrated to the United States in 1845, and after a short time in the East, came to Chicago, but soon afterward located in Will county. In 1853 they came to Cook county and lived in Orland township until their respective deaths. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: John, James and Mary, all of whom died in infancy; Jobe H., Sarah J., Benjamin F., Emily (also deceased), Ellen, Florence and Stephen L.

Jobe H. was reared as a farmer and has thus far through life pursued that occupation. On December 11, 1872, he married Ellen Agate, a native of Sussex county, England, and is the daughter of William and Mary (Holden) Agate. Her parents came to the United States in 1856, first settled in Will county, but later moved to Cook county. Their children were: George, Abraham, Ellen, Amos and Reuben, who were twins, the latter dying in infancy. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Sayers settled where he now resides. He and wife are the parents of the following children: William E., born 1873, married Josephine Volck; Clara M., born 1876, married Peter Sinclair; Lillian M., born 1878, died 1898; George, born 1880, died same year; Fannie E., born 1881, unmarried; Walter J., born 1885, also unmarried. The family is well known and highly esteemed.

The city of Chicago has become noted for many things: Notably her wonderful growth and development from an Indian trading post to a city of over 2,000,000 inhabitants within eighty years; her wonderful shipping facilities; her great grain, lumber and live stock markets; her unrivaled financial standing; her wonderful educational establishments and her magnificent parks, boulevards, palatial homes, libraries and public institutions. Cosmopolitan in her make up,

Chicago's greatness is derived from her citizenship. The foreign born as well as the "native son" had equal opportunities extended to them and each vied with the other in contributing to the supremacy of the city. In the galaxy of names that have shed lustre upon Chicago, the foreign names are unusually prominent and are found in all the avenues of human endeavor. This particularly applies to the medical profession, the names of Dr. Christian Fenger and Dr. Nicholas Senn being especially prominent among those who achieved renown before passing into the Great Beyond.

Among those living today who have achieved deserved distinction under adverse conditions is Dr. Henry Schmitz. Born December 26, 1871, at Kaiserswerth, Germany, he is a son of Matthew and Gertrude (Pollander) Schmitz, and was primarily educated at Real-schule. He subsequently attended the technical university at Karlsruhe, succeeding which he came to America and located in Chicago. He here completed his medical schooling, having been graduated from the Bennett Medical college in 1897, and from the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery in 1906. Dr. Schmitz has become one of Chicago's foremost physicians and surgeons within twelve years. Undoubtedly natural aptitude has had much to do with his success, but without his exhaustive study, close application and keen discernment, such success could never have been attained. Since 1898 he has been established at 484 West Chicago avenue. From March 3, 1897, to December, 1898, he was an interne of the Cook County hospital where so many men eminent in the medical profession received their early start in the practice of that line. He is now the professor of gynecology in the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, department of the University of Valparaiso, Ind., and is surgeon to St. Mary's of Nazareth hospital. He is a member of the American and Chicago Medical Associations, the Chicago branch of the Union of Former German Students, the Northwest club, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of the Macca-bees and various other minor organizations. November 17, 1897, Dr. Schmitz was united in marriage with Miss Meta Elizabeth Lenzen, daughter of August Lenzen, a pioneer German of Chicago. Two children, Henry L. and Herbert E., have blessed this union.

Conrad H. Schroeder, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Elk Grove township, Cook county, Illinois, on November 2, 18—. He is a son of Henry and Engle Schroeder, both natives of Germany, the father coming to America when sixteen years old and first locating at Desplaines. He subsequently went to Columbia, S. C., then returned to Germany, and finally after the close of the Civil war, returned to Cook county and engaged in farming in Elk Grove township. Conrad H. Schroeder was brought up on his father's farm in Palatine, Cook county, and secured his education in the district schools and at the high school at Palatine. He began farming for himself in 1895 on the farm where he now resides, and this

farm, consisting of 111 acres, he purchased two years later. In politics Mr. Schroeder has always been a considerate Republican, and for fifteen years has served his district as school director. He has been twice married, first to Lena Derermann, who died, leaving him four children, named Mamie, Henry, Elsie and Alwin. His second wife, who was formerly Louise Schoenbarm, has borne him two children—Alma and Elnora. Mr. Schroeder is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church of Palatine, and he is known as one of the progressive, enterprising farmers of his section.

Edward H. Seneff, one of the well known attorneys of Chicago and the general attorney for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, was born at Mt. Eaton, Ohio, September 25, 1867, a son of Philip and Adaline (Sleighbaugh) Seneff, both of whom were mainly of German descent. The father, born February 8, 1839, in Wayne county, Ohio, was one of the successful and well known contractors and builders of those days.

His son, Edward H., received his early education in the common and high schools of his native state, subsequently taking a course at the Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind. Later he entered the law department of the Lake Forest university, from which institution he was graduated in 1895 with credit and the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began teaching school at the age of eighteen years and his education after that time was obtained through his own efforts. His determination to become a lawyer was reached through his liking for the profession and his belief that he could make it successful. Time has proved the correctness of his conclusion. He was formerly a Democrat but changed his political views to Republicanism during the silver craze of the nineties. On September 25, 1890, he was united in marriage with Lyda Lawson, and to them were born four children, two of whom, George and Thomas, are living.

Henry C. Senne, of Des Plaines, well known throughout Cook county as a member of the old board of supervisors, a member of the state legislature and later president of the board of county commissioners, was born October 26, 1826, in Hesse Schoenenberg, Germany, as were also his parents, Henry N. and Mariah (Mueller) Senne. After receiving a fair education in the schools of his native land, he came to America in 1845, located in Chicago, and learned the tailor's trade of Benedict Schubert, on East Lake street. For several years he worked on the Illinois & Michigan canal summers at fifty cents a day, and during the winter months stuck to his trade.

In 1849 he removed to Elk Grove where for the next fifteen years he was engaged in farming and merchandising. While here he served as constable, justice of the peace and commissioner of highways. In 1861 he moved to Des Plaines, which place has since been his home. From 1862 to 1878 (sixteen years), he was justice of the peace, and from 1866 to 1870 was a member of the board of county

supervisors. In the latter year he was elected to the lower house of the State legislature, and in 1872 was reelected to this position. For nine years, beginning in 1876, he served as a member of the board of county commissioners, the last two years as presiding officer. In August, 1887, he was one of seven to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of seven commissioners who were sent to the penitentiary at Joliet. In the following November he was the first president of the county board elected by the people of the county and was reelected in 1888. He was unanimously renominated by his party in 1889, but was defeated with his ticket at the polls. Aside from the foregoing Mr. Senne has served in various other local positions of honor and trust. As a legislator he accomplished with the aid of the late Judge Bradwell, much needed legislation in regard to the bridges at Des Plaines. Perhaps the greatest public good accomplished by him was when a member of the county board, and particularly while acting as its presiding officer. It is but just to Mr. Senne, in view of the many convictions and charges of graft by public officials, to state that his career is unblemished by taint or stain, and has been characterized by lofty acts for the public good and by ability of a high order. His life has been an open book wherein is read nothing but that of a creditable nature. Beginning life a poor boy, and in a strange land amidst new environments, he has won success from a financial standpoint and what to him is more valuable, an honored name. He is a member of the German Lutheran club, a Republican in politics and a director of the Des Plaines State bank. In 1848 he married Dorothea Linneman, who was born December 31, 1829, in Lippe Schoenberg, and eight children have been born to this union: Henry W. (deceased), William H., Mary, Louise, George, Minnie and Sophie and another deceased.

Within the recollection of the early pioneers of Chicago who are still living is the old firm of J. H. Reed & Company, wholesale and retail druggists and dealers in surgical instruments, established in the year 1844. J. Perine Sharp came to Chicago in 1852 and became a clerk in this establishment. Associated with him as clerk was S. S. Bliss. These two young men grew up in the business and eventually became the proprietors of the establishment under the firm name of Bliss & Sharp. Shortly after the great fire in 1871, Harry D. Smith purchased the interest of Mr. Bliss and since then the firm name of Sharp & Smith has continued unchanged. A short time prior to the death of J. Perine Sharp, which occurred June 25, 1904, the firm was incorporated, and it is today one of the leading, substantial and conservative business houses of Chicago.

William Nye Sharp, the present president of the corporation, is one of the three children born to J. Perine and Sarah E. (Nye) Sharp. He was born in Chicago, September 25, 1861, and after attending the public schools in boyhood, began at the age of fifteen years as a clerk in his father's establishment. His whole life has

been passed in the city of his birth, and his mature years have been devoted to commercial pursuits. He resides at Oak Park with his mother who is seventy-four years of age. Mr. Sharp is a member of the Illinois Athletic, the Chicago Athletic and the Chicago Press clubs. As a Mason, he belongs to Oak Park Lodge, No. 540, A. F. & A. M.; Cicero Chapter, No. 180, R. A. M.; Siloam Commandery, No. 54, K. T., and Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Royal League, Royal Arcanum, Knights of the Maccabees and the Columbian Knights.

Wladimir J. Sieminowicz, M. D., who is located at 1956 Armitage avenue, was born in Galicia, Austria, on January 4, 1859, and is a son of Leon and Domicela (Turkiewicz) Sieminowicz, Ruthenian, or Little Russian. He was reared to manhood in his native country and was educated in the common schools, the high school (gymnasium) of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, and at Francis Joseph university of the same city. After finishing his literary education, he began the study of law, in which profession he was duly graduated in 1884. Three years later he came to the United States and located first in Schuylkill county, Shenandoah, Penn., where for three years he edited the Ruthenian paper called "America." About this time he made up his mind to study medicine. He thereupon entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, from which institution he was duly graduated with credit in 1892. He practiced one year in Shenandoah and Shamokin, Penn., but in 1894 came to Chicago, and having entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was graduated therefrom in 1895. Since that date he has been in the active and successful practice of his profession in this city except during about two and a half years, when he took post graduate courses in Prague, Bohemia, one year; Berlin, two months; Vienna, Austria, seven months; Cracow, several months; Leipsic, one month, and Paris, three months. He then returned to Chicago, and with excellent success has made obstetrics a specialty. The doctor is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Polish Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Cracow Medical Society and comity member of the International Slavonic Medical Society. In 1905 till 1907 he was professor of obstetrics in National Medical university, Chicago, Ill. In 1891 he married Mrs. K. H. Heil, of New York, N. Y., and by her has one son, LeRoy. In politics the doctor is independent and active.

Rev. Anton Sojar, pastor of Stephen's Slovenian Roman Catholic church, the only church of that nationality in this city, was born in Ljubljana, Carniola, Austria, on December 20, 1881, and is a son of Anton and Ivana (Koman) Sojar. He was reared to manhood in his native country and attended elementary school for four years, gymnasium eight years, was a student of theology four years, and finally came to the United States in 1903 and here finished his theological studies at St. Paul seminary, St. Paul, Minn. He was or-

dained to the priesthood in Chicago by Archbishop Quigley in June, 1904. Soon afterward he was appointed assistant pastor of St. Joseph Slovenian Roman Catholic church, of Joliet, Ill., where he remained until November 1, 1905, when he took charge of his present parish. Under his able ministrations the congregation has grown and flourished. The present membership of the parish consists of about 200 families. Father Sojar has one sister, Fannie, wife of John Cemazar, of Chicago.

John W. Stafford was born October 7, 1869, on the West side, Chicago, and is a son of William and Mary (Johnson) Stafford, natives of Wexford, Ireland. The father, who was a farmer, came to Chicago in 1854, but after his arrival here followed the smithing trade and spent a number of years in the shops of the Panhandle Railway company. He died January 19, 1892, and his wife in August, 1882. They had six children, three of whom are now living: Thomas, John W. and Fannie, now the wife of Joseph Dowling.

John W. was educated in the public and parochial schools and at the age of eleven years began work with Mandel Brothers as errand boy. Later he was a telephone boy and finally was promoted to the auditing department and at the same time attended night school. From 1888 to 1892 he served as one of the cashiers, but at the latter date resigned and accepted the position of cashier with Klee Brothers & Company at Milwaukee avenue and Division street. In 1895 he became manager of their West side store and in 1901 opened that company's new store at Belmont and Lincoln avenues and became manager of the same. He has the largest store of the kind devoted wholly to clothing outside of the "loop." Mr. Stafford is independent in politics and is a member of the Lakeview club, Business Men's association, Columbian Knights, National Union and the North American Union. On July 12, 1899, he married Margaret C. Coles, of London, Canada, and they have the following children: Mary, Coles, William and Anthony (deceased). The family resides at 3541 North Marshfield avenue.

James Howard Stansfield was born at Bridgeport, Illinois, October 25, 1866, and is a son of George W. and Mary (Irish) Stansfield. His father was a native of this country and a successful and prosperous farmer and stockman, and his paternal grandfather served under the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo.

James H. Stansfield received his primary education during winter terms in the country schools. Later he attended Mt. Carmel and Shelbyville high schools. He began the active duties of life at the age of thirteen years on the farm, then taught school three years. Upon first coming to Chicago in 1891 he studied shorthand and was employed as a stenographer until admitted to the bar. His legal education was obtained in the law department of the Lake Forest university, from which he was graduated June 13, 1894. He was ad-

mitted to the Illinois bar the same year. In 1896 he began a general practice on his own account and has made a specialty of chancery, probate and real estate litigation. In 1897 he was admitted to practice in the United States circuit courts. In June, 1891, he enlisted as a private in the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and served with this organization till June 1, 1909. He is now adjutant-general, first brigade. In the strike in 1893 on the drainage canal he served as second lieutenant, and saw the same service during the stock yards strike in 1894. Later he became first lieutenant, captain and major. He served as captain of Company F, Second Illinois Regiment during the Spanish-American war. He is a member of the Spanish War Veterans and the Naval Military Order of the Spanish war. He is a Republican and a Presbyterian, and resides in Oak Park. On March 13, 1901, he married Inez Snyder, and to them was born one child who died in infancy.

John J. Stary, president and manager of the Stephen Bilek company, manufacturers of embossed moldings, panels and drop carvings, at 2117 to 2127 South Troy street, was born in this city on August 1, 1883, and is a son of Michael and Kate Stary, natives of Bohemia, who immigrated to the United States about the year 1882 and settled in Chicago, where they still reside. To them was born a family of eight children, as follows: Anna, wife of John Pouzar; John J., Josephine, Emil, Emily, James, George and Lillian.

John J. was educated in St. Pius Roman Catholic parochial school and began his business career as water boy for the Edward Hines Lumber company at the age of twelve years. After working there for one year he was engaged at various occupations, and later for ten years was employed as clerk in a gentlemen's furnishing store. In 1907 he became connected with the Stephen Bilek company, and in January of the following year was elected its president and manager, a position he still retains. This fact speaks volumes for his ability, energy, experience, honesty and high character. He is a member of Blaney Lodge, No. 261, A. F. & A. M., and Liberty Lodge, No. 83, Columbian Knights. In politics he is a Republican. On November 26, 1907, he wedded Marie R., daughter of Stephen and Rose Bilek, pioneer Bohemians of the city, and they have one daughter—Florence.

Dr. Charles F. Stotz was born December 9, 1872, and is a son of Frederick and Marie (Jud) Stotz, the parents being natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, where the father was engaged in the manufacture of brushes. In 1866 the family came to the United States and the father remained with a brush manufacturing concern in Philadelphia until 1872. They then returned to Germany, locating at Baden, where they continued in the same line of business, manufacturing the brushes used by the government in the Franco-Prussian war. In 1881 they again came to the United States, settling in Chicago, where the father established the firm of F. Stotz & Com-

pany, at 24 West Randolph street, and where he continued business up to the time of his death, October 22, 1901. Mr. Stotz was the inventor of a brush machine for the washing of bottles. To him and wife were born three children: Herman A., a director of the Y. M. C. A. since 1905; Dr. Charles F. (subject), and Pauline, now Mrs. Gustave Knapp.

Dr. Charles F. Stotz received part of his early education in Germany, but when eleven years of age, came with the family to America and Chicago, where he continued his studies in the public schools. In 1892-3 he studied pharmacy in the Chicago School of Pharmacy, later entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in the class of 1898. He immediately began the practice of his profession, locating for a short time at 247 West Madison street, then at Morgan Park and since 1900 at 1954 Milwaukee avenue. Dr. Stotz has acted as physician at St. Mary's hospital since 1900, and is identified with the Chicago and State Medical Societies. He is a Mason, a member of Oriental Consistory, a member of the Shrine and of the Royal League. In politics he is a Republican. On August 18, 1908, he married Bertha Mueller, of Chicago, and to this union has been born one daughter, Helen Marie, born in 1909.

Henry Knox Stratford, M. D., Austin, Ill., has practiced in Cook county longer than any other physician now living in Chicago. He was born at Oxford, Mass., August 6, 1821, a son of Charles James and Lucinda (Olney) Stratford. Samuel Bailey Stratford, his grandfather, a native of Stratford-on-Avon, England, was a wood carver by trade. His aunt, a Roman Catholic, freed him from his apprentice bonds and sent him to France to study for the priesthood, but he renounced such an intention and came to America and soon was employed making elaborate carvings for a Catholic church in Boston. He was influenced by the preaching of Rev. Dr. Channing to become a Protestant, in consequence of which he was disinherited by his aunt, who left him \$500, and the Catholic church seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Eventually he married Miss Lucy Wallcot, of an old Puritan family, and lived out his days in Boston. His children were Charles James, Henry Bailey, Daniel Kent and Esther Stratford. Charles James was born in Boston, gained a public school education, and was the first merchant tailor in that city. He married Miss Lucinda Olney, daughter of Judge Richard and Abigail (Wilson) Olney, of Rhode Island.

Judge Olney was a merchant who aided to introduce the manufacture of cotton cloth into America. Charles James Stratford passed his active life at Boston, Mass., and at Brooklyn, N. Y., and died at Trempealeau, Wis., aged nearly 90 years. He had eight children, the eldest of whom is Doctor Stratford.

Dr. Henry Knox Stratford was educated at the public schools

in and near Boston, and at 18 began to read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. John Pierce, of Oxford, Mass., and pursued his professional studies at the Albany Medical college and the University of Medicine and Surgery at Philadelphia, finishing them in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. There were some interruptions to his college career, and before it was finished he practiced medicine for a time in New England. In 1842 he married Miss Rhoda T. Brown, of Mendon, Mass., by whom he had four daughters, three of whom are still living. He came to Chicago in a semi-professional capacity in 1855, and soon after became partially paralyzed through the use of certain chemicals in laboratory work. Then, after some post graduate studies along botanical lines, he established himself in a general family practice of medicine and surgery at 96 Lake street. Later, for eleven years, his office was at Clark and Monroe streets, until after the great Chicago fire; for twenty-two years at the corner of State and Jackson streets, for a time in the Venetian building, then in the Stewart building until 1908, when he retired after fifty-three years of continuous practice. Since then he has prescribed at his residence in Austin. He is a member of the Chicago Eclectic Medical Society, Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society and the National Eclectic Medical association, having been president of each of them. He was one of the founders, trustees and vice-president of the Bennett Medical college of Chicago.

He was chairman of the Illinois Delegation of Ethics at the World's Medical Congress and has read before that body notable papers, among them essays entitled "Surgical Mistreatment of Women," "Otology, Laryngology and Ophthalmology," "Ovarian Abscess," "Accidents from Gunpowder," "The Proper Feeding of Infants," "The Adolescent Woman" and "Our Medical Schools." He has seen his school of medicine grow from a small and crude beginning to its present proportions, and has so ably contributed to its progress that he will always be enrolled as one of the factors of eclectic medicine in Chicago.

Politically he is a Democrat, religiously a Universalist. He joined the Masons in 1857; is a charter member of Austin Masonic lodge, No. 850; belongs to Cicero chapter No. 180; to Siloam Commandery, K. T., No. 54, and is a member of the Masonic Veteran association.

August 13, 1868, he married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Jane Taylor, daughter of John R. and Nancy (Knox) Eaton, of old colonial families. She bore him one son, Charles James, who died in 1906, and in his death the name of Stratford in this line is wiped out.

Dr. Stratford proffered his services as a soldier for the Union cause, in the Civil war, but was refused on account of his paralysis.

Simeon Straus, attorney-at-law, 302 Ashland Block, was born

in Milwaukee, Wis., November 21, 1855, and is a son of Samuel and Rosine Straus. He has lived in Chicago continuously since 1856 and has witnessed the place transformed from a dirty, struggling village to a modern metropolis. He attended the public schools here and was graduated therefrom in 1868. He then entered the high school and was graduated in 1872. Being ambitious, enterprising and able by nature, he then entered the academic department of Yale university, but soon quit his studies there in order to pursue a course of law in the legal department of that university. In 1874 he was duly graduated from this celebrated law school with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and with high credit. He was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in June, 1874, and the same year opened a law office in Chicago and began the practice. He has steadily advanced until he is now one of the foremost lawyers in the city in points of stability, fidelity and ability. He has been attorney for the German National bank, German Savings bank, Henry Greenebaum & Company, bankers, and other firms and organizations. Since 1877 he has mainly confined his practice to chancery and probate cases and real estate litigation. In the latter field he has had the settlement of several of the largest estates in Chicago. Lately his son, Ira E., has joined him in the practice. Mr. Straus is a Republican and a member of the Hamilton and Waupanseh clubs. On February 24, 1880, he married, in Chicago, Adelaide Eisendrath, and they have five children: Samuel N., David C., Ira E., Marion R. and Edna R. The family resides at 3943 Ellis avenue.

Silas H. Strawn was born on a farm near Ottawa, Ill., December 15, 1866, and graduated from Ottawa High School in 1885. He taught school for two years. He then began the study of law in the office of Bull & Strawn of that city, pursued a full course and was admitted to the bar in May, 1889. He practiced his profession in La-salle county for two years. He came to Chicago in September, 1891, and was in the employ of the law firm of Weigley, Buckley & Gray until April, 1892. He then accepted a position with the law firm of Winston & Meagher, and was admitted to a partnership September 1, 1894. This strong and successful association continued until 1902, when upon the retirement of Mr. Meagher the firm became Winston, Strawn & Shaw, and in October, 1903, Winston, Payne & Strawn, Judge John Barton Payne having joined them. Later the firm became Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw. The business of the firm, though general, embraces an immense corporation practice. His firm is general counsel for several railroads and other corporations. Mr. Strawn is general solicitor for the Chicago & Alton Railroad company. He is a member of the American Bar association, Illinois Bar association, Chicago Bar association, Chicago Law club, the Union League, Mid-day, and Exmoor Country clubs (member board of governors), Glen View (director), South Shore Country club (member board of governors) and vice-president Uni-

ted States Golf association. On June 22, 1897, he married Margaret Stewart, of Binghamton, N. Y. They have two children, Margaret Stewart and Katherine Stewart.

Charles J. Stromberg, who died at Fairhope, Ala., his winter home, on March 12, 1904, was for forty-eight years a resident of Chicago, and was one of the best known of the Swedish-American citizens. He was born in Karlshamn, Sweden, on February 12, 1838, and when sixteen years old came with his parents to America. For a short time he resided at West Chester, Penn., and Lisletown, Mo., but in August, 1856, located permanently in Chicago. For seven years he was associated with the firm of W. B. Keen & Company, but resigned his position in 1864 in order to join the Union army. When peace was declared he returned to Chicago and secured employment with the well known printing firm of J. W. Jones & Company as clerk, subsequently for many years serving as manager and becoming a member of the concern. In 1888 he organized the firm of Stromberg, Allen & Company, which under his wise and capable management has become one of the largest and most successful printing establishments in the city. In the main the life of Mr. Stromberg was without striking event. In order to improve family conditions the elder Stromberg came to America, and with but moderate advantages Charles J. had his lessons to learn from the schools of adversity and self-denial. He worked hard, led a clean life, acquired considerable property and died honored and respected by all who knew him. To his marriage with Augusta J. Anderson three children were born: Johanna A., Ebba B. (deceased), and Charles J., who is now the head of the firm of Stromberg, Allen & Company which was founded by his father.

Henry Stuve, one of the successful and prominent farmers and citizens of Leyden township, is a son of Lambert Henry and Annie (Lau) Stuve who were natives of Germany and of sturdy German stock. The family name, which goes back many centuries, is also written in English, Stueve. The father, Lambert H., was born in Schaale, Mecklenburg, Prussia, on November 20, 1809. The father of Lambert was a farmer in his native land. Upon reaching early manhood Lambert concluded to leave the occupation of his ancestors and learn the carpenter trade. He received in youth a limited education and in 1838 married Annie Lau in his native province. She was born February 10, 1810, in the same village and was the daughter of John and Annie Lau. To Lambert and Annie were born three children who lived to maturity, all born in Prussia: Annie, Henry and Mary. The latter died at the age of seventeen years unmarried.

The family crossed the ocean to America from Bremer Haven in a sailing vessel and were thirteen weeks in making the passage. They came to Dupage county in June, 1850, and lived one year with George Eisterman, who had previously married Mary Lau, a sister

of Annie, wife of Lambert Stuve. For a period of three years Lambert rented land in Addison township, but later bought a tract in Leyden township, Cook county, near where Dietrich Munsterman now lives, paying \$500 for forty acres of prairie land. This tract he improved but later sold out and in 1865 bought eighty acres where his son Henry now lives. Assisted by his son, Mr. Stuve improved his new farm. Here he lived, labored and thrived and built up an excellent reputation as a progressive, intelligent and substantial citizen. Lambert and wife were members of the Evangelical association and attended church at Bensenville. In politics he was a strong Republican and took much interest in the success of his party. During the entire period of his residence in this county he worked more or less at the carpenter trade while his son did much of the work on the farm. Lambert, after a useful and well spent life, died January 2, 1888, aged about seventy-eight years. His widow died July 24, 1895, aged about eighty-five years.

Their son Henry, was born in Germany, February 19, 1846, and at the age of four years was brought to America by his parents. He attended the district schools and Dietrich Munsterman was one of his schoolmates. From his earliest boyhood he was put at work on the farm and this has been his occupation down to the present time. In early manhood he had sole management of the farm, his father following the carpenter trade. When twenty-four years old he married Sophia Blume, a native of Maine township, born March 30, 1851, the daughter of Frederick and Dorothy (Grimsell) Blume.

Her father was a native of Germany and a farmer by occupation. He married in 1831 and his children were as follows: Dora, Frederick, Henry, Louisa, Minnie, Sophia and William, all of whom were born in Germany except the last three. Frederick Blume came to America with his family in 1846 and first stopped six weeks in Chicago and then moved to Maine township, where he bought eighty acres of wild land on which was a log house. Later he added forty acres to this tract. He was a substantial farmer and a member of the Evangelical association. In politics he was a sturdy Republican. He died August 25, 1875, aged about sixty-eight years, and his widow died May 27, 1899, aged eighty-eight years.

Henry Stuve after his marriage remained on the old homestead engaged in farming. He has been unusually successful, having added to his acreage by the purchase of several additional farms. He owns in all at the present time about three hundred and thirty-six acres in Dupage and Cook counties, four hundred and eighty acres in South Dakota, and one hundred and sixty acres in Minnesota, making thus a total of more than one thousand acres of land. He is a member of the Evangelical church as is also his wife. He is director in the church. He takes active and praiseworthy interest in schools and generally in all things to advance the welfare of the community. He has been school director for about forty years

without intermission. He is a Republican and cast his first presidential vote for Grant and Colfax. Henry and wife have the following children: Anna Matilda, born May 14, 1871; John H., born January 1, 1873; William F., born September 19, 1874; Ella C., born December 2, 1876; Rose M., born October 1, 1878; Henry E., born September 18, 1883; Alvina A., born March 10, 1886; Fred W., born September 21, 1888, and Walter E., born July 19, 1895. Mr. Stuve has given his children good educations. His sons have attended the Chicago Business college. Mr. Stuve is one of the substantial citizens of this portion of the county.

Dr. Leonard St. John was born September 28, 1852, at St. Catharines, Canada, and is a son of Samuel Leonard and Martha Ann (Seaman) St. John. The mother was born on Long Island, N. Y., and the father at Pittsburg, Penn. Early in life the latter moved to St. Catharines, Can., where he engaged in merchandising and later opened and conducted a private bank, continuing for about twenty years. He was active and prominent until his death in May, 1881. His wife died in March, 1902. To them were born nine children as follows: Four boys and five girls, two of whom are deceased.

Dr. Leonard was educated in private schools and at St. Catharine's academy. Later he entered McGill university, from the medical department of which he graduated with the class of '72. He prosecuted his studies for one year in London, graduating in 1873 from the Royal College of Surgeons, England. He then returned to America and located for practice in New York City. In 1875 he came to Chicago, and soon afterward located at 1003 West Madison street. In 1876 he became visiting physician of the Central Free Dispensary and a little later of the South Side Free Dispensary. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he was treasurer and professor of surgery until 1890. After 1881 and until a few years ago, he was attending surgeon of Cook County hospital. He was attending surgeon of St. Anthony hospital. At first he accepted a general practice, but now he makes a specialty of surgery and diseases of women. He was one of the staff at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery—one of the extra-mural faculty. He belongs to the Chicago Medical, the Illinois Medical and the American Medical Societies, and to the Illinois and the South Shore clubs. He is an Odd Fellow. In 1877 he married Anna B. Balch, who died in 1890. He resides at 1516 West Monroe and his office is at Suite 1001-2, 103 State street.

Rev. Stanislaus Swierczek, C. R., pastor of St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic church at 2312 53d Court, was born in Fbylitowska Gora, near Tarnow, Polonia, Austria, on December 5, 1873. He received his classical education in the gymnasium of his native land and his philosophical and theological education in the Gregorian university of Rome, Italy. There he was ordained to the priesthood on September 24, 1904. In January of the following year he crossed

the Atlantic to the United States and located in Chicago, where for one year he occupied a professor's chair in Stanislaus college. He was then appointed assistant pastor of Stanislaus Kostka and served with credit as such for one year. During the succeeding two years he served acceptably in the same capacity in St. Hyacinth's parish. Since January, 1909, he has been pastor of his present parish, which now has a membership of 300 families or nearly 2,000 persons. A school connected with the parish has nearly 250 scholars under the instruction of three Franciscan sisters.

George B. Swift was born in Cincinnati, O., December 14, 1845, and is a son of Samuel W. and Elizabeth (Bell) Swift. While yet a small boy he was taken by his parents to Galena and in 1862 to Chicago. He first attended the public schools of Galena and after coming to Chicago attended the Skinner school and later the West Side High school. Still later he was graduated from the old Chicago university at Thirty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue. While yet a young man he engaged in contracting and manufacturing and for many years has been president of the well-known contracting firm of George B. Swift & Co. Since 1870 he has been vice-president of the Frazer Lubricator company. He, early in life, took great interest in public affairs and in the progress of the city and county. In the seventies he served two terms as alderman. From 1887 to 1889 he was commissioner of public works. Through his influence and foresight many reforms were proposed and instituted. In 1893 he was defeated for mayor, but in 1895 was elected in response to a general demand for reform and improvement in municipal efficiency. His ability as a business man led to this demand for his services at the head of the city government. The records show how well he performed his duties. Since his retirement from office he has devoted himself to his business. He belongs to many societies and clubs and is considered a jolly companion and a charming friend. On November 12, 1868, he married Lucy L. Brown and to them were born the following children: Brown F., Herbert B., George L., Grace B., Adelaide P., Eldred B. and Edith L. The family residence is at 5132 Washington avenue.

George E. Swinscoe, Chicago (Austin station), was born in Manchester, England, June 17, 1841, a son of Henry H. and Mary A. (Baker) Swinscoe. The father, with his son Charles, came to New York in 1848; his wife with their other children, Henry W., Harriet, Amanda, George E. and Elfrida, came over in the summer of 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Swinscoe, natives of Nottingham, England, moved to Manchester, where Mr. Swinscoe was a salesman. The family moved to Detroit, Mich., in 1854, and there Mr. Swinscoe was connected with Bradstreet's Commercial agency. He was alderman from the Tenth ward of Detroit and also served as police judge. He was an original Republican and he and his wife were communi-

cants of the Church of England. He died at Detroit in 1879, aged 69 years.

George E. Swinscoe attended school in New York until 1850, when the family moved temporarily to Jersey City. He there attended school until the return of the family to New York in 1852, where he continued his studies until the removal of the family to the West. Among his early recollections was that of hearing Jenny Lind sing at Castle Garden, New York, in 1851. He was in public schools in Detroit until 1859, meanwhile studying mathematics and civil engineering under Mr. O'Brien, an able teacher. In May, 1859, he went into the government service as assistant in the survey of the north and northwestern lakes, including Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan and the Straits of Mackinac. The work was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil War, and in July, 1861, he enlisted in the 8th regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, was appointed sergeant-major and was mustered into the United States service on September 23, 1861. He went with Sherman's expedition to Hilton Head, S. C., in November, 1861; in April, 1862, was on Tybee island, Georgia, engaged in the reduction of Fort Pulaski; in the fight on Wilmington island, Georgia; the battle at Secessionville, S. C., where his regiment was the "forlorn hope" in storming the fort and lost 196 men in the engagement; the second battle of Bull Run; the engagement at South Mountain; the battle of Antietam, Md., where he was slightly wounded; the fighting at Fredericksburg, Va., in December, 1862; the chase of John Morgan in Kentucky in March, 1863; the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., in July, 1863; the pursuit of Johnson and a battle with his forces at Jackson, Miss.; the capture of Cumberland Gap; an engagement at Blue Springs, Tenn.; the fights with Longstreet's forces at Lenior and Campbell's Station; the siege of Knoxville and the operations against Longstreet to the Virginia line. In March, 1864, the regiment moved northward and joined the Army of the Potomac. On May 8, 1864, Captain Swinscoe resigned his commission and returned to Detroit, Mich. He was promoted January 29, 1862, to be second lieutenant, and assigned to Company H, May 1, 1862, to be first lieutenant and adjutant; November 9, 1862, to a captaincy; in September, 1863, he was appointed inspector-general on the brigade staff; in October, 1863, he was appointed assistant commissary of musters on the division staff.

On his return from the army he again joined the government survey and at the close of the season, in the fall of 1864, he went to Bay City, Mich., and became a general merchant. July 10, 1865, he came to Chicago and found employment as an accountant; was secretary of Marder, Luse & Co., typefounders; was secretary of Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing company. He is now treasurer of Rice Malt & Grain company, maltsters.

On October 15, 1866, Captain Swinscoe married Miss Julia M.

Conklin, daughter of James Conklin. She died June 9, 1896, and he married June 13, 1904, Miss Elizabeth Munn, born in Glasgow, Scotland, a daughter of Dugald and Margaret (Bryden) Munn. Mr. Munn, a Highlander by birth, came to the United States in July, 1886, and a few months later came his wife and children. Captain and Mrs. Swinscoe have a daughter, Elfrida E., born December 29, 1907.

In 1871 Captain Swinscoe located at Austin and there built a house. He built his present residence in 1885. In the early days, 1875, he was a member of the School Board, serving as its secretary and as its president; was supervisor and treasurer of Cicero township, 1895-96. He is a charter member and past commander of Kilpatrick post No. 276, Grand Army of the Republic; is a charter member and past regent of Cicero Council No. 590, Royal Arcanum. Politically he is a strong Republican. Mrs. Swinscoe is now junior vice-commander of Austin Circle No. 45, Ladies of the G. A. R., and is also a member of the Woman's club of Austin.

Rev. John Szczypta, C. R., pastor of St. Hyacinth's Polish Roman Catholic church, at 3651 West George street, was born in Cracow, Austria-Poland, on February 7, 1873, and is a son of Adalbert and Hedwig Szczypta. His classical education was received in the Gymnasium of Cracow, and his theological course was pursued at the Gregorian university, Rome, where he finished in 1897. In 1897 he was ordained to the priesthood and sent to Lemberg, Austria, where he occupied the position of Vice-Rector of the Father Resurrectionists' college four years. In 1901 he came to the United States and located in Chicago where he served as first assistant pastor of St. John's Polish Roman Catholic parish for four years. Later for a period of three years he held the same position in St. Stanislaus Kostka church. In January, 1909, he was appointed pastor of St. Hyacinth's Polish Roman Catholic church, a position he still retains with high credit. He has two assistant pastors: Rev. Francis Dembinski and Rev. Thomas Tarasiuk. The congregation has a membership of about 1,000 families or 3,000 souls. The school in connection therewith consists of about 900 pupils under the instruction of fifteen Sisters of Nazareth. Many societies, beneficent and otherwise, are connected with this active and prosperous congregation.

Dr. Francis E. Thornton, oldest practicing physician on the North West Side, was born September 28, 1864, a son of William Henry and Anna (Hardy) Thornton. Johanathan, the great grandfather of Dr. Thornton, was a captain in the Revolutionary War and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1700 three brothers, of the Thornton family, located in Connecticut and Rhode Island. The grandfather located in Cayuga, N. Y., in 1834 and engaged in farming until 1842, when he moved to Caledonia, Boone county, Ill., where he helped to organize the township of Manchester. He

died there in 1862. The father, William Henry, lived on a farm and taught school at Hunter, Ill., for twelve years, also serving in local township offices until 1901, when he retired, moving to Beloit, Wis. Dr. F. E. Thornton's mother's grandmother was a niece of General Putnam.

The subject of this review was educated in the public schools of Hunter, Ill.; Beloit High school and the Valparaiso university. He also, in 1888, was graduated from the Bennett Medical college and immediately afterward began the practice of his profession at 538 W. Belmont avenue, Chicago, later removing to Logan square, where he has remained for the past twenty-two years. Dr. Thornton has served in the following positions: In 1892 he was appointed as attending physician of the Cook County hospital, acting as such for fourteen years; 1892-8, professor of physiology at Bennett Medical college; 1898-01, professor of diseases of children at Bennett Medical college; 1901, professor of internal medicine at American Medical college; on staff at Frances Willard hospital twelve years; consulting physician at Irving Park sanitarium; president of State Medical society; member of National Eclectic Medical society. June 6, 1889, he was united in marriage with Eva Hanson, of Caledonia, and to them were born Beulah, Marion L. and Frances E. Both he and wife are active in local affairs, the latter being corresponding secretary of the Chicago Northern District Woman's Home Missionary society. Dr. Thornton is a Mason, a member of Oriental Consistory, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Columbian Knights and the Royal League. He is a Republican in politics and both he and wife are very active in church work, the doctor serving as president of the board of trustees of the Avondale Methodist Episcopal church and having been instrumental in raising funds with which to build their house of worship.

Joseph Triner, manufacturing chemist, importer and exporter, was born in 1861 in Kacerov, county of Kralovic, near the beautiful city of Pilsen in Bohemia. He received his education in the schools of Slane. With his parents, Matthew and Anna Triner, he came to the United States in 1879, directly to Chicago, and was engaged in different occupations, until in 1890 when he established his present business on a very small scale. This business was a great success from the very start, due to Mr. Triner's business ability and untiring personal management, and to his popularity, especially among his countrymen. The wide circle of his friends is growing steadily and embraces all nationalities, because he gives everybody "a square deal." His first factory was on Ashland avenue, near West Eighteenth street, but very soon it proved to be too small for the rapid growth of the business and Mr. Triner had to build a large, perfectly modern factory, which is a model of cleanliness in both the offices and laboratories. It is situated on South Ashland avenue and Hastings street, and all departments are under the management

of experienced professional men. The best known preparations manufactured there are Triner's American Elixir of Bitter Wine, and Triner's Angelica Bitter Tonic, both of which received the Gold Medal, the highest award in the recent Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Wash.

Mr. Triner employs quite a number of intelligent traveling men and city salesmen. His family life is very happy. He was married in 1884 to Miss Catherine Wecker, daughter of John and Catherine Wecker, of Chicago, and lives in his residence at 1018 South Ashland boulevard. The family consists of four daughters and one son. His eldest son, Leo, died six years ago, after an operation for appendicitis, being fifteen years old. With the family lives Mrs. Anna Triner, mother of Joseph Triner, her husband having died several years ago.

Joseph Triner is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Illinois Athletic club, the Knights Templars, a Thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to several Bohemian benevolent and national societies. He always takes an active part in all public questions.

Mr. Triner greatly enjoys traveling during his vacation and he has visited all parts of the United States and Europe.

Being in good health and full of energy he certainly has a brilliant career before him.

Hipolit Uczciwek, confectioner, and dealer in religious articles, school supplies and fancy stationery, at 1244 Noble street, was born in Poland, August 13, 1861, and is a son of Frank and Domicela Uczciwek. He was reared to manhood in his native land and was educated under the instruction of his father who was a teacher by profession. Early in his adult life he learned the confectionery business, and in 1886 crossed the Atlantic to the United States. He located in Chicago and here he has since resided. Upon his arrival here he was employed in various candy factories until 1896, when he embarked in that business for himself on Noble street. His business has grown steadily and is now large and lucrative. He is well and favorably known and enjoys and merits the confidence of the community. He is a member of the Holy Trinity Polish Roman Catholic church, Polish National Alliance, and in politics is independent. In August, 1888, he married Julia, daughter of Peter and Catherine Kuznicka, of Poland, and they have eight children: Marie E., Frank A., Alexander A., Joseph, Louise, Florence, Irene and John.

William Arthur Vawter, president of the Baker-Vawter company, was born at Lafayette, Ind., May 22, 1858, and is a son of Achilles and Elizabeth (Richardson) Vawter. He was educated in the schools of Indiana and on September 24, 1881, married at Plainfield Alice R. Hadley and to them were born the following children: Cora C., William A. and George H. He learned the trade of

composer at Indianapolis in the office of Wright, Baker & Company and in due time became foreman of their composing room. In 1881 he embarked in the mercantile business at Plainfield, Ind., and later at Danville, continuing until 1886. In the latter year he came to Chicago and became a partner in the printing establishment of Baker, Vawter & Co. Two years later the firm was incorporated under the name of Baker-Vawter company. After two or three years they abandoned the printing business and took up their present line of loose leaf, binding and filing devices and supplies and originators of complete business systems. Their business is now large and important. Mr. Vawter is president and director of the Metal Sectional Furniture company and vice-president and director of the Commercial Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Union League, Chicago Athletic, Evanston, Evanston University and Glenview Golf clubs.

John George Wachowski, a successful physician and surgeon at 1259 West Fifty-first street, was born in Chicago on July 9, 1880, and is a son of Frank and Mary (Iciek) Wachowski, both of whom were natives of Prussia-Poland. They came to the United States in 1871 and settled in Chicago where the father followed his trade—that of cabinet making—until 1905, when he retired from active business. He and wife were the parents of two children as follows: Helen, wife of Frank Kwasniewski and John George.

The latter was reared in his native city and was educated at St. Adalbert's Parochial school, St. Patrick's academy, St. Ignatius college, North Western University School of Pharmacy, North Western Medical college and College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating from the latter institution on May 22, 1902. He immediately began the practice of his profession and has already attained a high degree of success. His skill in his profession has been signally recognized. He is medical examiner for the Polish Roman Catholic union, Catholic Order of Foresters, Polish National Alliance, Greek Catholic union and Columbian Knights. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Polish Turners and the Chicago Medical society. He is a Republican and takes an active interest in the success of his party. In the Fall of 1908 he was the candidate of his party for representative to the Legislature, but was defeated by a small majority. On June 10, 1903, he married Martha, daughter of John and Frances (Staniszewski) Czaja, Polish pioneers of the West Side, and has two children—Adeline and Eugene.

Albert Wachowski, proprietor of the large savings bank at 3032 West Twenty-second street, Chicago, was born in the province of Posen, German Poland, on March 15, 1858, and is a son of Francis and Jozefa Kwapiszewski-Wachowski. The mother died in Poland, but the father came to the United States in 1889 and located in Chicago, where he died in 1902 at the age of 90 years. He and wife

reared a family of twelve children, as follows: Mikolaus (who died November 11, 1908, in Poland), Michael, Albert, Valentine, John, Joseph, Martin, Peter, Vincent (deceased), Paul, Jadwiga, wife of Mr. Wendt, and Constanca, wife of Andrew Staszewski. Constanca still lives in Poland.

Albert of this family immigrated to the United States in 1878 and located in Chicago where he has since resided. In the old country he had learned the business of cabinet making and this he first followed after coming to this country, but later conducted a grocery, and still later was a contractor and builder. He was also connected with the wholesale grocery business for a time. Since 1892 he was active in building and loan associations. He organized and incorporated five building and loan associations, which are at present in a very prosperous and healthy condition. They are as follows: The Casimir Pulaski Building and Loan association of the 10th Ward, King John 3rd Sobieski No. 1 Building and Loan association of West Hammond, Prince Vytauto Lithuanian Building and Loan association, Vincent Barzynski Loan and Savings association and the Albert Wachowski Loan and Savings company. In 1906, he bought many acres of land on the Southwest Side, between Fortieth and Forty-eighth avenue, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first street and made "Krakow" subdivision as a new settlement for the Polish people. He also organized a new parish and built the Polish Roman Catholic church of "Good Shepherd," of which Rev. Alexander Yung took charge. Since June 1, 1909, he has been engaged in his present business, and for the past twenty years has been engaged in the real estate business.

His career in this city has been one of activity, honesty and success. He has become identified with many of the most useful and important societies and organizations of the city. He is a member of St. Casimir Polish Roman Catholic church, Polish National Alliance, Polish Catholic Union, Kurpinski Singing society, and in politics is a Republican. In February, 1884, he married Constanca, daughter of John and Frances Korzeniewski, of Chicago, and they have eight children, as follows: Jeannette, Veronica, Leon, Marie, Stanley, Eugene, Casimir and Thaddeus.

Joseph T. Wachowski, attorney-at-law, with offices at 1624 W. Forty-seventh street, Chicago, and at Broadway and Seventh avenue, Gary, Ind., was born in Gnesen, province of Posen, German Poland, March 15, 1867, and is a son of Francis and Josepha (Kwapiczewski) Wachowski. The mother died in Poland, but the father came to the United States in 1889 and located in Chicago where he died in 1902 at the great age of 90 years. He and wife were the parents of eleven children, as follows: Michael, Albert, Walenty, John, Joseph T., Martin, Peter, Vincent, Paul, Judwija, now Mrs. Wendt, and Constantia.

Of this family, Joseph T. was reared in Chicago after the age

of eight years and was educated in the public schools, Metropolitan Business college and the Illinois College of Law, graduating from the latter institution in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar the same year and ever since has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has had an office in Gary since the foundation of the city in 1905. His success shows his fitness for this most learned profession. He is a member of the Polish Catholic church, Polish National Alliance, Polish Turners and the Republican party. He is interested and active in public affairs. In 1895 he married Veronica Bogucki, of Milwaukee.

Thomas R. Warner was born December 25, 1861, at Ottawa, Ill., a son of Roger Warner who served in the Civil war and rose to the rank of first lieutenant of Company K, Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. While on a steamboat in the Mississippi river the vessel was set on fire and in endeavoring to escape from the burning vessel he was drowned and his body was never recovered. Thomas R. Warner is the youngest of four children, three sons and one daughter. He was reared to manhood in his native city where he received his primary education in the public schools. He subsequently took a course in the commercial college at Onarga, Ill., which he completed in 1881. He came to Chicago that same year and began building and selling houses, the first venture being the erection of a house on what is now Aldine avenue, between Halsted and Evanston avenue. Later he entered into a general contracting business at which he has ever since continued with a more than average degree of success. Under the aggressive management of Mr. Warner his business outgrew the capacity of one man to handle and it was then incorporated as the Warner Construction company in 1899. School houses, police stations, pumping stations, private residences, life-saving stations, engine houses, public bath-houses, factories, the new town hall at Halsted and Addison, and various other State, city and private buildings have been erected by this corporation. Mr. Warner is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Carpenters' and Builders' association. He married Miss Susan Murray, daughter of Dennis and Ann Murray, farmers of Dunton Station, Ill., and to this marriage have been born two children: Thomas LeRoy Warner and Myrtle Warner.

Dr. John C. Webster was born at Hopkinton, Mass., on April 9, 1843, and is a son of John C. and Rebecca G. (Russell) Webster. The family was first represented in the Colonies in 1635, when John Webster came from Ipswich, England, and settled at Ipswich, Mass. There are many descendants of the emigrant John and they are scattered throughout the United States, probably the majority being residents of New England. Dr. John C. is of the eighth generation from John, the emigrant. His father, John C., was a clergyman, holding a pastorate at Hopkinton for twenty-seven years.

He was a distinguished Congregational churchman, and his father was also a clergyman of the same denomination. In 1865 Rev. John C. Webster came West and located at Wheaton, Ill., and became professor of logic and belles lettres in Wheaton college. There he lived and labored until a few years before his death, which occurred August 13, 1884. He was a very aggressive and public-spirited man, and contributed many articles for newspapers and magazines on all subjects then before the public, such as anti-slavery, temperance, etc. Before coming West he had become well known throughout New England for the range, pith and correctness of his views on all public questions.

Dr. John C. was educated at Hopkinton, Mass., finishing at Dartmouth college where he graduated in 1864. Soon thereafter he enlisted in the First Battalion, Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers, and served with credit for one year. After returning from the army he continued his medical studies which had been commenced before his enlistment. He was graduated March 13, 1867, from the medical department of Harvard university, and immediately came to Chicago and began practicing at the corner of Lake and Leavitt streets. In 1870 he moved to Jackson boulevard and there he has since lived and practiced. He is thus one of the oldest practicing physicians west of Ashland boulevard. His practice is general and very satisfactory. In 1884 he wrote a history of the Dartmouth College Class of '64 with biographical sketches of each classmate. He was one of the founders of Chicago Dartmouth Alumni association in 1876. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical society, the Chicago Medical society, the Therapeutic club, and is a member of many societies, clubs and associations, both professional and otherwise. He is active in all movements to improve the condition of the community in which he lives. In politics he is a Republican. On March 15, 1869, he married Elizabeth Doland, of Manchester, N. H., and the following children were born to them: Mabel Dana (Mrs. Herbert W. Allen), Anna Russell (died August 10, 1903); Gerald Howe; Harry Damon; Rebecca Elizabeth. The family resides at 2311 Jackson boulevard.

Willis J. Wells, president of the Binner-Wells company, designers, engravers and printers, was born at Geneva, Ill., October 17, 1857, a son of Charles B. and Marietta (Pierce) Wells. Charles B. Wells was one of the pioneers of Illinois, having located at Dundee, Kane county, in 1840. He practiced law many years, was elected and served as circuit clerk and recorder of Kane county, and during the Civil war served the Union cause as major and commissary of a division.

Willis J. Wells is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. He attended the public schools of Geneva when a boy, and in 1872 came to Chicago and began his business career as an errand boy for the old printing house of Culver, Page, Hoyne & company. From 1882

to 1885 he was with L. H. Evarts & Company, of Philadelphia, in the publishing business, but in the latter year returned to Chicago and until 1894 was a member of the firm of Pettibone, Wells & Company, and then Rogers & Wells, engravers and printers. In 1903 he organized the present Binner-Wells company, engravers and printers, one of the best known firms in its line in the city and of which Mr. Wells is president. For fifteen years he was a member of the First Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard, and during the war with Spain served as battalion adjutant in the campaign in Cuba. He is a member of the Society of Santiago, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Loyal Legion, the Masonic Fraternity and the Chicago Athletic association. September 7, 1881, Mr. Wells married Miss Kate Patten and they are the parents of three children: Gladys, Marjorie and Douglas.

Felix J. Wengierski, general broker at 3137 South Morgan street, was born in Zempelburg, West Prussia, German Poland, June 10, 1874, and is a son of Joseph and Tekla (Szlezerski) Wengierski. The father was a carpenter by trade and came to the United States soon after the Civil war and visited all parts of the country studying its resources and characteristics. For a while he was in the employ of Jay Gould on the Erie railway system. He was married in the early fifties and he and wife reared a family of four sons—Frank, John, Felix J., all of Chicago, and Theodore of DesMoines. Both parents died in Poland.

Felix J. was reared in his native land until the age of 16 years and was educated at the common schools. He arrived in this country in May, 1890, and on the tenth of that month located in Chicago and here has ever since resided. Upon his arrival here he attended the public schools, a private college, and thus generally continued his education and improved his knowledge of the English as well as the Polish languages and the ways of the Americans. He first found employment in a grocery and later in a stained glass establishment. Then for five years he worked as a clerk for the Chicago Title & Trust company. Since 1897 he has been engaged in the general brokerage business at his present location. He has been more than ordinarily successful and has built up a large and permanent business and clientage. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, Polish American Alliance, Maccabees, Modern Woodmen and in politics is a Republican. On June 27, 1899, he married a daughter of Albert and Anna Neunert, of Chicago, and they have two children—Gregory and Margaret.

Frederick Wenté, a son of Henry and Catherine (Rust) Wenté, was born on the old Wenté farm in Palatine township, Cook county, Ill., February 20, 1860. His parents located there in 1847, at a time when the country was sparsely settled and when wild game could be killed from the cabin doorway. They were of that honest, thrifty type of Germans who aided the colonies in their struggle for in-

dependence from Great Britain, who contributed to the preservation of the Union when Civil war threatened the destruction of the nation, and who, in peace, were law abiding, industrious and respected. Although Mr. Wentz has long since passed away he was of that contributory element that laid the foundation of prosperity now enjoyed by the present generation. Henry Wentz died in 1881, after having lived on the farm he first secured for a period of thirty-four years. His widow is yet living and resides with the subject of this sketch on the old homestead. They were the parents of eleven children.

Frederick Wentz has always made his home where he was born. In youth he attended the district schools when his services were not demanded in helping on the farm. On November 19, 1891, he was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Hunerberg, and to their union have been born six children as follows: George, Edwin, Martha, Elmer, Walter and Albert. Walter is the only one dead. Mr. Wentz is recognized as one of the substantial, enterprising farmers of Cook county. In politics he is a consistent Democrat; in religion he affiliates with the German Evangelical Lutheran church.

Albert Gallatin Wheeler, capitalist, was born in New York City, April 27, 1854. He is the son of Bethuel Church and Julia Catherine (Lawrence) Wheeler, and is descended from Ephraim Wheeler who came from England in 1635 and settled at Plymouth, Mass. His first American ancestor on the maternal side was William Lawrence, who settled at Flushing, N. Y., in 1645 and was the progenitor of the famous Lawrence family of Long Island.

Mr. Wheeler was educated at the public schools of New York City, and entered the New York college in 1868. Entering the commission business he had at the extraordinary early age of 18 accumulated sufficient capital to purchase an interest in the produce transportation business on the Hudson river. This business furnished an outlet to his genius for transportation and he was soon prominent in the lighterage transportation in New York harbor.

The numerous and complex problems incident to the abnormally rapid growth of our large cities naturally attracted his attention, and to him, more perhaps, than to any other man in this country, is due the marvelous success with which the difficulties attending them have been gradually surmounted. The splendid underground electric traction systems which have so much enhanced the comfort and convenience of the citizens of New York and Washington owe their efficiency, if not their very existence, to his efforts.

But it is especially in Chicago, where the traction problem long seemed well-nigh insoluble, that Mr. Wheeler's services were pre-eminently notable. While present in that city on a business trip, the sad state of the city's freight transportation facilities appealed to him with that irresistible fascination which great difficulties always seem

to exercise over genius. To the overcoming of the difficulties he set all his great energy and talent, and soon evolved a traction system greater than any ever before attempted in this or any other country.

His plan was for a network of tunnels connecting the shipping departments of the large mercantile houses with the freight yards of the railroad companies. Securing a franchise from the city he organized the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company, and obtained for the company the right to establish a system of "sounds, signals and intelligence, by electricity or otherwise," and to run conduits under all the streets and alleys and under the Chicago river and its branches. "Intelligence" was taken to cover newspapers and mail matter and it was argued by Mr. Wheeler, that a tunnel which would accommodate cars large enough to handle such matter could also carry merchandise. These cars, he decided, should be large enough to take in the largest box or package that could be put through the doors of a railroad freight car. They should also be of such a size and weight that they could enter any mercantile building and be raised by elevators to any floor. By the latter plan he wished to save the shippers the expense which might be entailed in altering their buildings to accommodate heavier or larger cars. Transportation experts were unanimously of the opinion that the whole scheme was impracticable. But neither the magnitude of the scheme nor the adverse opinion of the experts were sufficient to turn the edge of Mr. Wheeler's determination. He argued, trenchantly, that the amount of business handled by a transportation company did not depend on the size of their cars, but on the frequency and speed with which they were kept moving. Cars of the size which he had planned had many advantages, and tunnels larger than would accommodate such cars were, obviously, unnecessary.

To obtain the financial backing for his scheme was comparatively an easy task, and, in July, 1903, additional grants were secured from the city, authorizing the company to carry freights and merchandise and legalizing the tunnels. A new company, the Illinois Tunnel company, was formed with a capital of \$30,000,000 to take over all the rights, property and franchises of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company. This company was in turn absorbed in the Chicago Subway company, capitalized at \$50,000,000, and the plans were enlarged to include over sixty miles of tunnels. The construction was carried out under the supervision of George W. Jackson, engineer, and in September, 1908, the tunnels were opened for service. It is worthy of mention that the unanimous opinion of the experts was set completely at naught and the genius and foresight of Mr. Wheeler were amply vindicated.

The franchise obtained from the city of Chicago included, as already stated, the right to establish a system of "sounds and

signals." The hustling methods of modern business, as Mr. Wheeler saw, necessitated the transaction of a large mass of business by telephone and consequently in the hearing and liable to the interruption of outside parties. These disadvantages Mr. Wheeler determined to overcome. Carefully examining many devices claimed to be capable of eliminating these faults in telephony, he finally discovered a system of ingenious mechanical contrivances that could do the work of manual operators. The Automatic Electric company was incorporated in 1901 to manufacture and market these devices. This company within seven years has increased its capital stock to \$5,000,000 to take care of its rapidly growing business, and has installed the automatic system in over one hundred cities in the United States and Canada and today is doing business the world over.

Mr. Wheeler was married at Allentown, Pa., on February 12, 1873, to Cassie Gould, daughter of William H. Taylor of New York City, and has two children: Cassie Gould, now Mrs. Edwin W. Gearhardt of Scranton, Pa., and Albert Gallatin, Jr.

He is president and director of the Illinois Tunnel company, the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company and the Illinois Telephone Construction company. He is also director of the Automatic Electric company, and is prominently identified with many other corporations. His office is The Rookery, Chicago.

Carleton White, wholesale dealer in upholstery goods and cabinet hardware, was born in Cincinnati, O., September 24, 1860, the son of Carleton and Elizabeth H. (Dunn) White.

He received part of his education at the Cincinnati public schools and when, in 1868, he came with his parents to Chicago, continued his studies in the schools here.

His first business venture was with the Chicago agency of the Waterbury Needle Co., with whom he remained until 1877. In 1878 he was employed by W. D. Gibson, dealer in cabinet hardware and upholstery goods, which firm was succeeded by Gibson, Parish & Co., and the latter in 1889 by Lussky, Payn & Co., of which firm Mr. White was a partner. On the death of Mr. Payn, of the last mentioned concern, the surviving partners acquired his interest, the firm becoming January 1, 1903, Lussky, White & Coolidge, which firm was succeeded January 1, 1909, by Lussky, White & Coolidge, Inc., of which Carleton White is now president.

Mr. White has been twice married; first, October 17, 1887, to Alice L. Luther, of Belding, Mich., by whom he had one son, Carleton Luther; second, April 21, 1896, to Louise A. Wilson.

He is a Republican in politics and is a member of the South Shore Country club, the Homewood Country club, the Chicago Yacht club, the Chicago Athletic association, and at the present time is one of the directors of the latter organization. He is also a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce and is active in the affairs

of that organization. He resides at 4610 Ellis avenue, his place of business being located at 111-113 E. Lake street.

James H. Wilkerson has achieved a national reputation as a lawyer connected with the office of United States District Attorney. He was born December 11, 1869, at Savannah, Mo., his parents being John W. and Lydia (Austin) Wilkerson. When 13 years old he moved with his family to Mount Ayr, Ia., and at the age of 15 years entered DePauw university, at Greencastle, Ind., from the classical course of which institution he was graduated in 1889, when but 19 years old. The succeeding two years he was principal of the high school at Hastings, Neb., then returned to Greencastle, Ind., where for two years he was a member of the faculty of his alma mater and occupied the chair of English and Rhetoric. During this time he studied law and attended the law school at Greencastle, and in 1894 came to Chicago, passed the Supreme Court examination, was admitted to the bar and for eighteen months practiced law with an office in the office of Myron H. Beach. He then became associated with the firm of Tenney, McConnell & Coffeen, and so continued until 1900 when he was admitted as a partner and thus continued until January 1, 1908, since which time he has been engaged in individual practice in connection with his public duties. Mr. Wilkerson has always been a Republican in politics. In 1902 he was elected from the Thirteenth Senatorial district to the State Legislature and as a member of that body his services were noteworthy by reason of his conducting the fight for the State Civil Service Law which failed to pass, and in introducing the resolution for the charter amendment to the State Constitution which was adopted by both House and Senate and was ratified at the following general election. In 1903 Mr. Wilkerson was appointed county attorney, serving as such until September, 1904. In 1906, he was appointed special assistant United States District Attorney and has since served in that capacity. In this position he was the attorney in charge of many important cases in litigation that commanded national attention. Among these were those of the Government against the Standard Oil company, which resulted in the fine of over \$29,000,000; the rebating cases against the Lehigh Valley Railway company, the Nickel Plate Railway company, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company, A. Booth & Co.; the case against express companies for issuing franks, or free transportation; the case against the Monon railway for issuing free transportation for advertising; the Allis-Chalmers case for violation of the Alien Labor law; the case enjoining the Sanitary district from diverting the water of Lake Michigan to the Calumet river, and many other similar cases. As a lawyer, Mr. Wilkerson ranks among the first in Chicago. He is a member of the Union League, Hamilton and Law clubs, and the Chicago, State and National bar associations. He is married and resides at 6448 Minerva avenue.

Johnson Wilson, an early settler of Oak Lawn, was a native of Ireland, born in County Tyrone, May 10, 1838, being the son of Robert and Susan (Graham) Wilson. The parents also were both natives of County Tyrone where they were born in 1798 and 1804 respectively. They grew up and married and in 1854 crossed the ocean to the United States, landing in New York City on June 9. Soon afterward they came to Chicago and thence moved to Dupage county where the mother died on September 27, 1854. In the Spring of 1856 the family returned to Cook county, settled in Palos township, but two years later located in Worth township and there the father resided until his death on June 18, 1865. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian church and were among the intelligent and highly respected citizens of the community. Their five children were as follows: William, who died when seven years of age; Eliza J. (deceased); Edward, a resident of Worth township; Johnson and Charles, the latter residing in Will county.

Johnson Wilson was brought to America by his parents in 1854 and received the greater part of his education in this country. He was reared on a farm and ever since has followed farming as an occupation. In November, 1870, he married in Cook county, Margaret E. Bartley and they have six children as follows: Robert E., a professor in Northwestern University at Evanston; Eleanor M. at home with her parents; Mary E. (deceased); Franklin, engaged in farming in Cook county; Grace J., wife of Charles Winslow of Englewood, and Leonard J., a farmer of Cook county. Mr. Wilson is one of the substantial citizens of this portion of the county. He is much concerned in the progress and welfare of the community and has occupied several positions of responsibility with credit. He served as highway commissioner six years and has done much to aid generally the good roads movement. He served as school director and school trustee and generally has identified himself with every movement in this community to improve the schools and educate the children. He is a Republican and a strong Prohibitionist and has the respect of all who know him.

Leo J. Witkowski, M. D., located at Forty-eighth street and Hermitage avenue, was born in Joliet, Ill., on April 29, 1882, and is a son of Anthony and Wladyslawa (Dobyjanski) Witkowski, natives of the Province of Posen, German-Poland. The father came to the United States in 1874 and settled in Joliet, where for 33 years he has been in the employ of the Illinois Steel company. Since 1899 he has had charge of their construction department. He has taken much interest in politics and is a member of the Republican party.

Leo J. is the only child of his parents. He was reared to manhood in his native city and attended the parochial and grammar schools, and was graduated from the Joliet Township High school in 1903. In the autumn of the same year he entered the medical

department of Northwestern University and was graduated therefrom in 1907 with the highest honors of his class—Magna Cum Laude. After receiving his diploma he spent seven months in Northern Michigan in mining practice. On December 1, 1907, he became resident physician at the Cook County hospital, where he served until June 1, 1909, when he opened his present office. Already he has succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. He is an instructor in the surgical department of Northwestern University, and designs in the near future to make surgery a specialty. He is a member of the Chicago Medical society, Polish Medical association, St. Joseph's Polish Catholic church and the Western Catholic union. He is medical examiner of the Catholic Order of Foresters and in politics affiliates with the Republican party.

Frank Zajicek (pronounced Zeichek) was born May 24, 1860, at Skrchleby, Bohemia, and came to Chicago in October, 1867, together with his parents and four brothers and two sisters. His father, Anton Zajicek, was well-educated and highly respected in the country of his birth, especially in the Village of Skrchleby, where he served as mayor for several terms, and where his only wife, Marie (nee Knitl), gave birth to nine of his children, of whom two of the younger boys died there in their infancy. The elder Zajicek loved his native Bohemia most dearly, but was bitterly opposed to the military duties, which prevail up to this date in Austro-Hungary, and therefore, reluctantly, and only in the thought of saving his little army of five healthy and able-bodied boys from the much despised military duty, did he determine to immigrate to America. And thus, after realizing about \$3,200 for his real estate holdings in and about Skrchleby, he departed with his family from his native land in the autumn of 1867 and went directly to Chicago. The elder Zajicek was then 46 years of age, while his wife was 34, and the ages of their children ranged as follows: Mary, 17; Anton, 15; Leopold, 13; Vaclav (alias James) II., Joseph, 9; Frank, 7; and Bessie, 5 years. A tenth child (the eighth son) was then born in Chicago, but died in its infancy. The good and venerable mother of this small army of children died in the early age of 38 on August 13, 1871, in Chicago, while the father died 31 years later at the age of 77. The seven Zajicek children named above are still alive and live in Chicago, are married and have children. Anton, Jr. served five years in the U. S. Army and is now in the employ of Uncle Sam, being one of the oldest in service and most efficient carriers at the Pilsen P. O. station. Leopold, James and Joseph were for several years interested in the manufacture of picture frames and moldings, and later owned sample rooms; the first two are now however retired. Bessie Zajicek, the youngest of the Zajicek children, was married to Dr. Frank J. Jirka, a brilliant citizen and practitioner, who was also active in public and political matters in Chicago. Dr. Jirka, during his lifetime, was a member

of the school board of Chicago for two terms and as a mark of respect to his memory one of the public schools bears his name.

Frank Zajicek attended the public schools until the 14th year of his age, and a private school for a short period and in the latter part of 1874 he entered the printing office of Joseph Langmayer as an apprentice. A weekly and later on a daily newspaper was published at this office, and young Frank here had a good opportunity to learn the printers' art in all its details, so that at the age of 18 he became foreman at said office, and at the age of 19 years he became foreman in the composing room of a much larger printing office of August Geringer, where the Bohemian Daily "Svornost" has been published for over 34 years, and where a vast amount of other literature has been published for as many years.

The printing office of August Geringer gave Frank Zajicek better opportunities in executing artistic job work; which was his specialty, and he was at that time known as one of the best job setters in the city. At the end of three years however, striving for further advancement, he resigned at the Geringer office and accepted a situation in the office of A. Zeese & Co., at an advanced salary, only to remain engaged there for a few weeks, after which he accepted a still better position with the printing firm of Wagner & Gross, which was then located at Clark street a few doors south of Madison street. His advancement with this firm was rapid, so that in a few weeks he was given full charge of this well-known printing establishment of that period, and Frank Zajicek was then but 22 years of age. He retained his position with said firm until the latter part of 1883, when he resigned to enter into the real estate business, which he has been pursuing ever since.

From his boyhood days young Frank was inclined to economy, which is best evidenced by the fact that he was a member of a building association from the time he was 18 years of age, and to his credit it may be said that he acted as second secretary of said building association from the time he started to put his savings therein. He acted in this capacity until his maturity, when as a reward for his faithful services he was elected as first secretary of said association, and he has nothing but praise for those young people, who learn to save early, as thus they pave their way to prosperity and independence. He was also a staunch lover of good reading and spent a great deal of his spare time in this elevating recreation. And be it also said to his credit that notwithstanding the fact that he quit school at the age of 14, still he did not give up his studies then, but pursued them during evening hours and he considers it a pleasure to say that almost every newspaper or printing office is a true alma mater to the vast armies of self-made men, who read and reason, and who are ambitious to know as well as those who had the advantage of a professional education at some college.

In 1884 he married Marie Houdek, a daughter of John Houdek,

a well-to-do and prominent Bohemian merchant of Chicago, who for many years was the treasurer of the First Bohemian Catholic Central union, of the United States, and also of several building associations. After his marriage Frank Zajicek opened a real estate office at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Eighteenth street in the old 6th ward, where he was very successful for quite a number of years and his business reputation amongst his colleagues and in the community was the best. He also took active interest in ward and city politics, and in 1889 he ran as a Democratic candidate at a primary in the old 9th ward against Tommy Carroll, defeating the latter by 3 to 1 votes. The primary was conducted however under the old obnoxious go-as-you-please system, with one polling place at the corner of Ashland avenue and Fourteenth street, with two Carroll judges and one judge favorable to Zajicek. The latter judge, at the close of the primary and while the votes were being counted, was obliged to absent himself just for a couple of minutes, and in his absence the other judges and clerks, who were all favorable to Carroll, immediately destroyed the ballots and tally sheets, and then declared Tommy Carroll as the Democratic candidate at the primary. When this declaration was made, the friends of Zajicek, who in a great majority surrounded the polling place and who knew the true condition of things, that Zajicek was elected by a vote of 3 to 1, threatened to make it hot for the Carroll cohorts, who however hastily disappeared. As a result of this despicable outrage however, Tommy Carroll was defeated at the election by his Republican opponent, by a vote of about 4 to 1, and considering the fact that this ward was always considered as one of the strongest Democratic bulwarks in the city, it goes without saying that the Democratic organization did not benefit much by this sort of work of some of its ardent judges and clerks. As a soothing balm to Zajicek, however, and on account of harmony Zajicek was given the city central committeeship at the convention, which he accepted reluctantly, and only at the earnest solicitation of some of the Democratic leaders. In this capacity Zajicek remained for one term only, assisting some of his friends to minor positions on the city roster. He was mainly however instrumental in the appointment of his brother-in-law, Dr. Jirka, to the school board by the late Mayor Cregier. Zajicek also, during the first few years of his short political career, acted respectively as clerk or judge at several regular elections, but soon realized that the general political campaigning as it was carried on about 15 years ago, was very unclean and required the most robust health and persistent doggedness, to which he was not accustomed, and he therefore quit politics peaceably, and has since inclined to the Republican party, reserving however to himself the right to vote for the best men of either of the political parties.

In 1896 Frank Zajicek entered the Chicago College of Law, where

after three years' studies he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He does not practice in the courts however, but still carries on his real estate business established in 1883. Frank Zajicek has been a devoted lover of music, and an active member of the "Lyra" Singing society for over eighteen years, and eleven years ago he organized the Smetana Singing society, of which he has been the president since. He is a member of the Pilsen Turner society, The Phi Alpha Delta Fraternity, The Royal Arcanum, The Royal League and The National Union. In 1907 (after 40 years) he visited his place of birth together with his wife and his brother James, going at the time as the leader of a party of more than 180 Bohemians from Chicago and other western cities to attend the "Sokol" (Turner) festivities at Prague, Bohemia. He has four children: Frank E. (24), a graduate of the Chicago-Kent College of Law, Edwin (17), Robert (15) and Camille (13). He resided for many years at 1176 Douglas boulevard in one of the most beautiful spots of Chicago, and at present resides at 567 (or new 1415) W. Eighteenth street.

As a benefactor Frank Zajicek deserves to be ranked amongst the foremost of the Bohemians of this city, having some years ago donated two building lots valued at about \$2,500 to the Bohemian Old Peoples' Home and Orphan asylum, and otherwise performing many charitable deeds in a quiet but effective manner.

Boleslaus Zaleski, a prominent pharmacist at 4645 South Ashland avenue, was born in Russian-Poland, on January 6, 1878, and is the son of Anton and Mary (Godleski) Zaleski. Their son, Boleslaus Zaleski, was reared in his native land to the age of 18 years, receiving in the meantime a Gymnasium education at Warsaw, Poland. The education given at the Gymnasium was similar to that imparted at the high schools in America. In 1896 he crossed the ocean to America and coming West located in Chicago where he began attending evening schools to improve his knowledge of the English language. At the same time he began the study of pharmacy which he had studied for two years in the old country before coming to America. Later he took a special course of private instruction in pharmacy, succeeding which he successfully passed the examination and received his commission from the State Board of Pharmacy. Soon afterwards he established his present business which he has profitably and successfully conducted at his present location ever since. At this date he has the largest and most complete drug establishment on South Ashland avenue. In 1891 he married Olympia, daughter of Joseph Kaczynski of Chicago. He is a member of the Polish Turners' Alliance of America and is the president of this organization in the United States. He is now serving his second term as such official. This organization is one of the oldest of the Polish people in the United States and the most progressive and educational.

John V. Zelezny, proprietor of the Zelezny Savings bank and operator in real estate, loans and insurance, at 3856 West Twenty-sixth street, was born in Bohemia, on April 25, 1852, and is a son of John and Veronyka (Los) Zelezny. He was reared to maturity in his native country and there received a broad education under the instruction of his father who was a teacher by profession. Hoping to better his condition he immigrated to the United States in 1884 and for a short time stopped in New York City, but finally located in Chicago which he has since made his home. His first employment here was in a shoe store where he remained for two years. In 1888 he embarked in the retail shoe business on his own account and was thus engaged until 1894, when he erected a building on West Eighteenth street and was engaged in the retail liquor trade for three years. In 1896 he attended a local business college for one term, and the following year embarked in the real estate business in connection with insurance on West Eighteenth street. This business he successfully conducted until 1909 when he moved into the building he now occupies, which, including the ground, cost \$20,000. He conducts a thoroughly up-to-date banking establishment, and has all modern fixtures, such as safety vaults, deposit boxes, etc. He has organized and successfully conducts five building and loan associations among the Bohemians on the West Side. Mr. Zelezny is thoroughly identified with Chicago business and institutions and is well known and respected in the community where he lives and does business. He is a member of the Bohemian Order of Foresters, North Union of America, and in politics is independent. In 1876 he married Marie, daughter of George Benda, of Bohemia, and they have three children: Otilie, a practicing physician of Chicago and the wife of Dr. Otto Baumrucker; Anna, now attending the Illinois College of Law; and John George.



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