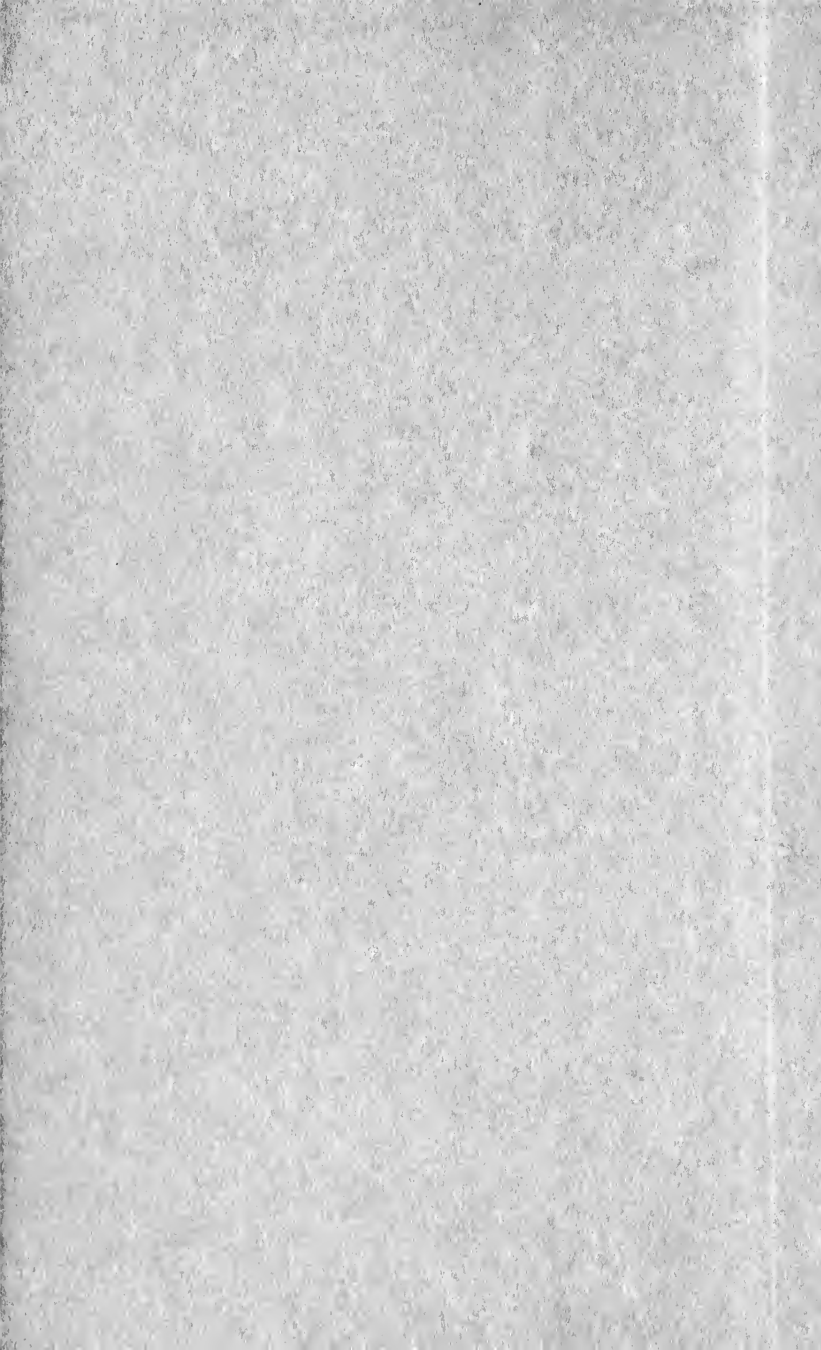


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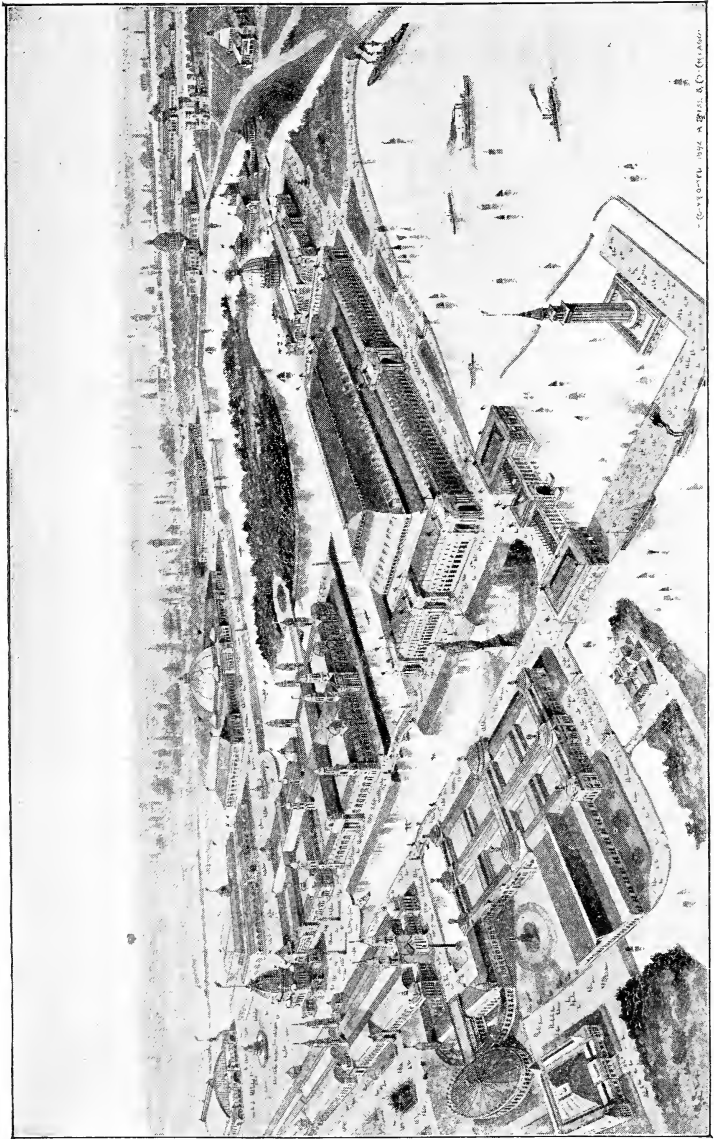


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THE
WORLD'S FAIR CITY

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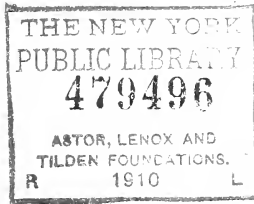
ENTERPRISING SONS

BY
C. DEAN

"As a poet, I am a polytheist; as a naturalist, a pantheist; as a moral man, a deist; and in order to express my mind I need all these forms."
—GOETHE.

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1892
LAIRD & LEE.

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PREFACE.

To present a book of this kind, with character sketches of living men who are prominent factors in great public enterprises, might have been criticized fifty years ago as being somewhat in bad taste. But opinions like fashions are continually changing. The popular demand of today is to know the methods of successful men; and, in order to know their character must be investigated.

“As soon as a stranger is introduced into any company one of the first questions which all wish to have answered is, How does that man get his living?” And if he has succeeded in adding something to the general wealth he becomes at once a sort of hero in the estimation of the American citizen.

The Chicagoans noticed in these pages are

men of extraordinary ability, and occupy the front rank in the world of Enterprise. An effort has been made to give a true delineation of their characters and of their business *modus operandi*; but the most important question is: How much are these energetic sons doing for the world? Are they using their force in absorbing that of others, or in expending their great energies and talents for the benefit of mankind?

C. D.

INTRODUCTORY.

When one reads such authors as Buckle and Draper, one is impressed with the influence of climate, soil and scenery; of oceans, lakes, rivers, mountains and valleys, upon the civilization, the industries, habits and customs of a people.

Thomas Carlyle finds the history of a nation or a period in the lives of its great men; the rulers, the warriors, the scholars and reformers, make and direct national and world-movements; but other writers find in the existing conditions of a time, the power that produces the leading minds and actors and gives shaping to what they do.

When one studies the brief but remarkable history of Chicago, one finds place and need for all these theories to account for its wonderful growth in population, business, wealth, and the progressive and earnest spirit of its people in the fields of learning and religion.

When nature formed the great valley between the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains, with its long rivers and rich soils, that fact determined the great agricultural region of the continent. And when nature placed such a body of water as Lake Michigan, stretching three hundred miles north and south in this valley, with the head of this lake in the line of the national highway between the two oceans and the great east and west, nature determined the location of the largest inland city on the continent. For in the nature and needs of the business of the country, the many lines of railway would center at such a point of both land and water communication; and hence one may affirm that New York, and San Francisco with their ocean harbors, and Chicago at the head of Lake Michigan, and on the line of national travel and commerce, are where they are, and in a large sense, what they are, because of these natural conditions.

And it would, in part be true also, to say, that the leading men of Chicago have made the city what it is; but only in part; for whilst they have been making the city,

the city has been making them, and neither could have been where they are, and what they are, but for their determining environments and for the conditions of the country and the age. It is in the fortunate concurrence of all these conditions that one finds an explanation of the marvelous growth of Chicago, and of the great business ability and success and the intellectual and moral strength and earnestness of its cosmopolitan population.

At a time when all the world is thinking of Chicago, and expecting to come to Chicago to the World's Columbian Exposition, it is only natural that very many should desire to know something more about the public spirited men and women who have taken such active part in its affairs. And hence the opportuneness of such a work as "The World's Fair City and Her Enterprising Sons." And to the praise of many of these it may be justly said, that they are planning and working and giving to make, what must soon be the largest city on the continent, not only a city of vast and increasing business and wealth: but a center and power of learning; of colleges, libraries,

music, art, literature; to have here a university equal to the best in the old world, and to emphasize the intellectual and moral as well as the material greatness of its soon-coming millions.

H. W. THOMAS,
Chicago, June 1st, 1892.

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THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY.

CHAPTER I.

“‘See two things in the United States if nothing else—Niagara and Chicago,’ said Richard Cobden, the famous English statesman, to Goldwin Smith, who was about to visit America.”

Niagara is a specimen of nature's wonderful works, but Chicago, the World's Fair City, is one of the wonders of civilization. It is the metropolis of the great West, and the largest city, in area, of the world. Located midway between two oceans on the southwest shore of Lake Michigan, the head of navigation, and backed by a vast and fruitful country, which is reached by a system of railroads that has no equal in any other portion of the globe, makes it the stopping place for passengers from all parts of the world, and the greatest market on the continent for grain, lumber and live-stock. Eight hundred and fifty trains arrive and depart here daily.

The city extends north and south along Lake Michigan twenty-four and a half miles, and from east to west its greatest width is fourteen and a half miles, embracing an area of about one hundred and seventy-five square miles. It is divided by the river and its branches into three distinct parts, known as the North, South and West Divisions.

These are connected at nearly every street by swing bridges—so that boats may pass—and by three tunnels built under the river-bed for the passage of vehicles and pedestrians. The principal thoroughfares, which are estimated to be one thousand three hundred and eighty-six miles long, are regularly and beautifully laid out. Streets and avenues are from eighty to one hundred feet wide. Wooden pavements are generally in use on account of their elastic and noiseless qualities.

Chicago is noted for her beautiful boulevards and her magnificent and extensive parks, which cover two thousand and thirty-eight acres of land. It is rightly named the Garden City. No expense has been spared that could contribute to the beauty or comfort displayed in these delightful public retreats.



THE WOMAN'S TEMPLE.

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Nature and art seemed to have combined forces, in order to have a perfect effect.

Michigan avenue, stretching for a mile along the lake shore, affords a drive which, in splendor and extent, is without an equal in America. Every day, from morning until night, handsome equipages pass up and down this elegant thoroughfare; ladies and gentlemen on horseback and in carriages of every conceivable style are enjoying, in the exhilarating lake air, an everlasting holiday. Mounted police are in constant attendance to prevent the passage of heavily loaded teams, or other obstructions.

Drexel boulevard, which is laid out after the model of the famous avenue L'Imperatrice in Paris, is a magnificent drive. It is two hundred feet wide, extending from Thirty-ninth street to Fiftieth street south. Parallel with it, five blocks west, Grand boulevard affords a charming return trip to the throngs of pleasure-seekers.

The parks represent an immense amount of labor, money and artistic skill. Washington Park contains one of the largest unbroken lawns in the world, besides a fine conserva-

tory, somewhat resembling the celebrated Kew Gardens near London.

In the North Division, Dearborn avenue, LaSalle avenue, Rush and Pine streets, extending north and south, are the principal thoroughfares for driving. There are many fine residences and attractive churches on these streets, all of which (except one) have been erected since the great fire of 1871.

Lincoln Park, on this side, is one of the most popular resorts of the city. Located near the lake, where there is always a refreshing breeze, the great variety of flower beds, artificial lakes, and different species of animals in the zoölogical collection, make it exceedingly attractive and interesting to the great throng of visitors. Clark street is the main business thoroughfare of this portion of Chicago.

The West Division contains several spacious parks, Garfield, Douglas and Humboldt, are the principal ones; but there are smaller parks situated where they are easily accessible to any one wishing for a free, open space to breathe the fresh air. Washington boulevard is one of the leading residence avenues, where beautiful homes, fine churches and artistic

surroundings prevail. It is a popular drive which extends from the business part of the city, passing through the tunnel to Garfield Park at the extreme western limits. Ashland avenue, running north and south, is also a delightful drive. Many wealthy citizens have elegant homes here. Madison street, which runs parallel with Washington boulevard, one block south, is the principal business street of the West Division. It is also a direct road to Garfield Park, besides leading to Garfield Park Club.

The city, on all sides, is well provided with transit accommodations; six hundred and thirty-seven miles of street-car lines lead in all directions from the business center. The greater part of these are run by means of cables kept in motion by stationary steam-engines. This mode of locomotion is very interesting to the stranger who first beholds cars moving so rapidly without any apparent living or mechanical effort. It is related that a negro once called his sable companion's attention to the phenomenon, saying: "Lordy mercy! jist see heah, Jinny! see heah how de blessed

Mas'r Lincom dat freed de niggahs have gone and freed de mules demselves!"

Chicago, with all its other advantages for recreation and amusement, has one of the finest racing tracks in America. The Washington Park Club, which was organized in 1883 for the purpose of providing a club-house and pleasure-grounds for its members, where they might meet for social amusements, and view the exciting scenes of a horse-race, has now an elegant club-house, surrounded by a beautiful park consisting of eighty acres. Its membership is composed of a class of gentlemen who are not "professional sports," but interested in the raising, training and speed of fine horses. Its first president was Lieutenant-General Phil. H. Sheridan, and its board of directors comprise many of the most earnest and wealthy business men of the city.

The club-house is a very attractive structure in its architectural design. The interior arrangement, with its rich and elegant furniture, surpasses anything of the kind in America. The cost of the building is estimated at \$56,000, and the furniture \$20,000.

The grand-stand affords ample seating capacity for ten thousand persons. Each one, when seated, has a clear view of the passing horses. The track is wider than the popular Saratoga course, and has, besides, a practice track. The steeplechase is so arranged that the water-jumps are performed over natural lake-necks. The stables comprise five hundred stalls, which are perfect in drainage and ventilation. They are very attractive to horse owners who desire wholesome and convenient places for their favorite animals.

The hotels in this city are not only very extensive, but, in design, architecture and management, are not surpassed by the oldest and most cultured cities in the world. Members of the royal families from across the water have frequently expressed surprise that a city so green in age could have such magnificent edifices. Travelers, who are on missions of business or pleasure, can be accommodated in an expensive or economical style; nearly all hotels being carried on in both American and European plans.

Places of amusement are scattered all over the city. Besides the world-renowned Audi-

torium, there are numerous theaters that are splendidly equipped and elegantly finished. Talent—histrionic, musical, or oratorical—has here ample opportunity for effective display; and no city patronizes artists more liberally or with greater satisfaction to the performers, than the metropolis of the great West. Many European celebrities and Oscar Wilde upstarts have replenished their coffers and brightened up their conceit by the patronage of Chicagoans. However, these amusements are only a part of the city's great enterprises. Her commercial and industrial activities are unprecedented. Every essential element for success is manifested; courage, pluck, nerve—sometimes called cheek—and dashing enterprise, pervade the very atmosphere; the newcomer, if of the right temperament, easily contracts the “pushing spirit,” and enters buoyantly into the life that knows not *ennui*.

The immense extent of fertile land, which is highly cultivated by a vast number of industrial population, with its numerous railways all pointing toward Chicago, has made it the leading grain market of the world;

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.



and its facilities for handling, storing and dealing in produce is, without doubt, unparalleled.

The system of the Board of Trade, which was the first commercial institution in this country to establish and put in practice a method of grading cereal products, is very successful; similar methods have been followed all over the country. In 1872 it was formally adopted by the Legislature of Illinois. Now, officials, acting under State authority, known as the the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, see that all rules are observed. The established rates of commission for receiving and selling grain facilitate business transactions, while the settlement of disputes, which is governed by fixed laws, are regulated by justice and equity. In 1885 a new building, completed at a cost of \$1,700,000, was opened for the use of its members, the facilities for handling grain enlarged, and the elevator capacity increased to twenty-eight million one hundred thousand bushels.

The Board of Trade Building, located at the foot of LaSalle street, is an architectural monstrosity, with a great tower, tapering up to a pinnacle two hundred and sixty-five feet above

the sidewalk. The balcony, which is sixty-five feet below the pinnacle, is surmounted by a circle of thirty electric lamps, having two-thousand candle power each. The interior is very elaborately finished. Strangers visiting the city always inquire for the Board of Trade, and they are more than surprised when they witness the veritable pandemonium within.

Chicago is recognized as the financial center of the West. Other Western cities depend on it for Eastern exchange, and for assistance in times of emergency. The Chicago banks are recognized all over the country, and in the financial centers of Europe, for their stability and solid character. The conservative and practical policy with which they are managed, without speculative investments, recommends them as superior to Eastern financial institutions in holding the funds of other banks. This is the only inland city that shares with New York financial relations with foreign countries.

The lumber trade here is gigantic. The great pineries of Michigan and Wisconsin, which grow on the other side of Lake Michi-

gan, furnish most of the supply. The number of laborers employed in this business would make a strong army. No single branch of trade or manufacture has more capital invested than this industry. In 1869, articles of incorporation were obtained from the legislature for the "Lumbermen's Exchange of Chicago," which represents a membership of about one hundred and fifty, with a capital of about \$45,000,000. It has a great influence over the trade and commerce of the United States.

The Union Stock Yards, situated in the southwestern part of the city, is the great market of live stock for the world. They occupy three hundred and sixty acres of land. Cattle, hogs and sheep are prepared here for the market. It also affords complete accommodation for the sale of improved breeds of cattle and horses. A large pavilion, with a seating capacity for six hundred persons, is erected for the purpose. There are large and commodious buildings in which this vast business is transacted, and a first-class hotel, erected at a cost of \$250,000, where stockmen are accommodated for two dollars a day.

The Exchange Building is a large brick structure located in the center of the yards. It is divided into apartments for the Board of Trade, offices of the company, National bank, telegraph office, post-office, restaurant, commission firms, and other necessary departments. Two large artesian wells, one of which is eleven hundred and the other twelve hundred feet deep, are sunk in the center of the yards.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange was organized in 1884 for the promotion of the interests of the stock-raising fraternity. A competent veterinary surgeon is employed for the purpose of preventing the introduction of diseased cattle in the market. The system in which stock is prepared for sale is perfect in exactness and economy. It is said that there is nothing wasted but the squeal of the only animal known in nature's economy whose highest expression of happiness is a grunt.

The manufacturers of Chicago engage in almost every variety of productions, which are distributed all over the country, and exported to foreign lands. Although it does

not rank first as a manufacturing city, the rapid strides which it is taking in that direction may soon reach the point. It is estimated that products to the value of over \$180,000,000 are now manufactured here yearly. More than fifty-five thousand men are employed in this art. Among the most important products are clothing, musical instruments, liquors, block-paving, jewelry, drugs, safety-vaults, stoves, carriage varnishes, toys, artificial limbs, butterine, oleomargarine, etc.

The wholesale dry goods trade in the city is mainly in the hands of five immense establishments, which are, to the highest degree, prosperous. Having superior advantages in location, unrivaled transit facilities by water and land, manufactories, ample capital, skillful, energetic business men, it is no wonder that the results are satisfactory. The wholesale merchant gives the retail dealer the advantage of fluctuations in the market or change of fashions, for he only orders what is needed from time to time, thus avoiding any risks of outlay.

The educational advantages of Chicago rank high; but the public schools, which are

gigantic in proportions and exact in requirements, are the pride of the city; in fact, they are *the* schools of the city; rich and poor, alike, enjoy their privileges. At present, thirty-two hundred teachers are employed, and there is an enrollment of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand pupils. The management is in the hands of a Board of Education, consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, and twelve members, making fifteen in all, who are appointed by the City Council. The schools are in charge of a superintendent, with eight assistants, elected by the Board of Education. Two hundred and three buildings are conveniently located throughout the city, each of which is in charge of the principal, thus dividing the duties involved upon teachers, principals, superintendents and Board of Education.

There are also a large number of colleges, universities, and seminaries in the city and its suburbs, some of which have a wide reputation. Many of these are devoted to special branches, such as theology, music, industries, law, medicine, dental surgery, literature and art. Rush College is the oldest



THE MASONIC TEMPLE.



medical school in Chicago. It was established in 1837, when the city was incorporated. Now it is the largest, and most influential of its kind in the country. A department for the treatment of rabies by Pasteur's method and remedies, has been recently added. It is located at the corner of Wood and Harrison streets, opposite the County Hospital. There are also one Eclectic and three Homeopathic Colleges.

“Dr. Fairweather's Electro Vacuum Cure,” where pneumatic therapeutics takes the place of medicine, is located in this city, Spinal, nervous and paralytic diseases are treated by the equalization of the circulation. Brain exhaustion, which is largely due to the restless activity of the age, yields to this treatment. Locomotor ataxia, a form of paralysis, which has baffled the skill of the most learned physicians, it is claimed can be cured only by the vacuum method. This institution, which has been in successful operation for several years, is specially and wholly devoted to the cure of these diseases.

The religious privileges of the city are various and numerous. Five hundred and

sixty-four churches, consisting of all denominations, are scattered through the three divisions, all of which compare favorably with those of other cities, in beauty, comfort, and completeness. The most celebrated of these is the great Tabernacle, on the North Side, where Moody and Sankey held great revivals some years ago. It will seat about ten thousand persons. Mr. Moody visits it frequently, and is always welcomed by a full house, that appreciates that divine's wonderful gift of oratory. The pulpits, generally, are ably occupied by ministers, some of whom rank the highest in America. Among the most distinguished are Prof. David Swing, Dr. H. M. Thomas, Dr. Burrows, Dr. Gunsaulus, and others. Although there are many church attendants, in no other American city are there so many persons who spend the day in festivity and pleasure. All laws for Sunday observance have been repealed; but, in appearance, it is as orderly and quiet as any other large city.

Chicago cannot yet boast of a crematory, but it has twenty beautiful cemeteries, the finest of which is Graceland, situated near

Lake Michigan, five and a half miles north of the center of the city. By a great amount of labor, skill and a lavish expenditure of money, this "city of the dead" rivals, in landscape effect, the famous parks. Its monuments are conspicuous, costly, and varied in sculpture; many of them are original and striking in design. The Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, of World's Fair fame, founded this cemetery in 1861.

But Chicago has not yet gained its eminence. Its fine immense business blocks, elegant residences, public libraries, institutions of learning, and the great industrial force, with its invincible energy of commerce, speak very distinctly of a living, growing and progressive city that has not yet reached the climax of its greatness.

The history of Chicago is brief; only a little over fifty years. Formerly it was situated upon a level with the lake, and stairs at nearly every block to mount and descend familiarized the early settlers with the ups and downs of life; but now it lies fourteen feet above those waters, having been raised to that grade entirely by the skill and energy

of her citizens. Nearly all this labor has been accomplished since 1856. The city now is on an inclined plane, rising toward the west to the height of twenty-eight feet, giving excellent drainage. Under this surface is represented an enormous amount of labor, in the extensive sewerage system, water pipes, and gas pipes, together with electric and telephone wires, all of which form an underground network.

In 1837, Chicago, numbering four thousand one hundred and seventy inhabitants, became a city, with an area of about ten square miles, containing six wards. Three years later (1840) the United States census disclosed a population of four thousand four hundred and seventy-nine. From this period to the date of the great fire in 1871, the city continued to grow in population, wealth and improvement. Its progress surprised the world and developed pride and energy in its own citizens.

The United States census of 1870 gave the city a population of two hundred and ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy. But the great fire of October 8, 1871,

which destroyed about \$190,000,000 worth of property, and rendered homeless ninety-eight thousand five hundred persons, interrupted its progress for a short time. In a year after this destruction a large part of the burnt district was rebuilt, showing great improvements and more substantial structures than before. On July 14, 1874, another fire consumed over six hundred houses, the larger number of them being wooden shanties, but fortunately did not destroy the magnificent buildings of the rebuilt section. From that time on the city has grown in wealth and population, reaching the mark of the second city in population of the United States, and the largest in area of the world. Despite fire, storms and commercial perplexities, it is marching onward, evidently with the prospect of being the Paris of America. Already it has been suggested that Chicago is the natural seat of government, being located in the central part of the country, and more convenient to the people. Why not?

The World's Fair City is a beautiful city. Everything seems to be provided here for the welfare and happiness of the people; but, despite this fact, there is much sorrow and

suffering which it is not pleasant to record. The restless and selfish energy of the times has its results, always, in frequent downfalls and misfortunes; but there is a spirit of enterprise manifested here that may attack the monster Injustice with a grip that will transform the city into a model city. Utopia! you say; but greater things have happened.

The great Columbian Exposition, which celebrates the four hundredth anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of America, will be held here in 1893.

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1910



FERD W. PECK.

CHAPTER II.

FERD. W. PECK.

“Under the shell there was an animal, and behind the document there was a man. Why do you study the shell, except to bring before you the animal? so you study the document only to know the man.”—*Taine*.

MR. FERD. W. PECK, to whom the country is indebted for the idea, formation, and successful attainment of the greatest private enterprise ever accomplished in the world, is among the most liberal of all the numerous patrons of art in Chicago. He is the man who gave his attention and efforts to the erection of the largest and grandest convention hall in America, the work of which was accomplished in a comparatively short space of time, and in the most thorough manner. In this way Chicago secured a magnificent structure, and the American people can boast of having the largest audience-room on the surface of the earth.

The idea of an auditorium was conceived by Mr. Peck some time before he presented

it to the public; and the necessity felt during the great opera festival of 1885, which he organized and carried through so successfully, further developed the project. In May, 1886, he presented the subject before the Commercial Club of Chicago in a carefully prepared speech, in which he called attention to the demands of the country for an assembly-room for the accommodation of political and other conventions, reunions of army societies, and operatic or other musical festivals; he also referred to the fact that seven national political conventions had already been held in Chicago, and that for six of them temporary halls had been constructed at a large and necessarily wasteful expenditure of money. Thus was demonstrated the desire to promote a sentiment of fraternity among the people of the United States by providing a common place of assembly for the deliberations of vast representative bodies of men, and for the amusement of the masses at reasonable prices.

This magnificent building is the pride of Chicago's citizens, and the admiration of visitors from all over the world, not only on account of its great size and architectural finish,

but also because of its artistic construction, which is nowhere impaired by excessive decoration. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York City, said: "I have traveled through a great many cities in this country, and across the ocean, but this is the most wonderful building I have ever seen; in fact, it beats anything in the world."

The "Pan Americans," who visited Chicago October, 1889, were given a reception in the Auditorium before it was finished. They were very demonstrative in expressing their admiration of this beautiful structure. Mr. Selaya, of Honduras, said: "I think I never saw so fine an interior in my life. I have traveled all over the world, and I have seen most of the great buildings, but I have never seen a building which was intended for so great a purpose which could compare with this. It is grand in the most complete sense of the word."

It was erected within three years; and no building was ever watched over with more care or looked after with greater interest. For a year or more ways and means for its erection were discussed; and the elaboration

of plans progressed slowly, but successfully. It was decided to build not only a grand hall, but to combine in one building a magnificent hotel, and an office block, rivaling any in existence. Finally, the ground was selected and secured, with a frontage on Wabash avenue, Congress street, and Michigan avenue. The ground was broken for the building January, 1887. The excavations were made twelve feet below the sidewalk, and the trenches were dug out to a depth of from seventeen to twenty-five feet. Over fifty thousand cubic yards of sand, loam, and clay were removed, in order that the foundations could rest upon solid clay.

For the foundation of the main building, two transverse layers of twelve-inch timber were first laid; above these a five-foot layer of concrete; and in this, three layers of railroad bars and beams were imbedded. The foundation of the great tower was made secure by a double thickness of timber and concrete and five layers of iron. To guard against unequal settlement eight hundred tons of pig iron, and great loads of brick were used to weight the foundations until the masonry was

put in place. When it was completed, the tower and the main building stood perfectly level, without settlement in any part. At one time one thousand men were employed in the work and nearly one hundred contractors were engaged in different parts of the building.

Before the building was half finished the Auditorium was used by the National Republican Convention of 1888. All who were present pronounced it perfect in acoustic properties, convenience and capacity. It covers about one and one-half acres of ground, which is more than half of an entire block in area. The main building is ten stories, or one hundred and forty-five feet in height; and the great tower is as large as an ordinary business block, reaching two hundred and seventy feet upward. The first and second stories of this great edifice are built of granite, and the upper stories of Bedford stone. The weight of the entire building is one hundred and ten thousand tons. The weight of the tower alone is fifteen thousand tons. The building was completed February, 1890; and the entire structure pronounced absolutely fire-proof. The cost or investment represented

in the whole structure, including the ground, amounts to over \$4,000,000.

Other interesting facts, for the purpose of reference, or to satisfy the curiosity of readers and tourists, are recorded. Fifty thousand square feet of plate-glass were used in the windows ; and seventeen million brick for the interior walls. One hundred and seventy-five thousand feet of wire lath, and eight hundred square feet of terra-cotta were also used ; the latter being appropriated for decoration. The mosaic floors are composed of fifty thousand square feet of Italian marble, which contain over fifty million separate pieces, each of which was placed in position by female hands in France and Italy. The arts represented by mosaic work, marble, onyx, and plaster casts, together with ceiling and wall decorations, are not equaled in extent in any other building in America. The iron work cost \$600,000. For illumination and water supply, twenty-five miles of pipe are used. Ten thousand electric light globes are distributed all through the building, in order that the most remote places may be made brilliant with light. Two hundred and thirty miles of wire and

cable are used for this purpose. The internal appliances for the working force of this great structure consist of eleven dynamos, thirteen electric motors for driving ventilating apparatus and other machinery, four hydraulic motors for driving machinery, eleven boilers, twenty-one pumping engines, thirteen elevators, and twenty-six hydraulic lifts for moving stage platforms.

Besides the great audience-room this building contains Recital Hall, which has the capacity to seat over five hundred persons ; also, the Auditorium Hotel, which is the finest hotel in the United States. It contains four hundred guest-rooms. The Grand Dining-Room, which is one hundred and seventy-five feet long, and the Kitchen, are on the top floor. On the sixth floor is a magnificent Banquet Hall, which is one hundred and twenty feet long; it is built on steel trusses, spanning over the great theater below. The Tower Observatory is one of the most interesting, and certainly the highest feature of the building. The United States Signal Service occupies part of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth floors. The Lantern

Tower is two stories above the main floor. The Observatory, to which the public is admitted, is thronged with visitors nearly every day. A view of the city and the beautiful lake greet the eye. On a clear day a distance of nearly thirty miles may be seen on the land ; across the water, Michigan City, which is forty-five miles distant, is plainly visible. Two elevators, which are constantly carrying visitors to the Observatory, consume twenty seconds in the trip. The business portion of the great building consists of stores, on the first floor, and one hundred and thirty-six offices, part of which are in the Tower. Adler and Sullivan, the architects of the structure, occupy several offices in the upper stories.

The Auditorium has a permanent seating capacity of over 4,000 ; but, for conventions, or other great mass meetings, the stage will be utilized, so that about 8,000 may be accommodated. The stage in both breadth and depth rivals the most famous of ancient or modern structures. In harmony with everything about this grand theater, the stage appurtenances are of the most magnificent style.

Furniture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries contrast with the latest designs of the nineteenth century artisans. Among the pieces constructed for the stage are a cabinet, chair, and chandelier modeled after the Elizabethan style. The banquet furniture is, like the seventeenth century designs, finished in old gold and sienna. Brackets on either side support odd vases and antique bric-a-brac. Spectacular effects can be produced on this stage that have never been seen elsewhere. These equipments cost \$175,000, all of which are fire-proof. The seats, which are arranged so that everyone can have a clear view of the stage, are both elegant and comfortable. Three large mural paintings—one placed over the proscenium arch and one on each of the side walls—express, allegorically, growth and decadence, the two great rhythms of nature. The central painting consists mainly of figures, and the side paintings are out-door scenes, each containing but a solitary figure. Mr. Louis H. Sullivan, one of the architects, says :

The direct expression of these paintings tends toward the musical, for that "the utterance of life is a song, the symphony of nature" is the burden of the proscenium composition; in its "allegro" and "adagio" are expressed the influence of music. The side paintings are

further expressive of the symphony of nature; for in them her tender voice sings joyously or sadly to the attentive soul of the poet, awakening there those delicate, responsive harmonies whose name is inspiration. On the side corresponding with the allegro of the central painting is the "Spring Song," a scene at dawn within a wooded meadow, by a gently running stream. The poet is abroad to greet the lark; the pale tints of sunrise suffuse the landscape; the early tinge of green is over all; the joy of this awakening life deeply touches the wandering poet, who sings in ecstasy: "O soft, melodious springtime, first-born of life and love."

The scene then changes to the side corresponding with the adagio. Here is depicted the natural and calm decline of life. It is an autumn reverie, the twilight, the symbol of decadence. The scene is of pathless wilds, in gray, subsiding autumn, where brown leaves settle through the air, descending one by one to join the dead, while winds, adagio, breathe shrill funereal lamentations. Tired nature here, her task performed, divested of her lovely many-colored garment, withdraws behind a falling veil and sinks to sleep. Sadly musing, the poet turns to descend into the deep and somber valley, conscious that "A great life has passed into the tomb, and there awaits the requiem of winter's snows."

Thus have all things their rise and decline, their dawn and twilight, their spring song and their autumn reverie; and thus by their symbolism do these mural poems suggest the compensating phases of nature and of human life in all their varied manifestations. Naturally are suggested the light and the grave in music, the joyous and the tragic in drama.

The central painting, on its more conventional background of gold, expresses in its many minor figures the manifold influence of music on the human mind—the dance, the serenade, the dirge; while a deeper meaning, conveying the rhythmic significance of life's song, is embodied in special groups and figures wholly symbolical in character. At the right is an altar on which burns the lambent flame of life. Before it poses an exultant figure typifying the dawn of life, the springtime of the race, the early flight of imagination. At the left another altar is seen on which a fire is burning low and flickering toward its end; near it the type of twilight, of memory, tenderness and compassion, stands with yearning, outstretched arms. The cen-

tral group signifies the present, the future and the past. The present, a lyre in her hand, sits enthroned, the embodiment of song—of the utterance of life. Towards her all the elements of the composition tend, and at this focal point is developed their full significance and power—for the present is the magical moment of life—it is from the present that we take the bearings of the future and of the past.

It seems almost useless to attempt a minute description of the details of this great building. On account of its vast size, it would require a week to inspect it thoroughly. However, it may be said that nothing essential to utility or beauty was neglected. It is said that the artist, the poet, the capitalist, and the matter-of-fact business man are alike satisfied.

DEDICATION OF THE AUDITORIUM, MONDAY
EVENING, DECEMBER 9TH, 1889.

The dedication of this now celebrated structure was a great event in the city of Chicago. The President and the Vice-President of the nation were present, and the Governors of several States; besides prominent Canadian officials who honored the occasion. It was not only a triumph of American progress, but it celebrated a success in American architecture, and gave to music an appropriate abode. The hall, with its arched roof of old ivory and

gold, made more brilliant with electricity, was a scene of grandeur. The stage looked like a mite in comparison with the vast assemblage before it; and when you turned from the footlights and looked back, the parquet presented the appearance of a rare flower garden dotted with reflecting dewdrops. Above this ranged the curving balcony with thousands of faces, looking eager and expectant upon the grand scene; next the straight line of the second balcony with its rows of sightseers, and highest of all the gallery, the occupants of which seemed but specks of humanity.

The forty private boxes which adorn the sides of the theater were occupied by Chicago's loveliest and most fortunate matrons and daughters. Beauty, jewels, costly and unrivaled costumes, and happy faces reigned here supreme. These seats were bought at high premiums at the public sale of tickets, and were secured by Chicago's more wealthy citizens. Eight temporary boxes, which were arranged on either side of the stage, were occupied mostly by distinguished people from abroad; but the dense mass of singers and musicians made invisible any distinctive lines.



THE AUDITORIUM.

1871

1872

In the right hand box President Harrison, Professor Swing, Mr. Ferd. W. Peck and Mrs. Peck were conspicuously prominent; but the occupants in the boxes back of them were lost in the throng. A beautiful bank of red and white carnations and roses with the inscription, "Welcome to our honored guest," was placed on the right hand side of the stage. Governor Fifer and a party of friends occupied the first box on the opposite side.

The exercises of the evening were all choice and ably rendered. The first number on the program was a Triumphant Fantasia, composed for the occasion by Mr. Theodore Dubois, of Paris, at the request of the Auditorium Committee. It was performed by the Grand Italian Opera Company, and local musicians, with an accompaniment on the Auditorium's grand organ by Clarence Eddy. The music, a variety of strains, many of which were pronounced delightful, served to bring out the peculiar adaptable features of the great organ.

The next number introduced Hon. DeWitt C. Cregier, Mayor of Chicago. He was greeted with a roar of applause, which he

acknowledged with dignity, and then addressed the great assembly as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I am impressed with this scene here represented and am deeply sensible of the honor conferred in being permitted to welcome within this spacious and magnificent temple this large and distinguished audience. This important and interesting event is graced by the presence of the chief executive of the nation (applause), by the vice-president, by members of the national administration, by the chief executive of our own commonwealth (applause), by the governors of a number of our sister states, and by thousands of ladies and gentlemen from abroad and from our own metropolis, to all of whom it is my grateful privilege to extend in behalf of the Auditorium association and in the name of the city of Chicago a warm and cordial greeting. (Applause.) To the President of the United States I desire especially to convey assurances of the high respect for him personally of the people of Chicago and of their devoted loyalty to his high office. (Applause.) Chicago appreciates justly and fully the honor accorded this great enterprise and the magnificent national and state recognition given it and your generous presence here, who have accorded so magnificent a recognition.

In this structure is symbolized brains, labor and intelligence, from which instrumentalities the crude elements of nature have been found and fashioned by the hand of man into a thing of beauty and a joy, if not forever, at least for generations to come. (Applause.)

Permit the eye, that masterpiece of nature's work, to serve the outlines of this grand structure, and we shall see everywhere in trained symmetry and art the children, so to speak, of that noble and ancient science, geometry, on the basis of which this grand structure was erected, beautified and adorned.

Here, too, my friends, we may discern the train of evolution practically illustrated. The site of this building was, a little more than a half a century ago, land almost in a state of nature, occupied here and there by the rude Indian wigwam, no more. Less than two decades have passed since this spot was surrounded by a charred and blackened debris of a ruined city, the only legacy left to a ruined and heroic people. (Applause.)

The mind who conceived and carried to completion this masterpiece of architecture, unlike the men of other ages and of other lands, built not for personal power nor simply for material aggrandizement; they had higher aspirations, the chief among which was the honor and glory of their city and the culture of our people. It is by such deeds and by such designs that true wealth reaches its best estate. Hoarded wealth is base metal, mere dross; it is that wealth that is used and devoted for the best end, for the greatest number, that is precious and has intrinsic value.

The Auditorium is an illustration of this sentiment, because within its walls may be found thorough and ample facilities for the masses of the people to enjoy the display and portrayal of art, science, literature, poetry, music, and the drama. Here Shakespere, Milton, Webster, Clay, a Forrest, a Cushman, a Lind may metaphorically speak again, and the works of those great artists and other great artists may be carried out here and delineated on a scale of elegance and magnitude that cannot be found in any other structure on this continent.

But whether this great building be regarded from an artistic, scientific, or utilitarian point of view, it surely stands out in the broad sunlight of day an enduring monument to the projectors of it. I am sure I shall but voice the unanimous sentiments of an appreciative public when I extend to President Ferd. W. Peck (applause), and his wealthy associates the thanks of the general public, not only the people of Chicago but elsewhere. I desire also to extend congratulations to the architects and engineers (applause) by whose skill and ability this grand edifice has received its majestic proportion and has arisen successfully from foundation to cope-stone.

Let us not forget also to recognize the artizans and laborers who have been engaged on this great work (applause), and whose fidelity and zeal have contributed so much to its success, and without whose brain and brawn the wealth of the world and the crude elements of nature would remain dormant. As a conspicuous example of what wealth, art, and labor may accomplish, behold the great Auditorium! May the great building be preserved and be handed down unimpaired to future generations.

Ever since symmetry began and harmony displayed her charms, music, that elevated and reviving science, has affected the feelings and

heart of mankind. Few who have not felt its influence; it is an attribute of Deity.

My friends, I have tried in these few simple words to comprehend these magnificent surroundings, conscious, however, that there still awaits this grand audience still greater charms. Here in our midst is the queen of song, Patti (applause), whose God-given graces and melody and inspiring strains of music are to be the first to reverberate through this great chamber and add additional luster to the already brilliant Auditorium.

And now, my friends, one more word and I will retire. With all the beauty of surroundings and all the joy that there appears to be here, there is just one little regret flitting through my mind, and that is that Chicago's Auditorium stands alone. Solitude is not desirable on any occasion, but where so grand a creature as this exists it is to be sorely regretted. Hence the people of Chicago, recognizing this fact, are making an honest effort to secure a mate. The bride is a little timid yet; she has not consented; but we hope to win her hand and heart. And now I avail myself of this opportunity to invite his excellency the President of the United States to the wedding which will occur in this city, on the banks of this matchless lake, in 1892. (Great applause.) We invite the people of all the states, all the governors, and all the peoples of the world to come here, and under the auspices of the memory of that matchless and intrepid navigator, Christopher Columbus, perform the ceremony.

The Mayor's allusion to the greatness of the enterprise and the energy of Mr. Peck, created great enthusiasm. The speaker's invitation to the President to attend the "grand wedding" in 1892 created a stirring applause.

When Mr. Cregier retired the audience called loudly for Mr. Peck. He was fanning himself with a souvenir program, when he

listened to repeated calls, hesitated, and then finally yielded to the demand. His remarks were appropriate, and delivered in clear, full tones that were distinctly heard in all parts of the hall. He said :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is impossible for me to express my feelings to night. This recognition of our work forms a proud moment in my life's history. As I look upon this audience I am reminded of a similar occasion nearly five years ago, at which time a prediction was made. I then said that occasion would prove the stepping stone to a grander and more enduring temple, where the rich and the poor and all classes could meet together upon common ground and be elevated and enlightened by the power of music, now typified over this arch. How well that prediction has been fulfilled, this hall and this surrounding edifice can best answer. This has been done out of a desire to educate and entertain the masses. This has been done out of the rich man's largeness and the poor man's mite for the benefit of all. (Applause). This achievement is the result of a cohesion among public-spirited men, who have stood together for a common cause in a manner that has no parallel in history. Where else on earth could it have been done? In what other city but Chicago would it have been possible? (Applause).

In behalf of the citizens of Chicago I desire to thank these men. In behalf of myself I desire to express my profound recognition of their splendid support and of the confidence which they have reposed in me. (Applause). I never can forget it. It has been to me the brightest spot during the four years of toil and thought involved in this undertaking. These men in a legal sense own this building, but in reality they are trustees for the people of Chicago (applause), for this structure belongs to Chicago and stands for the benefit of our community and of our country.

I desire to express my recognition of the cordial co-operation of the board of directors and of the executive committee, who have stood by me so gallantly.

The architects of this building are entitled to a large share of

credit. (Applause.) These men have faced successfully unprecedented problems. These men should never be forgotten. The manager of the Auditorium and his staff have fought a hard battle that you might be here to-night and during the ensuing season. Over one hundred contracting firms have shown an interest in this work that is rare, and have met every demand made upon them. We must not forget the army of workmen who have labored with their hands day and night, and have shown a zeal which is without precedent. (Applause.) They knew that they were erecting an edifice for themselves and their associates, as much as for any class. They knew that the Auditorium stood for all.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are surrounded to-night with distinguished guests. The chief magistrate of our nation is with us. (Applause.) The Vice-President of the United States is here. (Applause.) The governors of many of our sister states are here. (Applause.) The representatives of the Canadian government are here. (Applause.) We are, indeed, honored. The Auditorium is indeed magnificently indorsed. The Auditorium is from this day a government building. It is nationalized. (Applause.)

In conclusion, Mr. Peck turned from the audience a moment, took Mr. Harrison by the hand, and leading him to the front of the stage, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the distinguished honor of introducing to you the President of the United States." President Harrison was received with great applause. Hundreds of people arose and waved their handkerchiefs. Enthusiastic expressions came from all parts of the theater. He was not on the programme for a speech, but his ready wit proved equal to the occasion.

He stepped slowly to the front and bowed. Once more there was silence while he addressed an attentive audience, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Some of my newspaper friends have been puzzling themselves in order to discover the reason why I had left Washington to be here to-night. I do not think I need to set in order the motives which have impelled my presence. Surely no loyal citizen of Chicago who sits here to-night under this witching, magnificent scene will ask for any other reason than that which is here presented. (Applause).

I do most heartily congratulate you upon the completion and inauguration of this magnificent building, without an equal in this country, and, so far as I know, without an equal in the world. (Applause.) We have here about us to-night in this grand architecture, in this tasteful decoration, that which is an education and inspiration. (Applause.) It might well attract those whose surroundings were altogether pleasant to make a longer journey than I have made to stand for an hour here (applause), and if that be true surely there is reason enough why the President may turn aside for a little while from public duty to mingle with his fellow-citizens in celebrating an event so high and so worthy as this. (Applause.) Not speech, certainly not the careless words of extempore speech, can fitly interpret this great occasion. Only the voice of the immortal singer can bring from these arches those echoes which will tell us the true purpose of their construction. (Applause.)

You will permit me, then, to thank you, to thank the mayor of Chicago, to thank all those good citizens with whom I have to-day been brought in personal contact, for the kindness and respect with which they have received me; and you will permit me to thank you, my fellow-citizens, for the cordiality which you have witnessed here to-night. I wish that this great building may continue to be to all your population that which it should be, opening its doors from night to night, calling your people here away from care of business to those enjoyments and pursuits and entertainments which develop the souls of men (applause), which will have power to inspire those whose lives are heavy with daily toil, and in this magnificent and enchanted

presence lift them for a time out of these dull things into those higher things where men should live. (Applause.)

After the President returned to his box, the Apollo Club, consisting of about five hundred members, under Professor Tomlins' direction, and about two hundred of the Cecilia choir of young ladies, sang "America." The effect was very impressive; the great volume of tones filled the immense space completely. The second stanza was sung by the ladies, with an accompaniment played very lightly. The third stanza was given by all the voices, without accompaniment. It was sung accurately, and with great fervor and effect. The audience was captured; each one seemingly filled with patriotic enthusiasm as the triumphal words and tones rolled and echoed through the immense arches.

The third musical number was the work of Mr. Frederic Grant Gleason, and Miss Harriet Monroe, residents of Chicago. It was Mr. Peck's intention that, so far as practicable, the Auditorium should bring out Chicago's literary and artistic talent. The text of the cantata was composed by Miss Monroe. The introductory stanza opened with "Hail to

thee, Chicago"; and the final chorus began with "City of freedom, city of our love! the golden harvests of the world are thine," and closed with the words, "Out of the dark an eagle to the sun speeds on; awake! 'tis day! the night is done." Musical critics pronounced it a credit to the composers; as "having accomplished a difficult task in a satisfactory manner." It was well rendered by the Apollo Club and the orchestra, meeting with a cheering reception from the audience.

Mr. John S. Runnells, of Chicago, who was the orator of the evening, followed. He said:

The age of wonders has not passed. There is nothing in history like the splendid scene which I see before me. There are people beneath this roof who were busied with their school books when the place whereon we stand was but a wilderness. A little more than half a century has passed away. Lo, the spot has become like enchanted ground.

Macaulay's famous picture of the New Zealander standing on the broken arch of London bridge and sketching the ruins of St. Paul has been more than surpassed. Far less improbable would have been the picture in 1830 of a man standing here, as I stand to-night, in such a magnificent building as this, with these gleaming arches above him, with these thousands of electric lights flashing back the beauty of such an assemblage, with the roar of a great city all about him which is hushed to rest, I do not wonder at Edmund Burke, matchless orator as he was, feeling once the occasion to be greater than words, faltering, becoming mute. There is an eloquence in this scene before me which no speech can rival, no tongue surpass.

I stand in the presence of the highest officer of the grandest nation on earth. (Applause.) Thrice welcome to this hall and this occasion is the President of the United States. (Applause.) I voice the feeling of every patriot who is before me when I say, may his Administration be so wise and just, so fair to all, without distinction of party, that it shall live as resplendent upon the pages of history as gleams the gold upon these encircling arches.

I stand in the presence of the second in political rank in this great country, a man whose career calls to my mind those merchant princes whose sagacity and liberality made Venice the Queen of the Adriatic.

I stand in the presence of others of national fame, whose coming from afar has invested this occasion with a national significance.

Lastly, I stand in the presence of these representatives of the city of our pride and our love, conscious of the miracle of her history, rejoicing in her past and confident of her future, gratefully welcoming to her treasures this new gem upon her bosom. Ambitious for her growth, not so much in wealth and numbers as in mind and zeal and purpose, so that wherever the name of Chicago shall be mentioned it shall be said she is less great for her silver and gold than for the character which makes golden the lives of her sons and daughters.

And what shall be said of the scene of this temple? I stand in the grandest hall upon the face of the civilized earth. Oratory never had such a magnificent scene. Could Demosthenes come back to earth to-night and stand upon this rostrum and make that plea for his fame which has sent it down through the ages, who shall be able to measure his eloquence under such an inspiration?

Italy has been the favored home of music for a thousand years, but Verdi and Rossini never listened to music in such a royal temple as that in which we shall hear the queen of song to-night. Germany is illustrious as the birth-place of Beethoven and Mozart, but the fatherland never reared so fit a shrine for their worship as has arisen here beyond the sea. Talma, the actor, divided with Napoleon, the emperor, the dominion of Paris; but Talma never walked in mimic majesty across such a stage as this.

Oratory, music, the drama, human hearts in all generations have been won by your charms and conquered by your power! Into your hands to-night we intrust the cause of this structure. Let them never be turned save only for the best fruits of your vineyards. May this

curtain never descend, may it never rise save upon the play which makes the heart better, save upon the song which makes the soul purer, save upon the speech which shall lead the thought upward toward the summit of human knowledge,

This building was born of an idea. It was not the idea of Acropolis; it was not the idea of the pyramids; it was not the idea of the dome of St. Paul's. No; it was a higher idea than that of pyramid or dome or temple.

Chicago includes in her treasures—and she has many treasures—she includes in her treasures a citizen of large public spirit and broad philanthropy. I shall not name him, I need not name him, but if you ask for his monument look about you. (Applause.) Born upon Chicago's soil, imbued with its energy and its life, he conceived the idea of erecting here a large public hall for the amusement and instruction of the masses. His generous-spirited fellow-citizens sprung to his aid, and to-night you behold the completed result. The motive that animated him, animated them. It was not per cent. but public spirit. There is not a stone in this immense structure from lowest foundation to topmost tower that has not been laid without gain as its propelling motive.

As the walls of Babylon were under that darkened curtain, so these walls are adorned with the spirit which shall far outshine its gold decorations, the spirit that seeks to make man wiser and better. It was his idea that this should be national in character. We have in this country few national monuments. We have few public buildings of a national character. We have no Westminster Abbey in which to bury our mighty dead. We have no holy temple such as the tribes of Israel used to gather in and view the sacred scenes that commemorated the triumph of their fathers. We have no hall of William Rufus which has witnessed the crowning of thirty kings and reverberated to the eloquence of Sheridan. These things are products of older lives than ours.

People build houses before they rear temples. They make laws before they rear monuments. The generations before us had more imperative work than cultivating the arts. The national monuments which in other countries represented their national pride, with us have been the desire to honor the individual man. "I am the State," said Louis the Fourteenth. "I am the State," says the American

citizen. The national monument in which he takes pride is the Constitution and the laws of his land; that Constitution which whispers in the ear of the humblest workman, concerning the work of his hands, that even if it be seed sown in tears, if decay and the destroying element shall spare it, government shall spare it also.

We have in this country, as I have said, but few national monuments. Washington has one, from whose lofty height the perpetual benediction of the Father of his Country descends upon its Capitol. Illinois has another, which commemorates—and is therefore blessed forever—the immortal Lincoln. (Applause). I hope this hall and this stage shall be in years to come like the rock of Horeb of holy writ. I hope to see constantly going out from it abundant streams of the newest and best thought to beautify not Chicago only, but the whole land. I hope to see it a pillar of cloud by day and pillar of fire by night to light us nearer and nearer to perfect manhood and womanhood. It was the prayer of Ajax:

“ Dispel this cloud, the light of heaven restore,
Give me to see, and Ajax asks no more.”

I wish this building to help answer that prayer, I wish it to help dispel the cloud, to be a light set on a hill, shining into human hearts to make them happier and better; shining out upon bad laws that good ones may replace them; shining out upon the public taste and teaching how it may be improved; shining in the homes of the poor and showing how they may be made better; shining into the homes of the rich and revealing the grace of the homely virtues; and wherever it shines, on high or low, on rich or poor, on hearts or homes, carrying healing upon its wings. (Applause.)

I hail this new educator in our midst. It will make our lives richer and better, not only by what it is but by what it shall do. Our hearts need educating as well as our heads. We need an antidote to selfishness, a stimulant to self-forgetfulness. The man who is moved in the play or the opera from imaginary sorrows, whose heart is stirred within him at the sight of the suffering of some child of fancy, takes to his home a heart full of love and sympathy for those of his own household. Something of the feeling that has gone up in the play is carried

away to lighten and beautify his own fireside. An American poet has well said of the drama:

“Never did poesy appear so full of force to me as when
I saw how it did pierce through pride and fear to lives of coarsest men.
I thought, these men shall carry hence firmness, their former life above,
And something of a higher reverence for beauty, truth, and love.”

In the history of a place like this there is much of interest. Beautiful as it is to-night in all that taste and skill can do, not many years will have passed before it will be more beautiful still in associations. When the old Drury Lane Theater burned and Sheridan, its owner, was receiving the condolences of his friends, he said, “we can build another Drury Lane Theater, but it will not be the one in which Kean triumphed or Garrick won immortal fame.”

As I look into the future to-night I can see passing before me a panorama of figures illustrious in eloquence, in the drama, and in song. This hall shall yet reëcho to the sound of voices which have moved the world by their eloquence or their beauty. This stage shall yet be occupied by figures which fame has crowned with garlands. These seats shall yet be filled with audiences sitting spellbound beneath the magic of some master mind. Scenes will be enacted beneath this roof which may change the fortunes of parties, mold the policy of the government, and affect for weal or woe the destinies of a hundred millions of people. And the great master of the drama shall yet look down from the seat of his immortality upon the production of his works upon this stage, before audiences more appreciative of him, with higher admiration of his marvelous genius, than those who felt the touch of his hand or heard the sound of his voice. (Applause.)

Then came the “Queen of the lyric stage, the adorable Patti.” Every one now prepared for the great treat of the evening. She sang “Home, Sweet Home.” As she came forward the house gave her a hearty greeting. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen cheered. Of course she sang per-

fectly, and with that admirable simplicity of expression that is characteristic of her artistic skill. The audience applauded almost wildly until she returned to answer the encore by singing a Swiss song, that showed the marvelous quality of her voice. Although persistent applause followed, another draft on the voice of the cantatrice failed; but was only abandoned after repeated calls acknowledged by her appearance on the stage in graceful recognition of the compliment.

After fifteen minutes' intermission, in which the audience was invited to leave their seats for recreation, Governor Fifer delivered the dedicatory address. He said :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We are met to-night to dedicate this magnificent temple to the muses and to man. The enterprise which conceived and the liberality which patronized this vast and truly philanthropic undertaking stand as proof that the diamond of Chicago's civilization has not been lost in the dust of the warehouse, nor trampled beneath the mire of the slaughter-pen. This Auditorium proves that culture and art are here keeping pace with a material development not surpassed by any in the world. (Applause.)

Amid this blaze of magnificence, where invention and art mingle in such rare usefulness and beauty, we may well be impressed with the wonders of that far-reaching triumph wrought beside this lake by the pioneers of our State, acting under the stimulus of free popular institutions. Little over half a century ago a few traders camped in a bog about old Fort Dearborn, at the mouth of the Chicago River, and bartered trinkets for furs with the Indians of Northern Illinois.

Following came the main army of sturdy, conquering pioneers, and in place of every wild prairie blossom they put an ear of corn. Old Fort Dearborn has by the touch of the enchanter become in half a century the great western metropolis, "with spires and turrets crowned," the greatest railroad center in the world; the granary of the broadest and richest agricultural expanse beneath the sun; seat of a yearly manufacture reaching hundreds of millions, and site of the great World's Fair of 1892. (Applause.)

"Amid all this material progress we praise God it has been remembered that man has an immortal spirit not less important to be fed than his animal body. 'Material wealth is but the soil of civilization; culture and taste its fruitage and its crown. This hall is a splendid blossom upon the tree planted here by the pioneers in the days of old Fort Dearborn. We have passed in half a century from the war-whoop of the savage to the ravishing strains of Patti. (Applause.)

This event is of more public significance than any ordinary theatrical opening, as is evinced by this vast and intelligent assembly, including as it does the executive head of this great Republic. I am well assured, however, that this splendid audience chamber is meant to popularize high and costly entertainments. It is to be a resort pre-eminently of the people where the increased number accommodated will bring prices within the reach of those of small means. I am assured it has been built to supply a need of the laboring people rather than an investment for capitalists. This fact justifies me in pronouncing, as I now do, a few words of dedication, and in behalf of the people, whose interests my position and my past life entitle me in some sort to represent, I heartily thank the builders of this democratic institution.

Perhaps in justice I should mention all who have contributed to this enterprise of their money and energy, or else mention none; yet there is one man with whom the opening of this popular resort has been so supreme an object, one to whose dauntless energy and sleepless industry this great result is so much due, that I feel his name may, without implied disparagement to any, be pronounced at this dedication, and it is with no small pleasure to me personally that I now, in the name of the people of Chicago and the commonwealth, thank above all others Ferd. W. Peck, for his great efforts, his energy, and his enlightened liberality, without which this enterprise might have failed. He labored

and he triumphed. His reward is the gratitude of his fellow-citizens. He has helped to prove that however swiftly the star of empire may take its way westward, the star of intellectual progress is able to keep pace with it. (Applause.)

May it be his to verify the poet's words:

The drying up a single tear has more
Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore.

Henceforth within this spacious hall, with its diamond lights set in arches of gold, will gather the beauty, the culture, and the wisdom of your great city. Here will be a refuge for the anxious and a haven of rest for the weary. Care will here nightly cast its burden at the feet of the muses. The vexations of the shop and the ennui of repose will at this shrine find equal solace, while peace and joy and laughter will assuage all the pangs of the restless working day. Nor will this be a place of mirth alone, but also at times of tears; not tears of bitterness and sorrow, but tears that fall between the rills of laughter or that come in those high and holy moments when the rapt soul can find no other language.

We then dedicate this temple of the people to the muses of art and song, and may they in turn be here dedicated to the use of man, and let their sister Clio, too, with unerring pencil, write the just praises of all who love and serve their fellow-men. (Great applause.)

When Governor Fifer referred to the energy and enterprise of the Chicago people, and the beauty and purposes of the hall, great appreciation was manifested by the audience; and his warm commendation of Mr. Peck brought forth vigorous applause from all parts of the house. At the conclusion of the address the Apollo Club sang the "Hallelujah" chorus from "The Messiah." Then the audience dispersed, while the tones of the great organ sounded through foyer and corridor.

Two hours before the time for the formal exercises to begin, a crowd commenced to gather in the vicinity of the great building, and at 9 o'clock a solid mass of humanity, and of vehicles, blocked the surrounding streets. Splendid equipages, every-day coupes, and shabby cabs mingled indiscriminately. A strong force of police kept the throng under control; however, there was but little disturbance, and the whole event closed satisfactorily.

This immense structure will remain for generations a monument and token of Mr. Peck's ideas of educational, moral, and artistic progress; and it has given him, not only a national, but a world-wide reputation. He was assisted in his plans by the coöperation of many public-spirited citizens of Chicago, there being about three hundred stockholders who have rallied about him, and thus shown their confidence in his integrity of character and skill in leadership. The plan of the building is unique in design. Although many copies of architectural plans of other buildings in Europe and the United States were examined, none of them suited the democratic, but

esthetic, taste of Mr. Peck. Let us compare the plan and cost of this great Auditorium with the Grand Opera House in Paris, which has only half its seating capacity, occupied thirteen years in construction, cost \$9,000,000, and has no source of income except the theater.

Samuel W. Allerton, one of the stockholders of the Auditorium, said: "When Ferd. W. Peck first solicited me to take stock in the Auditorium, I believed it a foolish investment; but after passing through the building I felt like thanking him for including me as one of the stockholders; for I feel pleased that I have aided in the construction of the finest building in the world, and am connected with one of Chicago's greatest enterprises. No thinking young man can pass through this grand, massive and beautiful building without profit, for when he looks from the foundation to the tower he will see that master minds must have spent days and nights in bringing it to perfection. It is a work of art, and American boys can see in Chicago a structure surpassing any building in the old world. Its value to Chicago can hardly be

realized. All great cities after a time reach their commercial standing, and their further growth must depend on their ability to make their homes desirable and pleasant. Our great public-park system was the first great move in this direction; the Auditorium is the next. The property owners could well afford to donate its cost; the lovers of art have a feast in its symmetry and perfection. Every man and woman may say, we are glad Chicago had a man capable of conceiving and completing so great an enterprise."

During the erection of this great edifice, a slender form, in dark clothes and shining silk hat, was always somewhere about the premises. It was Ferd. W. Peck. His manner is calm and collected as that of a gentleman of leisure, but he has as many cares on his mind as the busiest man in Chicago. He says: "This building is not erected solely for the accommodation of the people who are able to pay extravagant prices for amusement, but for the masses that they may enjoy the higher order of entertainments at a price within their means."

Besides the first named enterprise Mr.

Peck is prominent in many other public interests. He is president of the Chicago Atheneum, in which he takes great pride. It was organized for philanthropical education of a practical kind; many worthy students having profited by this valuable opportunity. He is vice-president of the Chicago Board of Education, vice-president of the Illinois Humane Society, and director of the Union League Club; also a member of the World's Fair Directory, and Chairman of the Finance Committee. He was one of the chosen delegates who visited Europe in the interest of the great Fair of 1893.

Although yet a comparatively young man Mr. Peck has a record that is exceedingly praiseworthy. But this fact does not satisfy the student of human nature who longs for a Boswell to record every trait, propensity, and peculiarity of character. Now the interviewer of the present day is not daunted by obstacles, for whatever he wishes to know is obtained from acquaintances or friends of the subject; so that it is not difficult to secure facts that are satisfactory concerning a man

who is prominent in about every interest for the public welfare.

A gentleman who has been associated with Mr. Peck in his fishing and hunting expeditions in the woods and along the lakes says:

“Mr. Peck is one of those genial, whole-soul men who can best be studied and most appreciated for his personal qualities, when joined with a troop of his friends, or camped in the woods; or entertaining his guests in his hospitable club house at Lake Koshkonong, or his summer residence at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. These houses are ornamented mostly with the trophies of the hunter and fisherman — when the labor of the day is over, it is the ideal of restful life. Gathered about the great fire-place, six feet long, piled with hickory logs, Mr. Peck is seen by his friends at his best. He makes every guest feel at home, and is full of mirth and jollity. No man loves to throw off his cares better than Mr. Peck, upon such occasions. He equally enjoys roughing it in the woods. He is ready for sport by the rising of the sun and never lets up until dark. He has not a spark of selfishness and is always as anxious

for his associates to have a good time as for himself. With the woodsmen and guides he is very popular, because his treatment of them is kind and courteous. There is no place where the real qualities of a man are more fully tested than in just such outings, and Mr. Peck is upon such occasions always a man among men."

The subject of this sketch was christened Ferdinand; but not since his school days has that royal appellation, suggestive of the event of Christopher Columbus' discovery of America, the full name, been applied. Another idea is suggested—by the theory of reincarnation—that the royal Ferdinand may be living another career and fulfilling another mission. Such might be the interpretation of the theosophists, and they claim God-wisdom. Historians say: "Ferdinand of Spain possessed a clear and comprehensive genius, and great penetration, equable in temper, indefatigable in business, and a great observer of men." He is extolled by Spanish writers as unparalleled in the science of the cabinet. Now don't understand this to be flattery to *this* Ferdinand, for he would have been just

the one to favor the enterprise of Columbus; and he may do much to make amends for that monarch's lack of enterprise by substantial assistance in the celebration of the great discovery of four hundred years ago.

Mr. Peck is very democratic in his ideas; he has no sympathy with the assumption of aristocracy, his interests being wholly with the masses. He treats every one courteously; and, despite the demands on his attention, never shows impatience or lack of sympathy. If he finds himself at fault in any way, no one is more ready to acknowledge the error or to make the necessary amends. Although holding no decided views regarding religious belief, he may be seen with his family at Central Music Hall nearly every Sunday, listening to the logical and symmetrical discourses of Prof. David Swing.

Lack of appreciation has never been his fate; for he has received many elegantly engrossed testimonials from societies and people who admire his efficiency and generous nature.

Among the many decorations placed on the walls of his office in the Auditorium building

is an embalmed fish that has a history. Mr. Peck is particularly fond of shooting game and fishing; as he never does anything on a small scale, he was off to the Florida coast trying his skill with rod and reel, when, after a vigorous struggle of several hours he accomplished the great feat of catching a tarpon (not a tartar), weighing 146 pounds. Now Mr. Peck, realizing the prevalence of doubtful fish stories and their general acceptance by the public, had the fish embalmed, thus preserving it as a proof of the event; so that he who heard the story could see the fish. He owns two yachts, one of which is named "The Tarpon" and the other "Arline," in honor of his daughter. He has, also, the distinguished honor of being commodore of the Wisconsin Yacht Club.

In Chicago, where the Grand Pacific Hotel now stands, the subject of this sketch was born in 1848. He was educated in his native city; graduating in the high school, university and law school. Afterward he was admitted to the bar, and for several years was actively engaged in the practice of his profession. His father, P. F. W. Peck, who was

a far-sighted and judicious business man, made investments in land which proved very profitable, thus enabling him to leave a large estate to his wife, who is still living, and to his four sons, one of whom has since died, leaving Clarence, Walter and Ferdinand, who is the youngest.

In 1870 Ferdinand married Tilla C. Spalding, a charming young lady eighteen years old. They are now living on Michigan avenue in a beautiful residence, with six promising children, four sons and two daughters. Mr. Peck is a kind husband and affectionate father—their interests are his interests. They give him their full confidence, knowing him only as a friend, adviser and protector. Ferd. Spalding, the eldest son, is attending the University at Ann Arbor; and Buda, the eldest daughter, is at Princeton Young Ladies' Seminary.

Mr. Peck may be described as tall, slender, of dark complexion, thoughtful countenance and serious expression. He has a nervous temperamtn, and the appearance of being strong, but not muscular. He is possessed of fine intellectual faculties and broad culture.

Being of an active, generous and noble disposition, his princely fortune did not impair his usefulness—as so many others have been spoiled—but made him stronger to carry out his ideas of public wants in a practical manner.

To diffuse happiness and promote prosperity, are privileges greatly to be desired by every noble character. This work seems to be Ferd. W. Peck's mission, and he has demonstrated a fitness and harmony with the environments which have been provided by Fate, in carrying out faithfully the work for which he is so admirably equipped.



HON. THOMAS B. BRYAN.

CHAPTER III.

HON. THOMAS B. BRYAN.

“So happy a life one would gladly repeat,
And bright may it keep to the last.”

That the World's Columbian Exposition is held in Chicago, is attributed in a great measure to the efforts of Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, who, from the beginning of the first movement of the enterprise until it was settled through national legislation, was actively engaged in the organization of plans, and in the execution of the most important measures necessary to success. He is the author of the resolutions proposing the World's Fair, offered by him at the first meeting of Chicago citizens, in the Common Council chamber, on August 1, 1889.

His arguments before a special committee of the United States Senate in support of the application of the citizens of Chicago for the location of the World's Fair in their city, is a specimen of his rhetorical skill, when placing in strong contrast the excellent facilities

afforded by Chicago, with the hopeless and helpless defects of New York—as he presented them. Despite the fact that New York's champion, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, is regarded as America's greatest orator and "after-dinner speaker," Mr. Bryan displayed an ability in opposing his arguments that was greatly appreciated by the distinguished listeners, and creditably acknowledged by the Washington press. The audience consisted of a large number of Senators, besides the committee, and members of the other branch of Congress, with delegations from New York, Chicago, Washington, and St. Louis, embracing among them men representing hundreds of millions of dollars in their own individual ownership.

Mr. Depew ingeniously prefaced his remarks by showing that in order to place the United States properly before the world, the fair should be made international, and that New York was the only place where such an exhibition could be successfully held. "All the visitors from abroad will come first to New York," said he. "If in addition to the three thousand miles of ocean travel, there is presented to them the further necessity of breaking bulk

and traveling with their goods a thousand miles into the interior, it would deter many of them from coming." He adds: "At the threshold of this discovery we must dismiss the fallacy which has been urged by the advocates of Chicago. * * * No fair has been successful unless held in the *metropolis* of the nation which authorized the exhibition."

He proved the fact that New York is the metropolis of the continent, by quoting its population, resources and commerce, summing up this argument by saying, "The conventions of all the trades, which are annually held for mutual benefit, take place in New York, and are all closed with an annual banquet, *which I invariably attend.*"

In order to show that arguments presented by St. Louis and Chicago were fallacious, Mr. Depew drew in imagination, circles around different points in the United states, showing the many inhabitants it contains, but, on account of its deficiency in hotel accommodations and internal lines of travel necessary to carry vast masses to a fairground, and to take them comfortably away, they would not be suitable locations.

In conclusion he said, "If the government should today appropriate to every family in the United States the money which would carry them to one place, with the distinct understanding that they could select no other, the vote, with a unanimity unequaled in the expression of desire, from Maine to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, among farmers, ranchmen, mine-men, merchants, artisans, professional men, journalists, artists, would be 'Take me to New York.'"

Hon. Dewitt C. Cregier, Mayor of Chicago, followed Mr. Depew with a short speech, and then introduced Mr. Bryan, who delivered the following address:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

Before entering upon the discussion of this question I desire to felicitate the competing cities at the wonderful metamorphosis which the last few days have wrought in their relative positions before the country. It is only a short time since that imperial—I do not say imperious—city of New York, the words of laudation concerning which just uttered it affords me the greatest happiness to indorse most emphatically, hesitated, and made known that hesitation throughout the length and breadth of this land, to say whether it comported with her imperial dignity to leave that grand city and come to the capital of the nation to ask the favor of Congress. We all hesitated and wondered whether the coy maiden could be induced to join us in

this competition, and we are very glad at the last moment to meet her here in the spirit of the greatest kindness and heartiest fraternity.

Mr. Chairman, I had very great hesitation in attempting any other than a written address before this committee, for the reason that I knew New York's claims would be championed by that prince of banqueters, that wonderful son of New York, whose every utterance seems to be an inspiration, and this morning, when I observed the grand procession as it entered this room, of one hundred and three or a hundred and more New Yorkers, and noticed the delight with which their countenances were illumined, I hoped that the representatives of that great city would not be ungenerous, would not be selfish.

But the proceedings here remind me of an anecdote that is told of a Southern community where there were two colored churches, and both were about to have a fair — just as we are competing for a fair — and finally there was an agreement entered into between the representatives of the rival churches that if one gave up to the other the holding of the fair the party releasing its claim should be entitled to a pew in their own church. When the white people attended their baptisms and weddings they wanted to provide a special place for their entertainment, and one pew to be set aside was the acme of their ambition. That agreement was cordially entered into and carried out. After the pew had been set aside and the congregation had assembled the colored clergyman ascended the pulpit and said:

Bredren, on dis occasion dere will be no hymns, no sermon, but de whole congregation will join me in de little lines I has wrote for dis occasion:

Glory hallelu-yoo;
We's got de pew—
We's got de pew.

When a certain Atlantic steamer arrived at its dock in New York recently, that great city joined — aye, the whole of Manhattan Island joined — in the grand acclaim, “we has got Depew, we has got Depew!”

Up to that instant there had been apathy, and indifference, and languor, and inertia, but from that instant the inspiration came, and the wonderful assemblage here is the greatest evidence of the result. But, sir, carrying out the analogy, they ought to give us the fair, and keep Depew. [Laughter.]

The task assigned me in this discussion is an enumeration of some of the more prominent reasons for the location we advocate.

For their more elaborate and statistical treatment I rely on my associate, who is to follow, as an accomplished expert.

The matter under consideration being of a business character, should, in my judgment, be treated in a business way.

This country is unique among the nations of the earth in having four cities eagerly competing for Government recognition as candidates for the location of a world's fair. That fact alone is a significant commentary upon the progressive spirit pervading the land, the discovery of which the fair is designed to celebrate.

The claims of three of those cities have already been presented to you: of St. Louis, the pride of the great Father of Waters; of Washington, this queenly city of cherished name, with its peculiar charms and historic associations; and of New York, the commercial metropolis, to whose growth and greatness we bid God-speed, sincerely proud, as we are, of her front rank among the great seaports of the world.

In this quasi-nominating convention it behooves each of those appointed to present the names of

“favorite” cities to abstain from all disparagement of the competing candidates, except such as results inevitably from comparisons instituted, and such as may be justified in response to what may have gone before. For the sake of economizing time, allow me to outline the argument by introducing here a series of questions into which I endeavored some time since to condense the main features of the discussion.

What are the indispensable requirements of an eligible location for a world’s fair? The answer is, Are not chief among them abundant supplies of good air and pure water, as well as ample space, accommodation and transportation for all exhibits and visitors, together with convenient access to the greatest number? Can any fair-minded and well-informed man pronounce Chicago deficient in a single feature of these essentials? Confining our questions to cities of over a million of inhabitants, has any other than Chicago so cool, comfortable, and wholesome a summer climate?

You will observe my caution. I said to confine it to cities of over a million inhabitants, for the gentleman who faces me, and who represents that great pride of the Mississippi river, remarked here the other day — and we were so glad to hear it — that by the inventive ingenuity of those desiring to get the fair a weather clerk in St. Louis had been found to discover that the summer climate of St. Louis was as cool as that of Chicago. We want them to lay that to their bosoms in the dog-days. So in our comparison we confine ourselves to cities of a million and more of inhabitants. Has any other city than Chicago so cool, comfortable and wholesome a summer climate?

Can any offer to millions of visitors in the dog-days equal immunity from sun-stroke and disease? Has any so limitless a supply of fresh air and fresh water

as the works now in progress of construction insure to Chicago? Has any equal hotel accommodations and railroad facilities, with assurance from hotels of no increased charges, and with like assurance that the inland transportation of foreign exhibits will not exceed the cost that would be incurred in the unavoidable breaking of bulk with extra handling and carting elsewhere? Has any such city an equally accessible location as Chicago for the great bulk of exhibits and visitors?

The answers to these questions are suggested in the questions themselves, and they will be more accurately and elaborately replied to by the gentleman who succeeds me, Mr. Jeffery, an accomplished expert. We sent him to Paris as the representative of Chicago, and how any one man could have accomplished more than he did in the brief sojourn he had there, it passes my comprehension to say.

Mr. Depew said this morning that he had a great disregard for all arguments that were confined to circles, and yet without the use of the word "circle" almost every orator who represented New York has been discoursing today upon features within a radius of a certain city called New York, and therefore it is the circle in imagination and in thought, although they may not use the word "circle"; and I leave it to my friend Depew if we cannot show within a reasonable circle of Chicago a propinquity of population as large as that which the gentleman discoursed upon for the vicinage of New York so eloquently this morning.

As to the grounds themselves for the fair proper Chicago is thoroughly in accord with the views expressed by Mr. Astor, to the New York committee, in these words:

"In the first place we must have two or three hundred acres of thoroughly level ground, that must be

clear of buildings, and that we must be able to occupy free of cost."

I repeat this in order to emphasize the wonderful conformity of his absolute requirements to the site chosen. "In the first place," says Mr. Astor, "we must have two or three hundred acres of thoroughly level ground, that must be clear of buildings, and that we must be able to occupy free of cost."

As to the success of New York in obtaining such a site, I did not intend to institute any inquiry. I did not come here with any such idea, but inasmuch as throughout the whole of the arguments the comparison has been instituted between the cities in one form and another, in the kindest feeling I will respond to them. I examined that site. I tried to walk over it; that was impossible. I tried to ride over it, and that was still more impossible, if there can be an extreme to impossibility.

Now, gentlemen, let us state facts today. I know full well that you gentlemen are here for facts. But first let us look at the sites in Chicago and the sites in New York. Can any honest man—any straight, fair-minded, dispassionate man—tell me that the site selected in New York is a proper site for a fair, or is it a dernier resort?

I observe the restlessness of my friend Mr. Stokes, for in a large degree to his indefatigable efforts the New York movement has been carried to its present position, and I know his mind is set upon that site; but notwithstanding that, the truth is, and every man and every woman in this great country examining the facts will tell you, Mr. Chairman, that that site is not the proper location for the World's Fair. It has physical obstructions; avenues cut through it in all directions. It has difficulties of unevenness. It requires a vast expenditure of money to purchase and tear down

buildings, and it requires the expenditure of a vaster sum to blast out its rocks.

It needs professional dynamite to blow up the constitution of the State, to occupy that site legally for an exposition. I know that I reflect some legal minds of New York City when I say this. I know that it requires an act of condemnation to occupy some of that land and by the right of eminent domain for individual enterprises. I know more, that one gentleman in this room, in this distinguished body from New York, followed the announcement of the selection of that site with a deliberate and true report, and to what effect? That it was utterly unsuited; that it was physically almost an impossibility to use it for the purposes indicated, and he gave figures to show that throughout the entire domain so selected there was not room enough for the erection of a machinery hall of adequate proportions and capacity. But how the blandishments of the distinguished orator of New York could change the physical conditions of that ground is more than I am able to say. The *New York Times* gave at length the article of the then critic of the site, and pronounced him as skilled an expert in real estate matters as any other man within that municipality.

Grounds to the extent of one or two or six or ten hundred acres on our broad plains in and around Chicago are at our service. There is not a house to buy, and not a rock to blast, and not a cubic yard to grade. Not a dollar of rent to pay out of this guarantee fund. Throughout the length and breadth of this land there can be found no city of adequate population and adequate resources that can present to the Congress of the United States such plans and such adaptability of ground to the purposes of the great Exposition as can Chicago. [Applause.]

Passing from that to another point, I agree again that vast congregations of people in the immediate center and focal point of an exposition is an essential requisite to its financial success. What have we in Chicago? We have within five or six minutes, or possibly ten minutes, to the most remote of our prominent hotels, a park which seems to have been made and left there unoccupied for this express purpose. The refrigerator that my facetious friend spoke of is close and over-looked by it; and where upon the face of the globe is a better site for a fine art or machinery hall than just that? Dispensing entirely with any other conveyance, there is the old-fashioned "shanks' mare," which the great bulk of us in the West love to ride. (Laughter.) Is not that essential? Is it not essential that the artisan, and the farmer, and the shop-keeper, and the man of humble means may be able to reach that exposition without the expenditure of a dollar, and walk in and walk out, and get to his home without resort to any means of public conveyance? Precisely that condition of things must there be, and based upon it is the calculation of what is necessary to the success of such an enterprise.

It has been my privilege to spend years abroad, and to study these expositions in London and in Paris and in this country, and never yet have I seen the site of an exposition so physically unsuited for it as the chosen site in the city of New York, before, at least, its topography is changed at a cost of millions. We may rely that Mr. Astor told the truth when he laid down the essentials of an eligible location. Beautiful scenery, I grant, from some of the rocky summits. So there is splendid scenery from the crowning point of Pike's Peak. Why do the farmers of the land echo the voice of their representative in the cabinet favoring Chicago as the location for the exposition, which is the

“center of the greatest stock-raising region of the globe?”

And here again I listen with intense interest to the speech on that subject by the gentleman who addressed you in reference to the agricultural advantages of location at New York, led by that distinguished “friend of the graugers,” of whom I can only say Chicago is very proud, and whom she would have been willing to have elected to preside over all the granges of the United States.

Now, what are the facts in regard to the farmer? It was my privilege a short time ago as delegate to the St. Joseph convention to talk among the farmers of the West. They had assembled there from several States. What did they say? I will tell you what they said: “We have been treated most abominably at every great fair held in this country.”

And I would like to ask that gentleman how long has it been since there has been an agricultural exposition in New York? Some gentleman said “two centuries and a half ago,” but that is beyond my time. That wonderful agricultural State (New York) has permitted centuries to pass without a single suitable representation of that interest. Does Chicago act likewise? Chicago and St. Louis circles were handled delicately by Mr. Depew this morning. He has a very happy faculty of insinuating and driving in the needle so dexterously that no man complains, but it stings just the same [Laughter]. I saw a smile playing on his countenance as he drove in his points. I know he is very adroit in handling these matters.

Mental adroitness sporting over disjointed facts and fallacies reminds me of the squirrel sporting over the top of a ramshackle fence; the agility we admire, but not the fence.

For illustration, that gifted orator has just coupled

with his mention of subscriptions to the fair fund the satirical comment that "the chromo business is impossible in a fair." He credits Chicago with four millions, instead of five, which is its actual bona-fide subscription, with reserves following that amount. And then he facetiously adds: "I believe they have assessed the population within the circle several hundred millions."

Mr. Chairman, no one objects to the pictures however highly colored, nor to monuments however colossal, in honor of New York. But I insist that Chicago is at least entitled to a simple shaft of truth upon a pedestal of facts.

To the imputation today, and often before, that whilst New York has moved forward with dignified and majestic step, Chicago has been sedulously occupied in "brass-band and trumpet-blowing performances," allow me to say that the truth is precisely the reverse, as a comparison of the official circulars will show, and as further proven by this very matter of fund raising in the respective cities.

Chicago's press has been free from any urging of subscriptions, relying, as well it might, on the public spirit ever dominant in that young giant of enterprise. New York's press, on the contrary, well nigh exhausted its editorial ingenuity in oft-repeated and urgent appeals for subscriptions, and at last resorted to direct goading by name of the non-responding millionaires.

Even that harsh expedient failed, and the despairing committeemen applied in frantic appeals to their Chauncey to save them lest they perish. He went to the rescue, he went to a banquet, he went for the dilly-dallying and, amid sparkling wine and sparkling wit, he cried aloud: "Down with the dust, or we are gone!"

What is the truth? The farmers of this country overwhelmingly want Chicago, and I speak advisedly, for I have watched the agricultural journals of the country on that subject, and they want the fair at Chicago, and why? Simply because in the magnificence of New York's appropriation for the agricultural exhibit, as I had occasion lately to say, they devote to it ten acres, and any strong, spirited, high-mettled animal of the West would paw the earth and snort his contempt for such a pitiful appropriation.

Ten acres for this magnificent agricultural site! What for? New York? No! What for? For the vast domain of America? Oh, yes; South America and Mexico as well. *Ten acres!!*

Answering this suggestion for making ample provision for the most extensive farm and stock exhibits, the New York official circular of the world's fair committee attempts to turn it into ridicule. Chicago, whilst projecting an exposition on the grandest scale possible for this country, embracing the fine arts and the most delicate products in every department of human skill, is not unmindful of the most ancient and the most useful of all the vocations of man. Nor does she propose to stint such rural exhibitors, as at the New York exhibition of 1851, and, indeed, at all expositions hitherto; but, on the contrary, offers hundreds of acres for those exhibits alone. Doubtless there may be some dainty souls who dread to encounter "country bumpkins and mammoth pumpkins," and yet who are partial only to live stock, such as snub-nosed pugs, with ribboned necks and heads pillowed in their masters' laps in frescoed chambers.

But the *people* prefer to see the live stock such as Webster loved, and Clay loved, and Grant loved: superb horses, with arched necks, flashing eyes, and faultless forms, sniffing the morning air, and neighing

as if in consciousness of nobility of blood, flying like the wind over broad fields under the canopy of heaven.

Why do the lumbermen, the ironmen, the miners, and manufacturers of mining machinery, and many other industries, join in the demand for this central and convenient location?

Why not accede to their united preference, offering the amplest space and the greatest facilities for their several exhibits, to enable them to show, as never before, the boundless natural resources of this country? For instance: our inestimable mineral wealth in the richest conceivable display of ores, and of machinery for their treatment, enlightening our people generally, as well as home and foreign metallurgists?

Why should not all Americans and attending foreigners have an opportunity of judging of the country as a whole, not by mere inspection of its outer edge, but by coming into its body, and witnessing its phenomenal success?

Why should they not all come to its greatest inland city — a fair in itself, as a marvelous growth in a few years from a frontier camp to a metropolis of immeasurable destiny — and see for themselves whether it is true or false that she is the focus of the greatest inland commerce of the world; has the most extensive park system, the longest and most beautiful drives, including that named after and worthy of Sheridan, to be found on this continent; and in the absence of an Eiffel Tower, another structure, the Auditorium, of several times its cost, and incomparably greater utility?

The argument against holding the fair in the interior based upon the supposed loss of both foreign visitors and exhibits, because not held at the seaport, has been completely exploded by the prompt and hearty responses from leading merchants and the ablest

journals of Europe in favor of Chicago. Mr. Jeffery can relate his personal experience in that matter, and I need not detain the committee beyond the briefest mention of a few reports from abroad indicative of the very general preference expressed in our favor.

* * * * *

As world's fairs and national celebrations have hitherto been held in the extreme East and South, is it not the West's turn now, by the rules of rotation, and by every consideration of comity and fairness?

Should I dwell, Mr. Chairman, for a few moments in the consideration of this final question, it will be because it suggests, to my mind, by far the most important reason for the location of the fair in the interior, its tendency to promote harmony between the East and the West.

The great body of the people of the West know that the first suggestion of the fair was in the West and for the West. Three years after the close of the Philadelphia Exposition the subject was first agitated in Chicago, articles published in the newspapers, correspondence instituted with people at home and abroad, and application duly made to the Illinois Secretary of State for articles of association. Ever since then the subject has been renewed in one form or another in Western cities until the present competition arose.

Not long after the New York world's fair committee's first publications, Missourians issued a circular to a number of Western States for a convention at St. Joseph, Mo., to unify the sentiment of that section, and "setting forth why the Columbus Centennial should be held in some western city as against any eastern point."

The unanimous action of that convention, including an exceptionally large St. Louis delegation, was most emphatic in favor of the object of the call. Since

that time the conviction has been steadily growing throughout the entire West, and from Oregon to the Gulf, that, in view of the holding hitherto of all the national fairs and celebrations at the extremes of the country, the Columbus Fair is due to the West, and to Chicago, its chief representative city. In this matter Chicago is for the West in the interest of the entire country, and the West is for Chicago.

The press and the people of that section were never more nearly unanimous upon any subject than that the forthcoming fair belonged of right to the West.

A distinguished citizen of Nebraska, Mr. Thurston, in a recent speech declared that having during the past few months traversed every State and Territory of the West, and carefully noted the preferences of the people, he could unhesitatingly assert that there was scarcely any difference on the subject, nineteen-twentieths being united in desiring the fair to be so held. Outside of Missouri he heard of Chicago only as the appropriate place.

The strongest confirmatory evidence of this is the official action in that behalf of municipal, commercial and industrial bodies all over the land, and especially where most hotly contested by competing cities.

The mail of this morning brings me the formal announcement of like emphatic action of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, and also of the Common Council of Dallas, Tex., the last of the contested Western cities. The accompanying letter mentions that Dallas is "deeply impressed with the benefit to accrue to Texas by the location of the fair at Chicago, the great Western metropolis."

Does it never occur to our Eastern competitors that the foreign visitors, characterized by the New York committee as the "*elite*" from abroad, would in any event visit those cities as well as others of the

East, thus distributing the resulting benefits from the fair?

Would not Washington derive more benefit from such a gradual influx of strangers, for whom it could adequately provide, than from a congregation here of hundreds of thousands, to overtax the already crowded and expensive hotels; to overtax the water supply already insufficient; to overtax the transportation facilities, even now a source of constant complaint; to overtax the modest means of many thousands of salaried and other citizens by the increased cost of living?

Many of us, born and raised in the District, and most anxious for its continual growth and prosperity, judging from our observations of world's fairs in Europe and America, are sincerely of the conviction that because of the summer heat, the want of a vast population, and adequate provision for millions of visitors, Washington would suffer from a world's fair.

A conviction prevails in the West that a denial now by Congress of the fair to the only great section of the country that has helped others and patiently waited for its turn, would be an act of injustice and sectional favoritism. Meanwhile, the rule early adopted and rigidly adhered to by Chicago's world's fair committees (misstatements to the contrary, notwithstanding,) still obtains in the avoidance of all intemperate language, all harshness or severity of criticism, all undue noise and display. In all their earnestness, zeal and activity they have uniformly observed every propriety of discussion.

Mr. Chairman, an Episcopal prelate quoted in this city, last Sunday, when mentioning in his sermon the prevailing ignorance or want of appreciation of the West, the singular utterance of Daniel Webster in the same direction: "What do we want with this vast worthless area, this region of savages and wild beasts,

of deserts, of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever hope to put these great deserts, or those endless mountain ranges, impenetrable and covered to their very base with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the western coast, a coast of 2,000 miles, rock-bound, cheerless, uninviting, and not a harbor on it? What use have we for that country?" This was the erring judgment of the greatest statesman of the age, the highest of the illustrious trio, pointed out to the children of that day as Webster, the thunder, Calhoun, the lightning, and Clay, the rainbow, of the Senate.

And yet, even he, as well as ninety-nine hundredths of the plain, sensible people of this country, came within the scathing of the New York World's committee, for he was wont, to my certain knowledge, "to sit upon his front steps," and the Healy portrait shows his wife "opening the door for him."

"He knew whose gentle hand was at the latch
Before the door had given her to his eyes."

As I passed through yon Supreme Court room, the bust of John Marshall recalled the historic fact he was noted for "primitive simplicity." He, doubtless, sat on his front steps; and then sat on the bench of that great tribunal, first made illustrious by his unerring and luminous decisions.

Who of us does not recall the misgivings expressed as to Grant's rapid promotion because he had once "driven his own wood-cart in the West?" Granted, and he mounted a chariot of glory worthy of a Cæsar. He commanded the mightiest host that ever trod the earth; and still more, he commanded himself. When roaming over the world as a private citizen he preserved his imperturbable self-possession, and received in quiet dignity the willing homage of the peoples and potentates of the earth.

And yet another son of the West occasioned doubt; for I well remember the gloom of the New Yorkers in the Chicago Wigwam at the defeat there of their candidate by "a Western backwoods lawyer," Abraham Lincoln. He, too, had "large hands and large feet," but also a large heart and a large brain, whence issued words of surpassing eloquence, of tender pathos, of patriotic warning, that ranked among the sublimest of all human utterances. Having emancipated a race, and saved the Union, he fell a martyr to liberty, and went among the stars.

Mr. Chairman, let the people of the East mingle more with those of the West, and see the land that disproves the assertion of Herodotus, that "a country possessed of a rich soil never yields a product of heroes."

It is that West that wants the fair, and will, I fear, let its voice be heard ere long, if unheeded now. Surely a general impression of flagrant unfairness, whether unfounded or not, would occasion New York incomparably more damage in the end than the fair can possibly benefit her. No observant man can come in touch with the farmers, the timber men, the miners, to say nothing of the rest of the people of the West, and fail to discover that this matter of their united preference has become one of pride, and has been taken to heart. They feel that for the first time, as their journals tell them, there is a chance for a proper representation of their interests.

Senators: The judgment and preference of the people, I trust, may be yours. Above all, let the great commemoration be free from any degrading association of a purely mercenary character. If it be put up to the highest bidder, the honor of the country will be "knocked down" with it.

Mr. Depew admits that whatever else New York has

she has not civic pride. And precisely her want, and Chicago's possession in an eminent degree, of that citizen virtue emphasizes the merits of the latter's candidacy for the fair, and furnishes an assurance, if in her charge, of its magnificent success. When listening to him just now and realizing that when he opens his mouth he opens a casket rich in jewels of rhetoric and wit, it occurred to me that if the blocks of wit quarried from his brain could be converted into blocks of marble, the feet of New York's Goddess of Liberty would not have so long wearied for the want of a pedestal, nor her eyes so long strained for a glimpse of the Memorial Arch and the Grant Monument.

Give the fair, therefore, to the West where it belongs, and New York and Washington will thank us for sparing them its cares and embarrassments, whilst they profit by its visitors. Then will the people of the country, and especially the farmers, believe that there are in the councils of the nation true friends of the strangers. That mighty empire of the West points to Chicago as her trysting-place for the Exposition and fair-dealing.

Like Demosthenes of old, Mr. Bryan's efforts, as will be observed, were aimed to *get the votes* of the assembly. Note the delicate compliment given to Mr. Depew's rhetoric, while in the next paragraph he pleads so eloquently for the fair. He virtually cries, "*Give Depew the applause, but give Chicago the fair!*"

Mr. Depew's arguments in favor of New York were effective on account of their international character, neatness and high color,

all of which were set in a soft, hazy background, covering up deficiencies and casting a hypnotic spell upon his hearers. Mr. Bryan, with his nervous energy and combative spirit, draws on his great stock of learning, wit and legal knowledge, besides the testimony of witnesses from different points in the United States and Europe, making them a potent force for dispelling illusions, so called, and placing his own city in the most favorable light, directly in the face of his hearers.

The work of satisfying Congress as to the eligibility of Chicago as a site for the World's Fair was pursued with unremitting diligence by a committee of which Mr. Bryan was a member, and conspicuously and effectively active. When the decision was made the champions of Chicago celebrated with great demonstrations the splendid victory which made Chicago the *World's Fair City*.

A brief description and history of Mr. Bryan's life in Chicago, written by one of the most eminent women of America, Miss Frances E. Willard, who is an intimate friend of Mr. Bryan's family, appeared in *The Woman's Magazine* of May, 1890. It contains so many

facts, and is so well expressed, it is given in full below.

THE SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY OF HON. THOMAS B.
BRYAN.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

One of the chief men of Chicago for well-nigh forty years, has been, and is, Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, a Virginian of the very best birth and breeding; a lawyer by inheritance as well as profession; a Christian gentleman in the choicest meaning of that choice phrase. Mr. Bryan is one of those whom the noblest and best men and women "know but to love, and name but to praise."

It was he who, when Abraham Lincoln presented the first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation to the ladies of the Chicago Sanitary Fair, purchased that priceless relic for three thousand dollars and presented it to the Soldiers' Home. Twenty-five thousand dollars were afterward offered in vain for a document that ranks with the Declaration of Independence.

It was he who, in the financial panic that followed the Chicago fire, furnished from his

“Fidelity Vaults,” that had withstood the burning storm, the money that set in motion the arrested wheels of commerce in our stricken metropolis. He built “Bryan Hall,” of priceless historic associations in connection with the war, and established Graceland Cemetery, of still more sacred association with Chicago homes. The military order of the Loyal Legion (Gen. Philip Sheridan, commanding,) made him, though a civilian, an honorary member in Illinois, because of “specially distinguished services.” Under President Hayes Mr. Bryan was a commissioner of the District of Columbia, and filled that office of practical governorship of the District so well that the leading citizens of the National Capital, *without regard to party*, and with the philanthropic Corcoran at their head, united in a glowing testimonial to the retiring officer, whom they sought to retain at the head of their local government. Many other features of his remarkable life I might depict, but all would be but preparatory to his recent lines on his sixtieth birthday. For Mr. Bryan has a rare gift with his pen, especially in epigram, at which he has only escaped fame by persistently

not printing. The summing up of a life in the following lines is so noble and cheering to us who follow after, that I begged for them with a persistence at last rewarded. Like Epictetus and St. Paul, this fearless pilgrim sends back word that it grows "better further on." May we all do the same.

With Time I keep step, and it seemeth more fleet,
As scores of life's mile-posts are passed,
So happy a life one would gladly repeat,
And bright may it keep to the last.

I dread rather more any draughts from the door,
And blink in the face of the blast;
But laugh as before, and yet love as of yore,
And so may it be to the last.

With life so illumined with halcyon days,
With far more of feast than of fast,
My debt, if demanded, of thanks and of praise,
Would bankrupt my soul at the last.

O Father above! in thy goodness and grace,
My lot thou hast tenderly cast;
Adorable Guide! as I run here the race,
Let me cling to thy hand to the last.

No murmurs shall follow thy chastening rod;
No summons shall make me aghast;
No refuge of rest like the bosom of God;
O bliss, to be thine at the last!

The biography of Mr. Bryan has been written many times, but the verses written

by him upon his sixtieth birthday reveal more testimony than any of his biographies could give. However, a brief outline of so happy an existence, with a few episodes gathered here and there, may be interesting and give a better insight into his character, showing more clearly the strength of his natural gifts, his happy disposition, and the force that has always characterized his acts.

His father, Hon. Daniel Bryan, was a prominent man in Virginia. He represented his district in the State Senate, besides holding other important positions. James and Philip Barbour, his mother's brothers, served in the highest offices of the State, in the United States Senate, United States Supreme Court, and in the Cabinet, as Secretary of War.

In his youth Mr. Bryan showed signs of a precocious intellect. Emerson says, "Where there is power, there is age. Don't be deceived by dimples and curls; I tell you that babe is a thousand years old." In proof of this theory, a remarkable story is told of Mr. Bryan: "When he was but twelve years of age, he was visiting a relative in the country,

where he heard a traveling minister preach a sermon one Sunday. After returning to the house he was asked how he liked the sermon. He replied very promptly that the preacher did not understand the text, and that almost any intelligent child could preach a better sermon on that text. This answer excited great merriment, and his relative said, 'Well, Thomas, since you think it so easy, suppose *you* try it.' After dinner he went directly to his room, and was not to be seen until supper was ready. On being questioned where he had been, he said, 'I was writing a sermon.' It was read by the family who were astonished, and so delighted that they prevailed on him to read it in the meeting house in the presence of a large congregation, who were amazed at such wisdom from the mouth of a babe."

During the Mexican war, when only a boy of seventeen years, young Bryan was invited to address a large mass meeting gathered for the purpose of raising recruits. He hesitated before making the effort, but finally yielded and was so successful that it was said: "So effective was his boyish eloquence that many additional names were added to the muster roll."

Mr. Bryan was graduated at Harvard University in 1848. While pursuing his college studies he wrote a book in the German language, the aim of which was to make it easy for Germans to acquire the English language. It was published by Appleton & Co. Many editions have been sold, it being pronounced an excellent work. He is also familiar with the French, conversing quite fluently in that tongue. The tendency to make epigrams, mentioned by Miss Willard, developed during his college life. He always paid off jokes at his expense with a pungent retort. It is reported the students of a Southern school, where Mr. Bryan attended, frequently indulged in evening frolics. On one of these occasions, a reproduction of Rugby school punishments was given. One of these was the vigorous use of the rule on the person of the culprit over his master's knees. Lots were drawn to determine which should be the butt of the good-natured fun. The victim, whilst receiving the humiliating punishment, could only be released by a sally of wit, replying between the blows with the rule, to the formula or demand of the tormentor:

“Don’t this stir the wit and make you *smart?*” Young Bryan, taking advantage of the situation, cried out: “Why does this resemble an epigram?” Punishment was stopped for a while, waiting for some one to reply. “Give it up,” was heard from all over the room. Then he answered his own query:

“An epigram is defined to be wit regulated by *rule*, and, like a bee, *with a sting in the tail.*”

This brilliant epigrammatic conundrum was not soon forgotten, and young Bryan was dubbed the wit of the school. However, he was very studious, rising early and retiring late, in order to accomplish his work thoroughly and satisfactory to himself.

It is said that his early rising was a subject of comment by the students in college, and when they learned that he had an alarm clock, the call of which he promptly obeyed every morning, a joke was planned at once, that one of the boys should steal into his room after he retired and set the alarm for one o’clock instead of five o’clock, his usual time for beginning the day. The next morning young Bryan promptly obeyed the summons of his time-

piece, but soon discovered the joke when he did not hear the breakfast bell ring on time, and daybreak failed to put in an appearance.

That morning, when the boys with suppressed laughter looked at him, he returned their glances with a twinkle in his eyes, that acknowledged the gist of the fun, but he also recognized the severity of the trick, and expressed his opinion of the affair in the following epigram, at the expense of an untidy student whom he suspected of the act:

"With deeds and duds as black as soot,
He sockless showed his cloven foot."

This witty rebuke was appreciated by the boys who acknowledged that the account was squared.

Mr. Bryan married, early in life, Miss Jennie B. Page, daughter of an Episcopal clergyman. She is spoken of as a most gentle, accomplished and excellent lady. Their wedded life, which has already passed the fortieth anniversary, is very harmonious.

After several years successful practice of his profession in Cincinnati, in partnership with Judge Hart, Mr. Bryan came to Chicago in 1852, where he has been engaged in business

up to the present time with the exception of three years in Colorado, and during his Governorship of the District of Columbia.

Although Mr. Bryan is a very energetic man, he is not ambitious. He has occupied many prominent positions with great credit to himself, and if he had been more eager for fame, or political power, he might have been a leading orator, statesman or diplomat. After the death of Bayard Taylor, Mr. Bryan was strongly recommended for his successor as Ambassador to Germany; the leading newspapers of the United States uniting in the recommendation. But, when Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, was mentioned for the position, Mr. Bryan encouraged the appointment, gracefully retiring from the field.

Mr. Bryan is now the first Vice-President of the World's Columbian Exposition, and it is asserted that no one of the Commissioners is better qualified to confer with the people of the United States or with the representatives of Foreign Governments.

He has addressed conventions in many of the States, besides visiting Europe where he

succeeded in overcoming strong prejudices against the great fair, and in arousing latent forces in its behalf. After his successful efforts at Washington he gained another great victory in the effort to get the consent of the Legislature of the State of Illinois to authorize the city of Chicago to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds for the benefit of the fair.

Mr. Bryan is a sound lawyer, being a close student in his profession, and, as a convincing speaker, unusually gifted. His impromptu banquet speeches are always received with great applause; especially when a bit of humor, or an apt quotation is sandwiched between more sober thoughts.

When Hon. Stephen A. Douglas returned to Chicago after denouncing the secessionists in the United States Senate, he was honored by a public welcome from his fellow-citizens. Mr. Bryan was chosen to deliver the welcoming address. Although a Southerner by birth he was independent in his convictions, adhering to his ideas of justice rather than to the customs or prejudices of his former associations.

Mr. Bryan is one of the few surviving

members of the *Union Defense Committee*, recognized by President Lincoln as of most efficient service to the Union cause in the early stages of the war.

Despite Mr. Bryan's suave manner there is a vein of old-Virginian haughtiness that crops out at times making him not altogether agreeable; and his remarkable command of language, which he often uses superabundantly, is a stumbling block to the genuine westerner, whose vocabulary is selected with due regard to simplicity and utility.

His biographer says: "He is of a cheerful spirit, liberal disposition, generous and forbearing, and in his manner uniformly gentle and courteous, and yet gracefully dignified."

It is said that there is no man in Chicago more benevolent than Mr. Bryan. "He commenced his work in Chicago," says an old citizen, "by giving more than half his reserve funds to a charitable cause, while richer men responded to the call with a much less amount."

Mr. Bryan has only two children, a son and daughter, both of whom have had excellent advantages in education. The family has spent some time in Europe, sojourning in France

and Germany; besides a longer stay in their own home at Lake Geneva, Switzerland, and at Montreux.

Charles, his son, is a journalist by profession, and is now a member of the Illinois Legislature; he formerly served a term in the Colorado Legislature. If he inherits the talents of his father, with the opportunities given him, he may distinguish himself in the future for he has a noble character and is a devoted son, of whom his father is justly proud.

Thomas B. Bryan has many friends and admirers in Chicago and elsewhere. Their expressions regarding him are in substance what Macauley said of John Hampden: "We can scarcely express the admiration which we feel for a mind so great, and, at the same time, so healthful and so well proportioned; so willingly contracting itself to the humblest duties, so easily expanding itself to the highest, so contented in repose, so powerful in action."

He has a magnificent residence in Elmhurst, a suburban town, where he lives during the summer. In the winter he occupies his home in the city, on Division street, near the Lake Shore drive.

In stature and weight Mr. Bryan is not great, but his capacity for accomplishing a vast amount of work, and, at the same time, for keeping posted in the current literature of the times is, probably, unparalleled. In his address he is very affable, in fact, so much so that a young enterprising reporter whom he dismissed by cordially shaking hands with him, quoted:

“He kicked me down stairs with so gracious a mien,
I thought he was inviting me up.”

The couplet was well applied, for the Chicago reporter does not usually mistake a snub for a cordial greeting.

Such versatile talent as he possesses, with an energy that not only does his work well, but attains his purpose, is rare. He is not a millionaire; his disposition is not favorable to that condition; his mind is too broad and too compact to concentrate his energies upon mere money-getting, but his skill has great money value; therefore, he is well equipped with that which substantially fortifies one from the pangs of poverty, but with his open and sympathetic heart, he would never pile up a million dollars, for the sake of holding on to it.

CHAPTER IV.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

“He looks like a piece of luck; but is a piece of causation.”—
Emerson.

George M. Pullman is one of the millionaires of Chicago: one of those who have worked their way through the vicissitudes of life, gathering around them the material riches of the world. He commenced early his pursuit for profits, and by his persistent efforts, with the assistance of others, he has succeeded in satisfying his ambition.

How to get money seems to be one of the great secrets which mankind is trying to find out. This fact accounts for the destitution which is on every side; for those who have not the faculty to get money suffer from the greed of those who have it.

“Therefore, if at great things thou wouldst arrive,
Get riches first, get wealth, and treasure keep.”

As mechanic, financier and organizer, Mr. Pullman has taken his place with the promoters of great enterprises. The power of



GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

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mind over matter, as manifested in the bridge, which has made the river passable; in the locomotive, which has shortened space and time; in the telegraph, which carries messages with lightning speed; in the telephone, which makes it possible to hold conversation with persons many miles distant, is exhibited, in a degree, in the palace car, that has made it possible for travelers to cross this great continent of America without hardship or deprivation of any sort.

In *Chambers' Journal*, dated March, 26, 1879, a correspondent, who has evidently traveled in this country, writes: "We know of nothing in Europe in the way of railway traveling that affords so much of convenience, comfort, ease and elegance as the Pullman hotel express train on the Union and Central Pacific railroads, between Omaha and San Francisco. In it the science of locomotion has been reduced to a system, as orderly, convenient and economical as are the management and accommodations of any home. It has taken away the fatigue, ennui and actual loss of health while journeying, and has given instead the home surroundings of the parlor and cuisine. * * * On the Pullman cars the

room is ample, conveniences for eating, sleeping and leisure are of the best; the cost less than the charges at hotels at the public resorts; and the scenes hourly changing from hill to dale, from river to lake, from prairie to mountain, from the affluence of the tropics to the snows of the Sierra Nevada."

This enthusiast, who has enjoyed the sumptuous apartments of the Pullman dining car twenty years ago, described to his countrymen, through the *Journal*, the process by which passengers are served meals, as follows: "Entering the commissary car, you take your seat, and at your side you find a clock bell [electric bells are now used]; you ring it, and a sable waiter, neatly clad in white jacket, bearing the monogram of the Pullman Company appears, and presents you a bill of fare. The waiter spreads your table with a neat linen cloth, and, touching a spring, opens the mirror between windows at your side, disclosing to view the silver service belonging to each quartette of diners. Then a savory steak of beef or antelope, mountain trout or broiled chicken are placed before you smoking hot. Wine, tea, coffee or fresh milk are at your command."

He describes the other cars with the same exactness, and due appreciation, as follows: "Next comes the drawing-room and sleeping cars, which roll both smoothly and safely. Sofas and easy chairs line the side; double windows exclude heat, cold and dust; stout ventilators pump in, without unpleasant draft, a constant stream of fresh air. At night, sofas and chairs turn into bedsteads; a hair mattress drops from some impossible hiding place, clean sheets, blankets and pillow cases slide out of table and folio, and, by magic springs, sliding screens and curtains make up a couch for rest as comfortable as your own bed chamber.

"Next comes the elegant saloon car, the general rendezvous for the passengers of the entire train; where, especially at evening, they may gather as one family for enjoyment. In the center of the car is a parlor organ of the best construction; when required, this car also, like the drawing room coaches, affords sleeping accommodations with double berths.

"There is complete protection for passing between cars on the whole line, and the whole running gear and adjustment of springs is so

noiseless and perfect that reading, writing and talking are uninterrupted during motion.

“The cars are heated by hot salt water in pipes under each seat, generated from Baker’s patent heaters, which diffuse an equable atmosphere of heat through the coaches.” [In some states there is a law prohibiting stoves being used in railroad cars; in such states steam is generated from the engine by pipes extending into the coaches; but the Baker heater is still used where permissible.]

The Pullman Palace Car Company is now one of the largest and most successful corporations in the world. If the able correspondent who wrote the above article twenty years ago could see the Pullman palace car of today, he would acknowledge that the many improvements embodied in its construction have exceeded his most sanguine expectations; for its equipment, consisting of a magnificent display of fine woods, plushes and silks, in artistic combinations and designs, is as near perfection as human ingenuity and skill can make it.

A visit to the Pullman car works was rewarded by the privilege of inspecting the new cars manufactured for the Diamond Special of the

Illinois Central railroad, for night service between Chicago and St. Louis. It is a vestibule train, lighted by gas throughout, and equipped with a compartment buffet sleeping car, a drawing-room sleeping car, reclining chair cars, and a combination coach and smoking car. The smoking room of the buffet car is finished in African vermilion wood of exquisite grain, relieved by embossed gold-leather panels and frieze, with carpeted floor and finely decorated ceiling to match. A five-jet gas chandelier of deflecting mirrors bring out the silk draperies and the vermilion and gold finish with fine effect. The buffet is finished in light mahogany, and the staterooms are specimens for the study of artistic effects. Stateroom A is square in form, and contains a double lower and upper berth. It has all the conveniencies of a dressing room, and is finished in bright pea green stippled with gold, broken by embossed and decorated plush panels of tint to match. The upholstery, carpets, and the decorated ceiling, in the center of which is a gas chandelier of deflecting mirrors, are all in harmony with the green and gold tints.

Stateroom B is finished in white mahogany,

with plush upholstery and embossed plush panels; the tints of both wood and fabrics blend into a delicate shade of canary. Another room is upholstered in Spanish red plush; the woodwork is mahogany, with embossed and decorated terra cotta plush panels.

Stateroom C contains a single lower and upper berth, with a complete toilet room separated from it by heavy draperies. It is decorated in steel gray plush upholstery and figured panels. The woodwork is white, stippled with gold and gold mouldings. It is called the "Ivory room." The beveled mirror has a white and gold frame of rich classic design.

The drawing-room sleeper is equally elegant in design and finish, also the chair cars and combination baggage and smoking car. It is impossible to give a graphic description of the effect of the marvelous artistic workmanship as exhibited in these modern cars. They are like palaces on wheels. This train, "The Diamond Special," is rightly named, for it is evident that the owners of diamonds may have a monopoly here, and not be annoyed by the contact of uncongenial travelers.

Mr. Pullman became interested in the sleeping car enterprise in 1859. At that time sleeping car berths were furnished with only common blankets and hair pillows; the floors were bare, and the conveniences were few; a condition that would not attract the numerous travelers who patronize the palace car of today. He conceived the idea of adopting the sleeping car to purposes of a drawing room, and of furnishing to those taking long journeys, the comforts and necessaries required, without leaving the coach.

With this end in view Mr. Pullman set to work to materialize the "air castle," and he obtained permission of the Alton Railway Company to use a repair shed, located near their Chicago station, hired skilled workmen, and then commenced the work. It was one year before his model car, which cost \$18,000, was constructed. On account of its width, the new car could not be run upon any railroad without slight changes in the bridges and station platforms, but, although the press lauded its usefulness, convenience and beauty, no opportunity was given for a trial of it, until the death of Abraham Lincoln, which

occurred in 1865. The railway company then realized the necessity of such accommodations and secured the car to make part of the train that brought the remains of the martyred president to Springfield, Illinois.

Soon afterward General Grant was about to visit his old home in Galena, and, the people desiring that he should travel in a right royal manner, another railroad was opened for the palace car to bear the hero on his journey in comfort and ease. From this time the palace cars became so popular, all railways were opened to them. In 1891, the total mileage of railways covered by contracts for the operation of the Pullman Palace Car Company, amounted to 124,557 miles. The number of cars owned, or controlled, by the company is 2,239, of which 1,965 are standard, and 274 tourist or second class cars. The average cost of each car is about \$16,125.

The company furnish to the railroad the cars fully equipped, with superintendent and employes to take charge of them; and the railroad companies keep the running gear in order and collect their usual rates of fare from the passengers. The Pullman Company get their

compensation by selling berths and all extra accommodations.

These cars represent the most advanced phases of invention and mechanical skill of the age. Although Mr. Pullman is not an inventor himself, he has, by his money power, attracted the small inventors and made them serve his purpose well; such is the power of the capitalist.

"They whom I favor thrive in wealth amain,
While virtue, valor, wisdom, sit in want."

The building of these cars is carried on in the extensive workshops at Pullman, which has been annexed to Chicago, and is in the thirty-fourth ward. This unique town is the fulfillment of the counterpart of the idea of Mr. Pullman when he designed the palace car, and is as complete in all its appointments.

Mr. Pullman's annual report of 1891 records 11,783 inhabitants, and the total number of persons in the employ of the company in its manufacturing departments, 13,885. In these workshops, which are the attracting power of the place, are made a thousand or more mechanical devices that make up the Pullman

car; in fact, every part except the material for upholstering is manufactured here.

The motive power of these works is furnished by the famous Corliss engine that ran the machinery at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. It weighs seven hundred tons, and is rated at twenty-four hundred horse power. This majestic piece of mechanism is beautiful to behold. It is perfect in finish; and when one gazes upon its revolutions and its artistic beauty, it seems to be eloquently reciting its history to the beholder, in a manner more inspiring than tongue or pen. It speaks of Humanity upon whom the light of intelligence has dawned, causing the inventor, mechanic and miner to unite their forces for the world's work.

Mr. Duane Doty, civil engineer at Pullman, who is a well known educator, editor and writer, explains more fully its history in one of his numerous papers prepared for the purpose of giving information to all interested in the Pullman experiment. He writes:

This remarkable mechanism is a simple condensing engine with the Corliss valve gear and cut off adapted to a vertical engine. It was built at Providence, Rhode Island, by Mr. George H. Corliss. It was finished in 1876, and required seven months in building. It fur-

nished power for running the machinery at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, General U. S. Grant starting the engine there. At the close of the exposition it was taken back to Providence. It was purchased by Mr. George M. Pullman in 1880, and it required a train of thirty-five cars to bring it here. It was set up in its present place during the autumn of 1880 and the winter of 1880 and 1881, and was started here for the first time April 5, 1881, at 1 P. M., in the presence of a concourse of visitors, Miss Florence Pullman turning the valves which admitted the steam to the cylinders. None who were present can forget the clapping of hands and the enthusiasm manifested as the great fly wheel began to move, "starting" the Pullman car works.

In 1883 the engine required one new cylinder head and one new piston head, which were made by Mr. Corliss. In 1886 a new pinion shaft, which was built in Pullman. In 1886 one new beam end pin was required, and it was made here. In 1889 one new piston head, one new beam end pin, and one new set of brass bearings were all made in Pullman. One outside cylinder required was made by the Reynolds Corliss Co., of Milwaukee. The engine now seems in as good condition as when first started here. This beautiful engine is greatly admired by visitors from every country of the globe.

Mr. Pullman's town is situated near Lake Calumet, fourteen miles from the center of the city. Its extreme length is about fourteen miles in a north and south direction, and its average width is about one mile. The purpose of Mr. Pullman was to provide a center

of industry and homes for employes of the company with the most wholesome conditions and surroundings that science and art could devise. Mr. S. S. Benson, an enterprising young architect, made the plans and directed the building of the entire town. Work was begun upon the site in May, 1880, and, before it was inhabited, gas, water and sewage pipes were laid, a method never before known in the history of a city or town. The sewage consists of a system of pipes, entirely separate from the drains for surface waters, which takes the sewage from houses and shops to a reservoir holding 300,000 gallons. The sewage is pumped from this reservoir as soon as received to a farm of 140 acres, three miles from the town. Potatoes, onions, cabbage and celery are the principal crops raised on the farm.

The streets, which are macadamized and well drained, and with cobble-stone gutters, well provided with catch-basins, are sixty-six feet wide. Shade trees adorn both sides, and neat grass-plats are between the sidewalks and the roads. The distance between house lines is generally one hundred feet, but the main

boulevard, on One Hundred and Eleventh street, is one hundred feet wide, and the houses correspondingly distant.

The bricks for the buildings were manufactured of clay from the bottom of Lake Calumet. The houses are built in groups, or double houses, with the exception of a few large buildings of flats. The roofs are greatly diversified, representing the different styles of architecture. Officers of the company and mechanics live in adjoining dwellings. With the exception of the church and parsonage, which are built of green serpentine stone, and a few frame tenements, the buildings are of red brick, two stories high, and contain about five rooms each.

One peculiarity of Pullman is that business places are not scattered promiscuously over the town, but are concentrated in two large buildings—the Arcade and the Market House. The Arcade contains the theater, library, bank and offices. The theater, which is tastefully furnished, seats 1,000 persons. The drop curtain is the finest painting of the sort in the West. The boxes are of Moorish design. An entertainment is given about once a week.

The library contains 7,000 volumes, besides papers and periodicals. It is said to be a personal gift from Mr. Pullman, but no one is allowed to take books out unless he can pay three dollars annually for the privilege. The rooms are furnished with plush-covered chairs and Wilton carpet, and the walls are handsomely covered.

The Market House is occupied by dealers in meat, vegetables, fruit, fish and poultry. The second story of this building is used for a public hall. There is also a large hotel where guests are provided for, and where employes may find a comfortable home. It is surrounded on three sides by beautiful public squares covered with flowers and shrubbery. The furniture is costly, and it is well managed by one of the officers of the Pullman Company.

The schools, which consist of a primary and grammar school, are under the management of the Chicago Board of Education. Opportunities for social pleasures are wide; fifty thousand people are within four miles of the Pullman Arcade, and a hundred local trains a day make Chicago accessible every half hour of the day and evening.

The workshops have a general manager, and the town a general superintendent. The entire cost of the town, including the manufacturing establishments, is estimated at about \$10,000,000. No private individual owns any part or single structure in the entire town. The church is rented the same as private residences, but at a very low rate, according to its cost, which was \$60,000. There is also a Catholic church, and a Swedish Lutheran church, which were built by the members.

Another building which deserves mention is the Water Tower, a structure 195 feet high. In the top is a large boiler-iron tank which holds half a million gallons. This is kept filled for use in case of fire only. The reservoir in which all the sewage of the town is received is underneath this tower. The water used in the dwellings is brought from the city by the company. The depot corresponds with all other structures of the place. From this point may be seen circular flower beds, an artificial lake, winding roads, and the neat walls of stone built around the great workshops.

As a whole, Pullman has the appearance of a corporation settlement. There is a lack of

the warmth which one may recognize in the town where every one has the privilege of owning his own home, and modeling or remodeling it to suit his individual taste. The experiment may please George M. Pullman, but another such town will never be made unless his double may at some future time make an appearance.

Mr. Duane Doty, of Pullman, is always ready to give information to any one of every industry or fact concerning this business structure. He has written largely for the benefit of the numerous investigators from all countries who visit the town. Mention a subject upon any detail of these interests, and he will present you with a record of, not only the facts, but, its history, etc.

George M. Pullman was born in Brockton, Chautauqua County, New York, in 1831. Like the majority of boys in those days, as well as those of the present time, at the age of fourteen he was anxious to "do something for himself." So he engaged himself to the "village store-keeper," as clerk, at forty dollars a year, where he remained until 1848, when he went to Albion, N. Y., to learn cabinet-making. It

seems that this work did not absorb his whole attention, or prove attractive enough for him to stick to it, for he afterwards engaged in the business of removing buildings from the banks of the Erie Canal at the time it was being enlarged. Finally he drifted, or that power that shapes our course directed him, to the city of Chicago, the city of *push* and *pull*, where he engaged in the raising of entire blocks of brick and stone; all this time thinking, planning, and endeavoring to develop his theories, which have become practical realities.

Like nearly all promoters of great industries, Mr. Pullman had to make strong efforts in order to accomplish his purpose. But he would not have succeeded without the aid of capitalists, who bought stock, helping along his scheme. His power lies in a certain line of leadership, akin to paternalism, which would not be recognized in the halls of legislation, nor in the deliberations of Chicago's enterprising sons; but in that unique town of Pullman, where everybody is a tenant depending upon the Pullman Company for employment, he is a leader. Some years ago, Prof. Richard Ely, of Johns Hopkins University,

visited the town, for the purpose of ascertaining the spirit of its social fabric; but, on account of the excitement caused by a revelation of local crookedness, Prof. Ely was mistaken for a detective. This fact, unknown to him, caused a lack of freedom on the part of operatives in conversing with him, which the Professor of Economics interpreted as the result of Mr. Pullman's autocracy, and published it in *Harper's Monthly*. If the writer had visited the owner of the town himself, his suspicions would have been cleared up, for the sleeping-car millionaire never troubles himself about the psychological development of his tenants, and would never discover such a fact unless it was made manifest by some material destruction.

George M. Pullman succeeded in amassing wealth through his faculties of organization and financiering. Although he can theorize in mechanics, he has not much practical skill in that direction; but his other faculties have served him well, for the skilled workmen and the day laborers, who compose the organization, which he has formed, contribute a share of their money-value-force, thus filling his coffers.

Mr. Pullman is tall, erect and muscular. His head is large, and has the form of that of the mechanic; but he has a very kind expression, denoting satisfaction with the world in general. No one would ever mistake him for a statesman or a college professor; but his courteous manners denote contact with cultured men of the world.

He resides with his family consisting of his wife, two daughters and twin sons, on Prairie avenue. With wealth estimated at several millions, Mr. Pullman is called upon frequently to contribute money for public use, and there is no doubt that he responds liberally to all such demands. Mr. Pullman's cars have brought him riches, and the fame that lives only in the material, which like the mansard roof, the monkey wrench, and the macadamized roads, will cause his name to become only a qualifying word. Pestalozzi could not make a comfortable living, but his prolific mind spread an influence that has made his name to live forever in the history of pedagogy, and in the hearts of philanthropic humanity.

CHAPTER V.

MR. WILLIAM T. BAKER.

“There is no body of men on the face of the earth for whom I entertain a higher estimate than the merchants who do the work and regulate the commerce of the United States.”—*General William T. Sherman*

WILLIAM T. BAKER is a typical representative of Chicago's Enterprising Sons, and, again, he is not. He *is* because he possesses the regulation push and energetic spirit so prevalent in the World's Fair city, and he is *not* because he resembles no other model in the category. That handy word *unique* expresses well the combination of his traits of character as observed by his business colleagues. Mr. George F. Stone on being requested to define these characteristics of Mr. Baker which in a special sense accounts for his prominence, and for his selection as President of the Chicago Directory of the Columbian Exposition, says:

“The career of Mr. Baker is that of a typical progressive American, which renders his



WILLIAM T. BAKER.

appointment as President of the World's Fair peculiarly an appropriate one. Endowed with keen and discriminating mental characteristics, of an intensely active temperament, bordering upon impetuosity, yet so nicely adjusted as not to violate the dictates of good judgment, courageously ambitious, of an indomitable will, he early grappled with humble surroundings with a sublime confidence, to carve out for himself an honorable and eminent mercantile position. Towards that position he steadily and unfalteringly advanced from step to step through subordinate experiences, until in the very prime of his manhood he is recognized in the great markets of the world as an eminent, successful and honorable merchant.

“Mr. Baker possesses those qualities inseparable from strong characters, which hold a man self-poised and imperturbable in times of great tension, when many men are overpowered, disheartened and defeated. In such times his latent capacities are brought into requisition, and stamp him as the exceptional man that he is—qualified to discharge great responsibilities, and to confront serious emergencies.

With a remarkable mental alertness he seizes upon the salient points of a question or of a proposition, and fairly rushes at correct conclusions, this enables him to quickly organize and to rapidly consummate his plans. His confidence in himself does not prevent him from carefully weighing the views of others.

“Mr. Baker is sensitively alive to the personal responsibility which a public trust imposes and he scrupulously discharges his official duties. His convictions are strong and well defined, and his determined advocacy of them expressed regardless of their effect upon his personal popularity.

“Mr. Baker was elected to the presidency of the Board of Trade by a very large majority, amounting practically to a unanimity, and was unanimously re-elected to that important office. His administration is distinguished by his uncompromising war upon so-called bucket shops, in the maintenance of legitimate business, and by his identification with a common and general commercial prosperity, against all monopolies. He has always been upon the side of the farmer in the adoption of all proper means to obtain remunerative prices for the

products of the soil, and for the enrichment of the great West. He believes in the utmost freedom of man and of his inalienable right to all natural advantages. He would destroy completely all barriers to an unhindered commercial intercourse, not only between states, but between countries, and has an abiding faith in the salutary results of an untrammelled and generous commercial competition.

“He is a man of quick sympathies, and claims for charity are subjected to the same searching analysis which by the constitution and habit of his mind he applies to business propositions. When he establishes their deservedness he acts immediately, practically and unostentatiously, and upon the maxim that “he gives twice who gives quickly.” His extensive business interests do not entirely absorb his time and his views upon controlling and prominent subjects of public concern are by reading and thought, well matured and emphatic; hence his duties of citizenship are intelligently and fearlessly performed.”

Looking backward it is found that Mr. Baker at fourteen years of age was employed as a clerk in a country store at Groton, New

York. Afterwards he went to McLean, in the same state, where he engaged in the same business. Then he caught the western fever, so called, and came to Chicago where he soon was employed as bookkeeper for Hinckley & Handy in the old Board of Trade Building on South Water street. He finally succeeded Mr. Handy in the firm. In 1868 Mr. Baker formed a partnership with C. A. Knight and W. F. Cobb, under the name of Knight, Baker & Company, which continued up to 1872, when Mr. Knight retired from the business. The firm is now W. T. Baker & Company.

Thus may be traced a steady career in commercial life without failure or divergence, all of which prove the fact that continued honest effort is sure to bring success, provided the vocation is wisely chosen. Mr. Baker was fortunate in his choice, consequently successful. He is now one of the wealthy men of Chicago. He contributes liberally to every worthy cause, and always manifests a keen interest in the welfare of the people. He is one of the representative Board of Trade men, the business of which is such a potent force in the markets of the world.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Tourists who stop for any length of time in the World's Fair city, always visit the Board of Trade. The spectators' gallery overlooking the wheat pit is generally filled with visitors, many of whom are ladies, who gaze with astonishment, and something like fascination upon the lively scene below.

This scene may be compared—according to its various degrees of excitement—to a throng of boys just dismissed from school, and when its energy increases to the extreme point, one might imagine it to be a recital of the reign of terror, or pandemonium; such apparent disorder prevails.

When the body of diplomatic representatives of foreign countries, embracing the ministers of France, Sweden, Switzerland, England, Spain, Corea, China, Colombia, and others, visited Chicago in 1891, they occupied seats in the spectators' gallery one morning in order to view Commerce in a state of agitation. It was, however, a day of unusual calm, as there were no startling fluctuations in the rates of cereals; but "*the boys*" hearing the rumor of the advent of the distinguished

strangers snuffed royalty in the air, and, accordingly gave the titled guests a right-royal reception. The clapping of hands, enthusiastic shouts, and frantic gesticulations, of the hosts on the floor of 'Change, gratified and amused the welcome diplomats not a little.

During their short visit to the great metropolis of the West, a magnificent banquet was given in the Auditorium in honor of them by the World's Fair management, attended by the representative men of the city. The speeches on the occasion were unexampled at any banquet before in this country, because of the diversity of tongues in which they were delivered. The Washington Park Club also entertained them. Thomas B. Bryan, and Joseph Medill, editor of the *Chicago Tribune* each gave them an opportunity to see how cordially guests are entertained in the West, by giving them a formal reception at their own homes.

But they saw the operators on the Board of Trade in its every-day garb and board-of-trade manners; a sight which is peculiarly interesting to the observer in the gallery.

“What are they doing?” asks the fellow from the rural districts.

“Buying and selling grain according to the rules of the Board of Trade,” says some one who claims to know.

The general objects of the board according to Secretary Stone’s report are:

“To maintain a commercial exchange.

“To promote uniformity in the customs and usages of merchants.

“To inculcate principles of justice and equity in trade.

“To facilitate the speedy adjustment of business disputes.

“To acquire economic information; *and generally*, to secure to its members the benefits of co-operation in the furtherance of their legitimate pursuits.”

The above statements are unobjectionable in every particular; but the reputation this institution has acquired on account of the abuses of its privileges is somewhat gloomy, and may be misleading to those who have not made an impartial investigation. Secretary Stone in his report of 1888 gives a clear statement regarding these abuses, while, in the same para-

graph, he explains in forcible language the legitimate claims which constitute the operations of Boards of Trade. He says:

That these agencies are, in exceptional instances, misunderstood, and are used for illegitimate business, is not denied, any more than is doubted that they promote the general prosperity and are indispensable to the development of the country. A perversion of privileges attends all institutions and professions, and cannot be eradicated by laws and regulations, but must be destroyed by the cultivation of lofty mercantile principles, and by their widespread recognition. Happily such principles are becoming more and more prevalent, and whenever violated are condemned. While it is true that traders in all departments of business indulge in speculation to an extent not warranted by their financial strength, it is too late, in view of what has been accomplished, to deprecate speculation, in its proper sense, as an element in mercantile life. It has uncovered resources, it has stimulated a laudable enterprise, it has created values, it has quickened industry, conserved individual capacities, promoted intelligence, awakened ambition, augmented the comforts of life; it has introduced delicacies and luxuries, it has brought refinement and development to human character, built churches and asylums, constructed railroads, discovered continents, and brought together in bonds of fellowship the nations of the world; it is aggressive, courageous, intelligent, and belongs to the strongest and ablest of the race; it grapples undismayed with possibilities; it founded Chicago; it rebuilt a great city upon smouldering ruins, and impels it in the march of progress. Whenever this kind of speculation is denounced it is misunderstood, and it is often decried by those who unconsciously share its benefactions.

Legitimate speculation is laudable enterprise.

Successful enterprise is practical prophecy.

Phophecy is the anticipation of events, and may be the highest exercise of the human mind.

The anticipation of commercial events, arrived at through mental penetration and sagacity, and founded upon reason and judgment, becomes, when put into aggressive, honorable and practical activity, approved speculation in business.

An investment of money made upon a blind chance is wholly pernicious, and defies every principle of mercantile honor as well as the laws of the land. Frowning upon such methods and motives, this board is opposed to illegitimate business in every form, and is specially emphatic, in its rules and proceedings, against engaging in transactions where the delivering and receiving of merchandise are not contemplated. A failure to fulfill a contract based upon such conditions is more swiftly and severely followed by penalty in this board than among any other class of merchants.

One great theme for criticism of the transactions of Boards of Trade, has been that of buying and selling grain for future delivery. A bill is now (1892) pending in Congress aiming at the destruction of this practice. Secretary Stone defended very strongly this system in his report of 1887, as follows:

Buying and selling for future delivery exist in all departments of trade, but nowhere are they surrounded by so many safeguards, or attended with such beneficent results, as under the rules and regulations of this board and of kindred organizations. A sacred and

exact observance of contracts is insisted upon, and all transactions are based upon property—tangible, defined, accessible and convertible.

This beneficent method is the outgrowth of necessity, and has brought into existence the chief grain markets of the world; without it the hazards of business would increase, and the movement of commerce would become sluggish, instead of quivering with activity. It provides economy and financial safety in sending food from those countries which produce a surplus of grain to those that do not raise enough for their own subsistence.

The activities of the Exchange during the past year exemplify the soundness of its methods, and constitute an assurance that no one shall be deprived of the advantages of this market by any scheme to interfere with the regular course of business. The dissemination of the information which it collects forms the basis of business plans in very department, and renders the accomplishment of so-called "corners" almost, if not quite, impossible; its broad advocacy of measures for commercial prosperity, and for the supremacy of mercantile honor, may be found in its records under the form of resolution, correspondence, official representation and disciplinary proceedings.

In his report of 1890 he defines more clearly the value of this system (future delivery), and takes a firm stand in its defense. He says:

The system with all its safeguards, by which the great crops are moved and realized upon, and by which a ready market is secured, regardless of the volume offered and without depreciation of values, must

certainly call forth nothing less than admiration. This system, which has created a constant demand from the great grain markets of the world, prevents congested markets, enabling the west to send her grain to market without being subject to the limitations which the consumptive demand would impose. It permits the agriculturist to sell whenever prompted to do so either by his interest or necessity, without compelling him to make immediate shipment. This system was devised and is maintained in the interest of the farmer, and has brought into existence the chief grain markets of the world; without it the great West would not have been developed, and the trans-Mississippi states would not have been formed. It provides the farming communities with ready money, which in turn finds its way, through the country store, to merchants in great centers of trade; and, more than any measure, keeps the complex machinery of business in harmonious activity. To withdraw or destroy it would be fatal to the success of the grain and cotton interests, check the circulation of money, lead to selling general merchandise on long credit, increase business hazards, advance rates of interest, cripple enterprise and prepare the way for financial disaster. The Butterworth bill is aimed at the destruction of this system. Those who advocate its adoption are unmindful of the benefits of the system which it condemns, and utterly fail to comprehend the vital relation which exists between contracts made for future delivery of goods and the activity and growth of trade. Should this measure become a law, its friends would be the first to cry out against it, and would clamor for its repeal.

Bucket-shop trading has been erroneously confounded with the business of the Board of Trade, on account of the fact that some of its

members have dealt in "Puts" and "Calls," but not on 'Change, however, as such business transactions are positively forbidden by the rules of the board as well as by the laws of the State. The process consists in betting that the market price of a certain commodity will reach or pass a certain figure within a limited time. The "Put" is a privilege to deliver at a higher than the current price, and the "Call" is a privilege to demand the sale of the stock at less than the price ruling at the time the contract is made. When the market is steady the man who sells these privileges retains all the money paid for them, and it is only in unusual fluctuations that the purchaser makes a profit.

The managers of these devices generally claim to be connected with the Board of Trade, and, the fact that the official quotations of price changes were secured, deceived the public until the Board of Trade suppressed them altogether.

Van Buren Denslow, a correspondent of *The North American Review*, says: "These futures bear a relation to the actual grain on hand, like that which credit currency bears to

the coin in which it is redeemable. They may be many times greater in quantity, and can be dealt in with a rapidity and dexterity unknown by sales by inspection and delivery, or by sample."

However, it is the dealing in futures that makes "corners" possible. Van Buren Denslow gives a clear account of how speculation in future delivery involves great loss to some one, and forces a so-called corner.

"If a speculator thinks, as Keene did in 1879, that a wet season in England will send wheat up, after harvest, buys 5,000,000 bushels at \$1.10, deliverable in October, and if Chicago speculators think Keene has over estimated, they may make a rush to sell him all he wants. He buys to protect the price at which he has already bought. His own purchases run up the price toward the figure at which he aims, and seem to justify his forecast. He buys up to 15,000,000 bushels, all that the Chicago elevators will hold. He buys at \$1.15, and all the way up to \$1.35. He has, therefore, two chances of loss. The small quantity he has purchased—15,000,000 bushels—is a mere bagatelle in the wheat market of the

world. . . . If he has mistaken the effect of the British dampness he is gone. The wheat market of the world is too big a thing to be cornered, unless it corners itself by a short supply. October will show whether he acted with prescience or presumption. If with prescience, wheat will not rush in, and the price will stand. If with presumption, it will break. His puny 15,000,000 bushels are powerless against the 800,000,000 bushels which he doesn't hold. His one chance of profit is the sum he squeezes out of those who have 'sold short' on his futures. His two chances of loss are that he must himself sell out much 'cash wheat' at a decline, and that prices may never reach the figure at which he has aimed."

In conclusion he says: "To see the utilities of such transactions, requires a profounder insight into the methods and harmonies of trade than one can be expected to have. They [the community] denounce the entire practice as gambling and forthwith organize some form of campaign for its abolition, or, at least, stand ready at all convenient times to denounce it on ethical grounds.

“The first function of this mechanism is to fix an authoritative price for grain, which is telegraphed every morning to all parts of the world, so that every producer and purchaser gets the quotation with his morning paper and as often during the day as he wishes. Every farmer and manufacturer knows daily, as to grain, exactly what Mr. McCreery cannot discover, by spending three months in Europe, as to dry goods. They know, not merely within fifteen per cent, but within one-eighth of one per cent, the exact value of every variety of grain or provisions, cotton, petroleum, government bonds or railway shares, in any and all the markets of civilization.

“They know that published quotation is not one fixed by the arbitrary determination of any one dealer, but by the aggregate verdict of them all. The grain baron who knows to a fraction the amount of grain in sight or coming, and who stands ready to buy the million bushels, and the 'ostler who invests five dollars in a 'bucket-shop' on a point, or for luck, are both represented in that quotation, as the attractive forces of the mountain and the pebble are felt in just proportion to their weight.

“The ultimate criterion which determines the validity of prices is the ratio of the supply and demand. The speculator who can neither be successfully cornered himself, nor beaten on a corner when he forms one against others, is he who judges rightly concerning this ratio. If the normal consumption of wheat for the population of the United States be five bushels per capita per annum, while the surplus which Europe can take at \$1 per bushel is 200,000,000 bushels, an American wheat crop of 550,000,000 bushels present a surplus of 100,000,000 bushels of supply over demand. Hence the price must go below \$1; and he who combines or ‘bulls’ to force it up to \$1.10, or even to hold it at \$1, is simply presumptuous. If he offers to take wheat at those rates for any considerable length of time, the interests of commerce and the rights of consumers require that he shall be ‘squeezed,’ and, if he persists, ruined as a punishment for fighting against natural law. In the case of the Keene wheat deal, the proof is now clear that he operated against the natural law of prices, by underestimating the capacity of the American supply rather than by overesti-

mating the extent of the English deficiency. There is no more chance in the operation of supply and demand than in gravitation. He who buys or sells, therefore, with an adequate expert knowledge of the conditions which control prices plays less a game of chance than he who builds his mill by a stream and expects its waters to turn his wheels and grind his grist. The economic law that excess of supply over demand must reduce, and excess of demand over supply must raise prices, would be worth whole columns of verbal affluence and camp-meeting rhetoric."

Secretary Stone, in his report of 1890, makes a strong appeal to producers concerning the above statement. He says:

Surplus grain supplies may furnish a desirable theme to the unthinking politician for stump speeches, but they are deplored by the thoughtful and studious political economist, and rejoiced over by those countries which cannot produce enough to feed their own peoples. Let the farmer dismiss this idea of the desirability of excessive crops, especially of wheat, and place a higher estimate upon the value of a home market, of diversified crops and of the interchange of commodities between the States. He should not lose sight of the fact which stubbornly confronts him, notwithstanding the fascination of his miles of waving wheat, that the export price of that grain makes the price of the entire crop, and that such price is dictated by competition

with surplus wheat producing countries where labor has its least reward. The policy of those countries which do not raise sufficient food to supply their own populations, is to stimulate the production of wheat in other lands and bring as many sellers as possible to their markets. Why should we contribute to this policy ?

When granaries are full and labor is unemployed the public safety must need be in peril. A year of scant crops and good prices is far better than one with enormous crops, held at the mercy of importing countries dictating to us terms of sale.

As an agricultural and commercial educator Mr. Stone is an enthusiast. He not only believes in enlightening the producer in the art of calculation, in regard to his productions, but, also recommends the establishment of a school for the purpose of educating the youth in practical business principles. The suggestion is timely, but it is a question whether cultivation could develop power equal to the instinctive genius that is possessed by some of Chicago's great capitalists. However, as Mr. Stone has, undoubtedly, given the subject due consideration, his opinion is worthy of serious thought, and as he never discusses illogically, nor expresses his thoughts awkwardly, the following paragraph which is quoted from his report of 1890, should be read:

The remarkable progress made in great industries, and intense competition in the conduct of business in all departments, have greatly stimulated study and invention as applied to commercial life, and have led broad-minded men who superintend extensive mercantile establishments to place a high value upon intelligent labor, and upon exceptional mental endowment and discipline, in responsible positions. Competition in business is no longer along the coarser and superficial lines; it reaches into the realm of acute mental analysis and scientific acquisition; without these there is small hope of success in conducting great enterprises. Hence it is that our graduates from the higher institutions of technology find immediate and remunerative employment. There is no field in this country so favorable for the establishment of an institute for scientific education of the highest order as Chicago, and no time so auspicious as the present. Such an institute would contribute to the national wealth more quickly and substantially than does the university with its more classical curriculum.

The origin of Boards of Trade is difficult to trace backward on account of the changes in the formation, and in the privileges granted to them. Lorenzo Sabine, Secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, gave a very interesting history of these organizations in his report of 1859, which was published in the *New York Banker's Magazine*. From this report much information is gleaned showing the origin and development of these institutions and their benefit to business men of all classes. Before

the Board of Trade was established in England, Queen Elizabeth, made an attempt to regulate trade, by granting patents to companies or individuals, for dealing in almost every known commodity, which could be purchased only of the several patentees; but she soon saw her error when it was discovered that these monopolists were so exorbitant in their demands that prices rose from two hundred to five hundred, and in some cases one thousand, per cent. She partially retraced her steps when the House of Commons, "abject even to meanness," addressed her in terms, it is said, that were due only to the Supreme Being.

James, her successor, yielding to the clamors of the people, annulled many of the patents, but some still remained, by virtue of which, nearly the whole of the foreign trade of the Kingdoms—that to France excepted—was in the hands of patentees. Commerce at this time was in the hands of about two hundred merchants, who, by combination, fixed prices for articles of export and import at their own figures.

In 1623 the advocates of a change acquired the strength to enact a law, which declared

monopolies contrary to the liberties of Englishmen. The question was agitated and discussed for years, but without much benefit to the people. Charles the First, in 1632, in order to raise money, resorted to the easy mode of granting patents and, in consideration, of £10,000 gave one company the monopoly of soap boiling, and to another, the exclusive right to make starch, on payment of £1,500, and a larger sum annually; while dealing in leather, linen, rags, salt, and many other articles was restricted.

Thus was England commercially situated in 1663 when the Council or Board of Trade was organized by Charles the First. But commerce and manufactures, instead of increasing under its regulations suffered still more from its constant and arrogant interference. In Cromwell's reign the board was reconstructed, and his son Richard placed at its head, but there seems to be no record of any reforms at that time that were beneficial to the people.

After the restoration of the Stuarts there was a second reconstruction, and a division of duties, by which the care of the British Colonies was committed to a department of the

board, and the superintendence of commerce to another. John Evelyn, a writer on philosophy and the useful arts, was a member of this board. He recorded in his journal, that what he and his "associates most insisted on was to know the condition of New England, which appearing to be very independent as to their regard to England or his majesty, rich and strong as they now were, there were great debates in what style to write them, for the condition of that colony was such that they were able to contest with all other Plantations about them, and there was a fear of their breaking from all dependence on this Nation."

Finally the board sent a circular to the Governors of the American Colonies; and a proclamation was issued which prohibited the importation of any of the commodities of Europe into the colonies which were not laden in England. As is well known the merchants in Boston resisted at once. They had disobeyed the navigation laws of Cromwell and Charles the Second, and when the board sent over to Boston the first royal collector of the duties ever seen in America, he was not only unable to execute the duties of his office, but was

insulted and imprisoned. Massachusetts asserted that the obnoxious laws were an invasion of their rights as Englishmen.

The President of this board, then the Earl of Shaftsbury, who founded the Whig party, was the special friend of the merchants. John Locke, the author of the *Essay on the Human Understanding*, was Secretary. He was a favorite of the Whigs and of the King. In declining health and devoted to philosophical inquiries he retired, without making any great reform or impression in the world of Trade.

After the resignation of Locke, the Commissioners were usually peers of the realm, who were looked upon as spies, by every one in New England who owned a sloop, or built a little mill. They were loathed by all who believed that statesmen are bound to increase human industry and to promote the interests of mankind.

The interference of the board was constant and arbitrary, by destroying the most lucrative branches of Colonial Commerce. There is hardly a complaint in the grievances recorded in the Declaration of Independence for which the Board of Trade is not responsible. In

1780 Burke assailed it, with stinging reproach, in the House of Commons, and its entire abolition was accomplished by a majority of eight. Gibbon, the historian, who was one of the Lords Commissioners, vouches for the general accuracy of Mr. Burke's representations, and allows of himself personally that he remained for weeks at a time in his study undisturbed by the cares of official business. "We are led to conclude," says Lorenzo Sabine, "that the Board of Trade thus far, and in all its changes of name and functions, had been more serviceable to the world of letters than to the world of traffic, and it is to be remembered with complacency, principally, because it ministered something to the pecuniary wants of Evelyn, of Locke, and of Gibbon, while pursuing the inquiries to which they mainly devoted their lives."

As now constituted, the President of the Board of Trade in England is a minister of the Crown; and no person concerned in commerce can be a member of it. Its authority is derived entirely from statute laws. Since 1845 it has entirely abolished the navigation laws, which, existing from the day of Cromwell, were deemed the bulwark of the

Kingdom. The care of the mercantile marine, once entrusted to the Admiralty, has been transferred to the Board of Trade, and in this department, except in matters of revenue, its superintendence is well nigh supreme.

The history of the Chicago Board of Trade commenced in 1848 when Thomas Dyer was chosen president and W. L. Whiting secretary. Mr. Whiting was the first grain broker of Chicago. He, and Thomas Richmond, who was in the elevating business, were the originators of the institution. They first published a notice calling together merchants generally, for the purpose of organizing a board of trade. A convention was held, a room leased for \$110 a year, and eighty members formed the board.

But it seems that these merchants did not take great interest in the business of the board as report says that "the hall was empty almost all the days of the week, except when some political affair was announced as the special order of the day." Three years after the first meeting a record of attendance showed such a meager average that it was decided that something must be done to stimulate the energy of members,—“something that would

stir the pulse and fill the hall to the doors every day." Consequently a free lunch was provided by the members, and the hours of the daily session changed from 9 in the morning to 11:30 and 12:30 o'clock. For a time this inducement increased the attendance, but it soon lost its drawing power and the board relapsed into its former lethargic condition.

At the annual meeting of 1855 it was found that the attractive lunch had not been furnished as before, and a general vote was cast that it should be continued in the original *quality* and quantity.

At the following annual meeting it was found that the membership had greatly increased; and that the richest and most influential men in the city were among its associates. It was at this period of its history that the rules and regulations of the board concerning the storing of grain, and the issuance of warehouse receipts, gave speculation a greater field for operation.

In 1857, seven and one-half million bushels of wheat were exported to England; and in 1871 nearly twenty three million bushels of wheat were sold in London and Liverpool,

three-fourths of which was raised west of Lake Michigan. Improvements in the management of the board were constantly made, and additional conveniences procured until business increased at a rapid rate.

In 1859 the institution was regularly incorporated by the State Legislature, and from that time it has been a potent factor in the commerce of the world. A new building was erected at the corner of La Salle and Washington streets, which was destroyed by the great fire of 1871. But it was only a short time before it was rebuilt on the same site, and at noon, October 9, 1872, the new Chamber of Commerce was opened for business.

In this building the Board carried on its operations until 1885, when the membership was so great that larger accommodations were necessary. The Chicago Board of Trade today represents millions of dollars, and it is said that its success has been due to the rigid following of the first principles which were adopted by the pioneers of the enterprise. It has now a membership of about two thousand.

George F. Stone, who has served as Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1883,

is recognized by that portion of the World's Fair city workers called "*brainy men*" as a man of superior ability. He is of a long line of cultured ancestors, and, undoubtedly, inherits from them those fine instinctive qualities not usually exhibited in the business world. Those exquisite abstract ideas unfolded by Locke in his great essay, and applied by Gibbon to his famous work, Mr. Stone has, with equal analytical ability, used to elevate and dignify his work concerning the commercial world. The development in the functions and character of Boards of Trade which has taken place since the time of Charles the First, and the intimate relations which they sustain to literary and commercial discussion, is the result of such studious analysis as Mr. Stone has made in this direction. An editorial in the *Chicago Daily News* gives a very elaborate review of Mr. Stone's report of 1890. As it so nearly coincides with the present writer's views an extract of it is quoted:

A WORLD'S FAIR DOCUMENT.

"The Thirty-third Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago"—is in reality an epic prose poem; its subject the great, complex action of Chicago

life told in the elevated style and with the fullness of detail characteristic of the true epic.

It is given to few men to be able to clothe the skeleton of statistics with living flesh and to endow columns and tables of figures with life and speech and motion. But such a poet-statistician is Mr. Stone. Whether the inspiration was all his own, or whether he derived it from the genius of the World's Fair—which, according to his own observation, is quickening the ambitions and aspirations of Chicago in every direction—Mr. Stone has furnished such a vivid picture of Chicago holding in her hands the keys to the world's temple of commerce that it would seem the World's Fair management could do no better than have this report translated and printed in all modern languages for distribution among the merchants of the world.

It would arouse an interest in the Columbian Exposition and lead to a fuller appreciation of its importance and the certainty of its success—because it is to be held in Chicago—than could be secured by any other means.

George William Curtis says: “If Commerce has performed great deeds, Literature has made them famous.”

THE OPEN BOARD OF TRADE.

Across the street from the Board of Trade, on Pacific avenue, is the “Open Board of Trade” so-called, where bucket-shop trading is carried on. Its membership is made up of men who have been crowded out from, or have not money enough to deal in, the regular Exchange.

It is said to have been created by Benjamin P. Hutchinson who was not satisfied with the scope of trade allowed by the rules of the regular board.

This is the kind of trading aimed at by reformers who make no discrimination between it and the genuine business of the Board of Trade. The bucket shop was once a prominent business in towns and cities of the States, and its managers always claimed to have a connection with the Board of Trade. The patrons of the bucket shop, who were dealing in "Puts" and "Calls," believed this, and when their money was lost supposed it had been appropriated by the board, which was soon regarded as a den for robbers. In order to suppress these counterfeits the board gave up the collection of quotations for the use of its members and their customers, but permitted the quotations to be sent by private message insisting, however, that they should not be sent to bucket shops.

For years women have been dealing in the open board. The majority of them are poor in purse, shabbily dressed and wear a nervous expression. The extent of the deal

made by most of them is about ten dollars, which represents a thousand bushels of grain. If the market goes against her she loses her money, or if it goes in her favor she wins the amount of the rise or fall, as the case may be, from the price ruling at the time the contract is made. These dealers—men and women—are greatly inclined to be superstitious, and, it is said, consult fortune tellers for luck, which they believe controls the markets. Here is an instance published by the *Chicago Herald*:

Several years ago a woman who claimed to be the seventh daughter of the seventh son engaged rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel and sent out word that she would give infallible tips on the course of the market the following day. Staid old men from the big board and the hoi polloi of the open board swarmed to her apartments. Her method of forecasting the market was on this plan: One up, two down, three up, four down, and so on until the alternate scale went into the fifties each day. The market naturally went up or down the next day, and half of those who held cards were certain winners. This good fortune strengthened their belief in the supernatural gift of the impostor, while those who held the rest of the cards were quite as certain that she made a slip, which would be mended by the next forecast. Often this came true, and thus the clairvoyant grew rich and happy until her trick was discovered. Her income was nearly \$100 a day, and when she left the Grand Pacific it was estimated that she took with her nearly \$10,000 in cash.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE.

The first lesson which the study of the Fine Arts teaches is to make everything beautiful that we do, and, above all *our own character and lives.*—*John S. Mill.*

Less than ten years ago the following criticism upon Chicago appeared in a New York contemporary journal: “There is wealth enough in Chicago, and culture enough, to make the absence of a grand art museum a perpetual surprise to the visitor. Men there spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in building for themselves, and generations ahead will not so much as know the names of the builder. Whereas the man who will munificently endow a worthy art museum there will build an imperishable shrine for his name, and generations ahead will call him blessed.”

Considering the age of the World's Fair city, the youngest great city of the world, it would not be surprising if she had not made great progress in the Fine Arts. However, despite her apparent slowness in that direction, at the present time, there is a nucleus formed



WILLIAM R. FRENCH.

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which in completeness of detail, and in real worth, has never been excelled by any other city.

The earnestness and forethought which have been displayed in the formation and character of this school and museum, show a firm determination upon the part of the Trustees and Director to make it an institution that will confer great benefits upon its patrons and pupils.

It is neither an association of Artists, nor a stock company, but similar to the Boston and Philadelphia art museums, is an incorporated association of friends and patrons of art. The foreign museums generally are connected with and supported by the state or city, but this institution has no such connection.

The Chicago Art Institute was incorporated May 24, 1879, and, is in a measure, the successor of earlier efforts, which were sustained by public spirited citizens, who were prevented from carrying out their plans by the disastrous fire of 1871; but their works are not yet forgotten.

Charles L. Hutchinson, who was elected President of the Art Institute April 27, 1882,

has been the active leader in its development, and is now the corner stone, as it were, of this worthy enterprise. He has enriched it with gifts, besides making two trips abroad for the purpose of learning foreign methods of conducting Art schools, and to secure desirable works of art.

Director French, who accompanied Mr. Hutchinson upon his first journey says in his report of 1889:

During March, April and May we visited Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, Paris and London with special reference to the management of art institutions. Our observations in these places tend to give us courage respecting the future of our own school and museum. We feel assured that our school is working precisely in the right direction, and already offers for the peculiar needs of a young American art student as good opportunities as can be found anywhere, for the first two or three years of study. Many of our former students are in Europe, and their rank in foreign art schools shows that a good student in our school will stand well anywhere.

Our museum is scarcely founded, yet it is evident that works of art of the highest value may be obtained from time to time by standing ready to seize opportunities. Good works of antique sculpture are constantly coming to light in Italy, and pictures of great Masters, except those in public museums, occasionally come into the market. The foreign dealers already perceive and openly declare that many of these works must come to America. Collections of certain classes,

worthy of any museum, are not very expensive. Such are casts of sculpture, reproductions of metal work and ivory, autotypes, etc. The convenience and appearance of an art museum certainly depend more upon good sense and good taste than upon any more obscure or expensive considerations. As funds come into our hands for purchase we shall be able to expend them with advantage, and under the advice of the best foreign art authorities, whom we found everywhere full of cordiality and readiness to assist in the promotion of our objects. We may especially acknowledge the attentions of S. Rodolfo Lanciani, of Rome; Rev. J. C. Fletcher, of Naples; Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, of England; Mr. J. C. L. Sparks and other officers of the South Kensington Museum.

During our journey we have met several citizens of Chicago who authorized the purchase of valuable works of art for the Art Institute at their expense.

Mr. Hutchinson was accompanied upon his second journey by Mr. M. A. Ryerson, of the Board of Trustees. They were authorized by the Executive Committee to examine the Demidoff collection of Old Masters at Florence. The result was that they brought thirteen pictures from this collection, together with one by Holbein from the May collection in Paris. Prince Nikolai Demidoff was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1775 and died in 1828. His son owned one of the most valuable collections of paintings in Italy. The acquisition

of these pictures give the museum a value that is not surpassed by any other on the continent.

The active control of the Institute is vested in a board composed of twenty-one Trustees, chosen from the body of governing members. There are three classes of membership. Governing members, who are chosen by ballot by the Board of Trustees, are qualified after election by the payment of \$100 and \$10 annually. Annual members, have all the rights and privileges of governing members for one year, except the right to vote, upon the payment of \$10. Honorary members are chosen from among persons who have rendered service to the institution, or who have claim to the rank of artists or patrons of art. They are exempt from the payment of dues, and have all the rights and privileges of annual members.

In the quality of instruction and the character of the work produced by the students, this Institute ranks with the best Art schools in the United States. No definite time is prescribed for the course, each student being advanced according to his progress. Drawing from the antique, still life, and life, perspective, water color and oil painting, sculpture and

ornamental designing and architecture are among the studies. In its costumes and other accessories, so necessary to students of Art, it is said to be better equipped than many of the older schools in Europe.

The student who enters the school is required to set up his easel in the antique room, where, the instructor, in half a day, can judge of his proficiency. He then studies elementary and advanced drawing, passing from the antique to the still life class, and finally to the costume and nude life class. Every Saturday a sketching class is conducted by Director French. Lots are cast and one of the members poses for fifteen minutes as a subject for the sketchers. There is also a Saturday juvenile class, where a great number of little ones attend to study from casts and still life.

The class in Ornamental Designing is under the supervision of Louis J. Millet. The subject is treated in all its details, from the elementary principles necessary to make the designs for table linen, or for a church window, up to the architectural laws involved in planning a facade of a public building. Those who have had years of experience in designing

have taken advantage of this opportunity to improve their technical and theoretical knowledge. Graduates from this class are employed as practical designers in various decorating and manufacturing establishments in Chicago and elsewhere.

Besides Director French, the number of teachers regularly employed in the Institute are thirty-three, ten of whom were educated abroad. Professor John H. Vanderpoel, teacher of drawing and painting, is recognized as one of the best judges of pictures in the city. His specialty is the drawing of the human figure. One of his most admired pictures is called "Weary," and is owned by Charles L. Hutchinson.

Diplomas are conferred, by the faculty at the close of the school year, upon students of not less than two years' standing, in the life class, who shall have followed the course with merit. Special examinations are required in Anatomy and Perspective,

Mr. James W. Ellsworth, one of Chicago's patrons of art, contributes annually the sum of \$300 to be conferred as a prize upon the painter of the best picture in the exhibition,

painted in the United States by a living American, and not previously exhibited in Chicago or vicinity.

Mr. Ellsworth, who has been a resident of Chicago for many years, was born in Hudson, Ohio. He is an intense lover of art, and is a firm believer in its elevating power in education. His apartments in the Union League Club building are adorned with beautiful paintings. He is the man who purchased, at the Brayton Ives sale, in New York, the famous Gutenberg Bible, and placed it on exhibition in the Art Institute.

The Art Institute confers a second prize of \$250 to be awarded to the next best oil painting by a living American, not previously exhibited in Chicago or vicinity. No competitor is to take the prize a second time. The awards are made by a committee of three, during the first two weeks of the annual exhibition.

The Chicago Woman's Club has established a perpetual scholarship in the Art School for the purpose of giving a young woman of pronounced ability in drawing and painting an opportunity to pursue her Art studies; the

student to be selected by competitive examination from the graduating classes of the Chicago High Schools. An enterprising reporter who visited the life-class made the following observation: "The unrestrained and unconventional attitude assumed by the pupils behind the array of easels which half surround the model are much better worth looking at than the model. Some of them are perched on high stools; others are standing, and still others are sitting on chairs or low benches. Their poses are generally graceful. Watch the smooth curve of the arm and the delicate poise of the hand."

Philip H. Calderon, of the Royal Academy of London, England, divides art classes into three grades as follows:

"A very small minority who will become artists, that is, will paint pictures or mould statues.

"A great majority who will become art workmen.

'The residuum, who, after attending these schools, may perhaps never again handle a pencil, or a modeling tool. But their instruction will tend to their greater happiness, to

their leading better and more intelligent lives, it will give them an appreciation of the ever-varying beauties of nature, which they would not have had without that instruction, it will make them better citizens—better citizens in the sense in which the men of Florence were good citizens in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, for they left to their descendents a city of beauty, which is even now the wonder and delight of all lovers of Art.”

The first class includes that rare individual called a genius, one who makes his way to the top of the pinnacle of fame by his native talent. The second includes the artisan who has ample scope for his art, in the work of decoration and design. As a means of support, the attention of some of the most skillful students in England and America have been directed to decoration and design. It is judged to be one of the most wholesome aspects in the progress of Art.

Decoration has certainly become a great factor in the field of industry, and, in the modern residence there is less demand for the work of the artist than for that of the designer. At the Paris Exhibition, of 1889, wood

engraving by American artists formed one of the most interesting and instructive exhibits.

Regarding the last class, that Mr. Calderon has called the residuum in Art, it might be supposed that, with the possession of other superior talents, they are as much benefited by the culture derived from the study of Art, although not dominant in the mind of the student, as the artist would be in the study of language. Goethe said that in the coming generation, Art would perform the office of religion in elevating and refining mankind. At the same time, his admirer, Thomas Carlyle believed that the problems of religion would engross the creative energies of the mind to the temporary exclusion, perhaps the long suppression of Art.

That two such great minds should differ on a subject so vital is not surprising when the characters of these would-be prophets are investigated. Goethe, in his work, was an artiste; he did not create his works and then try to conform people's taste to them; but made them applicable to all classes; thus he became popular. Carlyle was a poet without rhythm, a gem without polish, an enthusiast

without diplomacy, and he expressed his views as a man having no selfish motive. Truth in all its forms possessed the mind of Goethe, but Carlyle aimed at the destruction of idols, in order to show Truth.

Archdeacon Farrer says that "it is a great and common error to overlook the many sources of revelation which God has provided for us."

The permanent collection of paintings in the Art Institute is small, but of excellent quality. This is supposed to be an actual advantage to the membership, as it gives them an opportunity to view exhibits which are secured by loans for the series of successive exhibitions. There is no difficulty in securing such collections.

A brief description of each picture of the Demidoff collection, as it appears in the Directors' report of 1891, is given below:

1. Hans Holbein, The Younger, 1497-1543. Portrait of a Man. This picture was in the collection of the Baron de Beurnonville, sold in Paris, May 1881, and passed into the collection of M. E. May, sold in Paris June, 1890. It was formerly in the Sciarra Gallery. The following description is from the de Beurnonville Catalogue:

"PORTRAIT OF A MAN.—A half-length, three-quarters view; turned to the left, dark chestnut hair cut

straight above the eye-brows and falling over the ears. A brown felt hat with a broad, raised brim. A gown in small folds and a red cloak ornamented with black velvet. A small flower in the right hand; the left hand is close to the lower edge of the picture; plain green background. This portrait of a noble character has been also attributed by some connoisseurs to Albert Durer, of whom it is worthy in all respects. Gallery Sciarra."

On wood, h. 1 ft. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., w. 1 ft. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

2. Peter Paul Rubens, 1577-1640. Portrait of the Marquis Spinola. From the Demidoff collection. The following is from the description of the San Donato Catalogue, March, 1880:

"PORTRAIT OF SPINOLA.—A bust, three-quarter view, turned to the left, bare-headed, with thick gray hair, curled moustache and a tuft on the chin. A broad plaited ruff flattened under the neck of the steel cuirass, relieved with ornaments of gold. Upon the breast is the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. A table at the left supports his helmet. A head full of acuteness, sagacity and energy. No. 98 of the inventory made after the death of the illustrious artist. Smith, *Catalogue Raisonné*, Vol. II, p. 31."

Canvas, h. 2 ft. 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ in., w. 1 ft 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

3. Frans Hals, 1581-1666. Portrait of His Son. From the Demidoff collection.

"Half-length, three-quarters view, the head, adorned with abundant curls of a strong brown color, is covered with a black, soft hat easily placed on the back of the head. His upper lip is concealed by a moustache, fine and silky. The collar turned down, doublet black, cloak of the same color. The left hand, gloved, is supported upon the hilt of a sword, the right hand rests upon the hip. A palette hung upon the wall.

The canvas, which is signed in monogram, bears the inscription ÆTA, 32, 1644."

Canvas; h. 2 ft. 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ in., w. 2 ft. 2 in.

4. Anthony Van Dyck. 1599-1641. Portrait of the Princess Helena Leonora de Sievere. From the Demidoff collection. The following description is from Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*, Vol. III, p. 205:

"Portrait of Helena Leonora de Sievere—The countenance, which is of oval form, is seen in a three-quarter view, with the hair simply turned up in front; a kerchief of open lace work covers the bosom and shoulders; and the dress consists of black silk. The hands are joined in front.

"Engraved by Visscher, from a picture then in the collection of Lord Somers."

Canvas, h. 3 ft. 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ in., w. 2 ft. 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

5. Rembrandt Van Ryn, 1608-1669. Portrait of a young girl. From the Demidoff collection.

This picture has sometimes been called "The Child of the State."

At a window appears a young girl wearing the picturesque costume of the orphans of North Holland. Seen full front, the two hands resting on the sill of the casement, the eyes turned to the left. The collar, close at the neck, is relieved by a necklace of coral. Her costume is composed of a dress of fustian, of which the waist is confined at the opening by lacings of red cord and an apron. The chest is protected by a plastron of red stuff, and the sleeves of the same color reach to the forearm. These signs indicate that this young woman is assisted by the asylum, and placed under public guardianship. Signed in full and dated 1645; engraved by F. L. Geysler.

Collection of Gueffier, collection of Robert, collection of George Hibbert. Smith, *Catalogue Raisonné*, Vov. VII, p. 170, No. 552

Canvas, h. 3 ft. 5½ in., w. 2 ft. 10½ in.

6. Gerard Terburg, 1617-1681. The Guitar Lesson. From the Demidoff collection. Presented to the Art Institute by Charles T. Yerkes.

The following description is from Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*, Vol. IV, p. 124:

"THE LESSON OF THE GUITAR.—A lady elegantly dressed in a red velvet *neglige* bordered with ermine, and a white satin petticoat embroidered with gold, seated at a table, which is covered with a green cloth, playing on a guitar and accompanying the music with her voice, while her master stands on the other side of the table beating time with his hand; some music books and a violoncello are upon the table, and a beautiful spaniel lies asleep on a chair in front of the room. An excellent production of art.

"Collection of Chev. Verhulst, Brus., 1779. Prince Galitzin, Paris, 1825. John Fairlie, Esq., Paris, 1830. A duplicate of the preceding picture, engraved by Lewis, is in the collection of Henry Philip Hope, Esq.

"Two ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 9 in.—c."

7. Adriaan Van Ostade, 1610-1685. The Jubilee. From the Demidoff collection. The following description is from Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*, Vol. I., p. 145:

"The interior of a room, with numerous assemblage of peasantry, among whom, and in the middle, are a man and woman dancing, the former without shoes, to the music of a violin played by a man mounted on a bench; on the right side and front are a boy playing with a dog and a girl with a doll; a variety of incidents corresponding with the festive meeting is depicted throughout the company. An open door at the end of the apartment affords a view of the distant landscape. Signed and dated 1675. Painted in the sixty-fifth year of the artist's age.

“Collection of Monsieur de Colonne. Edward Coxe, Esq., 1807. John Dent, Esq., 1827. Exhibited in the British Gallery, 1815. Now in the possession of Richard Foster, Esq.”

Canvas, h. 1 ft. 7½ in., w. 1 ft. 4½ in.

8. David Teniers, 1610-1694. The Guard House. From the Demidoff collection. The following description is from Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*, Vol. III, p. 354:

“A Corps de Garde.—The foreground is occupied with a variety of armor, colors, drums and other military implements; the principal figure is a man entering with a cloak on his arm,

“One ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 4 in.—cop. Collection of Sir L. Dundas, Bart., 1724.”

9. Adriaan Van de Velde, c. 1635-1672. Landscape and cattle. From the Demidoff collection.

In the foreground, on the bank of a river which loses itself in the distance after having passed under a Roman aqueduct, a shepherd and shepherdess chat. The shepherd, with his back toward us, leaning upon the crupper of a horse, is placed in the center of the composition. In front, an ox of a yellowish color, his back spotted with russet, walks quietly to the left. A cow rests near the woman, and two goats browse at the left. Distance mountainous. Described in Smith, Vol. V., p. 211, No. 126.

Signed in full and dated 1664. Collection Van Loon.

Canvas, h. 2 ft. ¾ in., w. 2 ft. 7½ in.

10. Zeeman (Renier Nooms), c. 1612-1673. Coast Scene. From the Demidoff collection.

Presented to the Art Institute by Byron L. Smith.

A low shore, a smooth sea and a group of fishing boats setting sail. In the immediate foreground are five figures, of which three are securing a boat; on the right, one, a man with a red cap, is carrying a loaded basket, and one stands in the water holding a net.

On the principal boat several sailors are at work, while to the left are numerous boats with colored sails, picturesquely patched, carrying people and merchandise. In the distance boats in full sail. Cumulus clouds of delicate gray tone cover most of the sky.

Canvas, h. 1 ft. 10½ in., w. 1 ft. 7 in.

11. Jan Steen, 1626-1679. *The Family Concert*. From the Demidoff collection.

The scene is a parlor lighted on the left by a window hung with red curtains, one sash of which, left open, discloses a windmill attached to a dwelling. The principal group is composed of Jan Steen, his wife and child, and his brother-in-law. On the left Steen, seated on a bench near the window, rests his elbow upon a table and strikes with vigor the chords of his guitar. Placed in the center of the composition, and wearing a blue satin dress, his wife sings, following the score with extreme attention. Her brother, seated at the right, plays the clarinet, and the little son of the master, who has possessed himself of a long clay pipe, avails himself of it to scrape the strings of a bass viol set against a chair before the table. In the background a young man tunes a violin, and the sister-in-law of Steen converses with the landscape painter, Van Goyen, his father-in-law. An attendant descends a staircase on the right, bringing refreshments. The table is covered with a rich Smyrna cloth, upon which lies the music, one sheet bearing the signature of the painter and the date 1666. Engraved in *L'Art* by H. Lefort. Collection of Sir Charles Bagot, Baronet.

Smith *Catalogue Raisonné*, Vol. IV, p. 59, No. 176.

Canvas, h. 3 ft. 1 in., w. 3 ft. 5 in.

12. Jakob Van Ruysdael, c. 1630-1681. *The Castle*. From the Demidoff collection.

In the middle distance a chateau surrounded by a thicket and a full-grown forest. The waters of a brook,

hemmed in by rocks covered with verdure, sweep round this chateau, and in the foreground fall in cascades upon the trunk of a tree fallen into the torrent. Some felled trees are seen on the right bank; distance mountainous. Engraved by Leopold Flameng. Signed in monogram upon the face of the rock. Described in the *Catalogue Raisonné* of Smith, Vol. VI, p. 9, No. 7. Collection of Lady Stuart.

Canvas, h. 2 ft. 4 in., w. 1 ft. 10 in.

13. Meindert Hobbema, c. 1638-1709, The Water Mill. From the Demidoff collection.

In this picture the greater part of the foreground is occupied by water, into which, upon the right of the spectator, pours a thin sheet of water from a sluiceway in front of a mill. Three ducks swim upon the pool. Under the sluiceway are two water wheels. The large red roof of the low mill is relieved against a thick wood on its left and a row of trees on its right. To the left of the center in the foreground is a large group of a half dozen or more trees, and still further to the left a road, entirely open, winding off into the distance, upon which walk two or three figures. The sky is blue, with cumulus clouds, the landscape sunlit here and there. One of the most important works of this master. From the collection of Lord Mount Temple.

Canvas, h. 2 ft. 11 in., w. 3 ft. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

14. William Van Mieris, 1662-1747. The Happy Mother. From the Demidoff collection. Presented to the Art Institute by Edson Keith.

A genre picture, in which the finish of detail is carried to the last degree. In a high room, with flat timbered ceiling, tiled floor, and a window to the left, sits a substantial mother, clad in brown dress, open at the breast, blue apron, white cap and kerchief, offering something in a spoon, held in the right hand, to a

reluctant child of a year or two old, who is supported in her lap by her left hand. The incident appears to be the weaning of the child. At the right hand of the mother a boy of ten or twelve holds a dish and watches the child. There are many objects in the picture; a little King Charles spaniel, a cradle with pillow and blankets, a table upon which are an earthen jug and a loaf of brown bread, a bed occupying a curtained recess in the background, a suspended cage, a hanging lantern, a cupboard secured against the wall, a broom, dishes, etc., all painted with the finish of a miniature.

Canvas, h. 1 ft. 10½ in., w. 1 ft. 7 in.

The following is a complete list of all important oil pictures, aside from the Demidoff collection, now belonging to the Art Institute:

Healy, G. P. A., "Armenian Fathers." Purchased 1879.

Pearce, Charles Sprague, "The Beheading of John the Baptist." Bought by subscription and presented. 1882.

Harrison, Alexander, "Les Amateurs." Bought by subscription and presented. 1883.

Thompson, Harry, "Un Calvaire." Bought by subscription and presented. 1884.

Dannat, William T., "A Sacristy in Aragon." Bought from Opera Festival Association Fund. 1887.

Dannat, William T., "Still Life, Fruit." Bought from Opera Festival Association Fund. 1887.

Dannat, William T., "Study Head of Aragonese Smuggler." Presented by the artist. 1887.

Neal, David, "Interior of St. Mark's." Presented by Samuel M. Nickerson. 1887.

Shirlaw, Walter, "Portrait of himself." Presented by Joseph M. Rogers. 1887.

Hitchcock, George, "Holland Flower Girl." Presented by Potter Palmer. 1888.

Col, David, "A Tavern Card Wrangle." Presented by John Cudahy. 1889.

Venetian School, "Music." Purchased. 1889.

Davis, Charles H., "The Close of Day." Purchased from Opera Festival Association Fund. 1889.

Breton, Jules, "L'Etoile du Berger." Presented by Philip D. Armour. 1889.

Jettel, Eugene, "Marécage dans le Nord de la Hollande." Presented by P. C. Hanford. 1890.

Bridgman, F. A., "Women of Biskra Weaving the Burnoose." Presented by the artist. 1890.

Van Mieris, Willem, "The Happy Mother." Presented by Edson Keith. 1890.

Bridgman, F. A., "Young Woman's Head." Presented by the artist. 1890.

Cazin, J. C., "Solitude." Presented by J. L. Norton. 1890.

Terburg, Gerard, "The Guitar Lesson." Presented by Charles T. Yerkes. 1891.

Zeeman, "Coast Scene." Presented by Byron L. Smith. 1891.

The Cast collection in the museum of the Art Institute is one of the largest in the country. Dr. Alfred Emerson, who is professor of Archaeology in Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, has been appointed Curator of Classical Antiquities. In his report he names about one thousand original antiques (Roman and Greek) in marble, basalt, terra cotta and metal; also reproductions which number nearly three hundred and fifty. These

consist of sculptures, figures, lamps, vases, engravings etc. He says: "The collection is sufficiently large and varied to give it a fairly representative character, more especially in view of the singular beauty, significance, and pecuniary value of many objects enumerated."

The Cast collection, which was contributed by Mrs. A. M. Hall Ellis, as a memorial of her first husband, Elbridge G. Hall, is designed to form a comprehensive illustration of the whole history of sculpture. Mrs. Ellis has also donated to the Art Institute the greatest part of the Reference Library, the catalogue of which, is said to be the best upon "The History of Ancient Sculpture," by Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchel. Director French says: "The constant use of the history by students is an encouraging feature, since it is a temptation of art students to become too much absorbed in practice, to the exclusion of the more literary and scholarly aspects of the profession. It may be thought best to attach examinations in the history of Art and other semi-literary studies to the diploma course."

The value of the collection contributed by Mrs. Ellis amounts to over \$16,000. Although

she is not a student in Economics, nor a celebrated philanthropist, she has a clear head and a fine sense of justice, that would be eminently appreciated, if practically followed out by land holders in general. The sale of a piece of real estate owned by the late Mr. Hall brought \$16,000 more than he had estimated before his death, and Mrs. Ellis, perceiving at once that the rise of the property was due, entirely, to the growth of the city, desired that the city should have the benefit in some way; hence the gift. She had never read Henry George's *Progress and Poverty*, but the principle, that the unearned increment belongs to the public that caused it, was not only understood by her, but was made practicable so far as it was possible.

A magnificent bronze vase, or Japanese incense burner, which was presented by Marshall Field, is one of the most valuable pieces of the metal collection. It is nearly ten feet high and cost \$2,000.

The *Century* collection, which is a permanent loan to the Art Institute, comprises one hundred and eight original drawings by artists of the *Century Magazine* and *St. Nicholas*.

The Chicago Society of Decorative Art, an association of ladies organized in 1873 for the purpose of promoting a taste for decorative art, has recently raised a fund to be applied to the purchase of articles pertaining to the Industrial Arts, such as pottery, china, embroideries, laces, etc., to be presented to the Art Institute. The first contribution consists of a rare collection of Spanish ecclesiastical embroideries.

There are several associations of Artists in the city which are flourishing, and serving as potent incentives to students who need this kind of stimulus. "The Art Students' League of Chicago," formed by advanced students and alumni of the Art Institute has had a great influence in the school. Entertainments and exhibitions are frequently given under its auspices.

Another association, which is more important than the Art Students' League, although not connected with the Institute, is called "The Chicago Society of Artists," the constitution of which is in substance: "The advancement of Art in Chicago and the cultivation of social relations among its members. It was

organized in 1888, by the late Henry T. Spread, who was one of the active agents for many years in the Art development of Chicago. The Society owns a commodious and elegant house of its own and is very prosperous.

The Palette Club, one of the strongest associations of artists in the city, is a society of women, who organized in 1883 at the suggestion of Mrs. Meni Lusk, who is a woman of rare natural gifts. The membership numbers about sixty; the standard required for admission is very exact, and its exhibitions of paintings show talent of real worth. The members of this club meet every Saturday afternoon, when one of the number poses for the palette holders. Miss Pauline A. Dohn, who is one of the leading artists in the city, is President of the Club. Miss Alice D. Kellogg, a prominent member of the Palette Club, ranks high as a painter, and her works compare favorably with those of the best artists in the United States.

The citizen who has neither time nor opportunity for the study of the Fine Arts may ask in cold tones, and hardened visage *cui bono?* Mill has answered that question, but the

benefit is not always appreciated by those who are compelled to labor, receiving only enough compensation to provide the bare necessities of life; a fact to be deplored. One who has given much thought to the subject, regarding the progress of art and the incentive power that has made its effects so diffusive and co-operative with the useful, has come to the following conclusion, which may account to a great degree for the second and third class of students in Art as observed by Mr. Calderon. "Wealth gives the opportunity, provides the motive, furnishes the attraction, directs the mental force to certain ends, stimulates talent, brings floating genius to a useful point, determines methods and form, and prescribes to achievement its bent. Italy was once the chosen spot for the painter, but genius departed from it with power and opulence." Although it is said that Artists need no artificial incubators to bring them forth, they certainly appreciate their wealthy patrons who substantially rewarded their incomparable efforts, and make life tolerable for them.

Substance, form and utility precede decoration, as the foundation is laid before the

pinnacle, but does not the artist, in his crafty designs, make them all beautiful to look upon? This is no doubt one of the revelations which Archdeacon Farrar says God has provided for us, for all substance would be desolation without the glowing attraction of Art.

Now, in this great city which some one has named "the city of pork barrels and grain elevators," there are many and various manifestations of beauty which may be attributed entirely to Art. Look at the beautiful parks, cemeteries, works of architecture, sculpture, etc., all of which have been built upon an unattractive prairie valuable only for its connection with a great Lake, and its background of fertile farms. Does not these facts denote the great activity of the mental forces concentrated here in this modern city?

Charles L. Hutchinson, who has been the leading spirit of the Art Institute, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1855. When only two years of age he came to Chicago, where he has resided ever since. He attended the Public Schools until eighteen years of age, when he commenced his business career, which has been that of the grain, the packing, and

the banking business. He started on the first round of the ladder and never stopped until he reached the top. In the operations of the Board of Trade he is skilled, and was elected to the honorable office of President in 1888, serving one term. He is now at the age of thirty-seven President of the Corn Exchange Bank.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter Ocean* gives a detailed account of Mr. Hutchinson's connection with the Art Institute, also a short review of his career, from which is gleaned the following alleged facts: "Director French was asked the other day to tell in five minutes what Mr. Hutchinson had done for the promotion of Art in Chicago. 'Five minutes!' exclaimed Mr. French. 'It would take more than five minutes.' Then Director French continued. 'Thirteen or fourteen years ago I sought out Mr. Hutchinson on the Board of Trade and asked him to give something to the Institute. He looked doubtful and gave me \$50. Soon afterwards he became interested and was elected a trustee. One day the then President, Mr. L. Z. Leiter, said that we ought to elect young Hutchinson President,

that he would do more for the institution than all the rest put together. Mr. Leiter was not mistaken. From his example we can see what an enlightened and public spirited man can do. Mr. Hutchinson is the most valuable man we have and is the prime mover in every progressive step. When he bought the Secretan collection of Dutch masters in Paris, paying \$17,000, some of us were astonished. On his first trip to Europe, he bought a famous metal collection in London, for the Institute. He was ready on one occasion to pay \$15,000 for a Rembrandt, but it was sold to another person before he reached it. When he met Mr. Armour in Rome the latter told him to buy a picture for the Art Institute for any amount up to \$10,000. Mr. Hutchinson has a great knack of getting things for public good, by inviting some rich man to give half, while he gives the other half. He is very catholic in his art ideas, and loves everything of genuine merit, from an old Spanish nail to a Rembrandt.'"

The above is Mr. Hutchinson's characteristics in a nutshell, as it were. In the article mentioned is given another interesting statement:

“To his other public-spirited hobbies Mr. Hutchinson has lately added the new University of Chicago. He is a friend of President Harper, and lately when that learned gentleman unfolded his scheme to purchase in Europe a valuable library of several hundred thousand volumes, Mr. Hutchinson, with a few others, volunteered to guarantee payment for it. Mr. Hutchinson is treasurer of the University, and one of the trustees governing the great institution.”

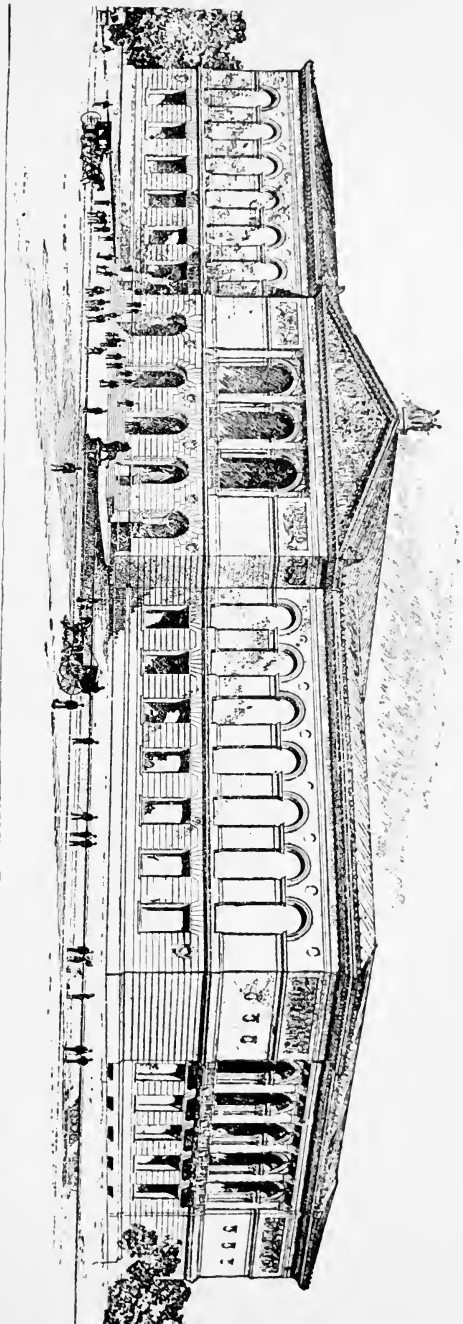
Young men who are energetic and ambitious, may wonder how Mr. Hutchinson gained so much wealth, and wish to know what gifts he possesses that is of such money value. This may easily be explained: At the age of twenty-one his father, Benjamin P. Hutchinson, who has been for years a dealer in grain on the Board of Trade, gave him \$25,000. With this snug sum, which many persons would think a fortune of itself, and his natural gift for accumulation, along with the advice and experience of his father to guide him, it is not surprising that he has so much money to give to the institutions named. It is a plain simple case of cause and effect. “A man's fortunes

are the fruit of his character." His skill consists in knowing when to buy, and when to sell for profits. If the Art Institute depended upon skilled artists, or learned professors for funds, it might not be so prosperous; for, although such force is highly valuable, no millionaires can be found in its ranks.

William M. R. French, Director of the School and Art Museum, of the Art Institute, is well known as a lecturer upon high art. He is a brother of the Sculptor, Daniel C. French, whose statue of the "*Concord Minute Man*," established his fame in 1875. In his official position Director French is eminently efficient and popular, giving perfect satisfaction to the public, and to the Governing Board. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1864, in the regular classical course, and is thoroughly equipped with native talent, a part of his family inheritance—and his literary talent, wit and easy flow of utterance, made perfect by practice, qualify him in a high degree as a lecturer. He illustrates his lectures, as he delivers them, by means of large crayon sketches, which are intensely interesting to students, who from the beginning to the close of

the lesson are never diverted from the subject. In his report of 1891, Director French says: "It is an extraordinary fact in our history that the Art Institute has never had any endowment, has never received any bequests, and has never required contributions for current expenses. The only considerable gifts have been to the building fund and collections. While almost all the other museums of the country have at least received the privilege of building upon public land, the Art Institute has bought all its real estate."

Since the above report, the building owned by the Art Institute has been sold, and the city has made an ordinance by which the Trustees of the Art Institute are authorized to build and maintain the Art Institute on the Lake Front. The conditions require that it shall forever be free to the public Wednesdays and Saturdays, all legal public holidays, and from one to five o'clock Sundays, in order to give workers the advantages of the collections and lectures in the Art Museum, so far as is possible, and to make its value felt by those who have no money to pay for like privileges. The building, which will be finished for the



CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE.

Columbian Exposition in 1893, will be built of stone, in Renaissance style; dimensions, three hundred and forty feet long, and one hundred and eighty feet wide. The expense of the whole structure approximates \$600,000; \$200,000 of which is contributed by the World's Fair Directory. Shipley, Rutan and Cooledge, of Boston, Mass., are the Architects. This building will be one of the most important structures of the great Exposition.

CHAPTER VII.

CHARLES F. GUNTHER.

“Shall we go see the relics of this town?”

—*Shakspeare.*

Chicago has many things in the superlative degree. She can boast not only of the greatest area, the largest and highest buildings, and the finest auditorium in the world, but, also, of the most remarkable private collection of historical relics on public exhibition.

For many years Mr. Gunther has been accumulating this rare and costly collection of treasures. It contains relics of historical value, from nearly all countries, and of all periods; from the golden age of Egypt to the close of our civil war, and is rich in mementos concerning our own country's history.

The growth of wealth and of literary taste has increased the number of collectors, but it is seldom that a collector's choice is as varied as represented in this interesting museum. If the renowned author of *Sylva*, John Evelyn, lived now in Chicago, he might gratify his



CHARLES F. GUNTHER.



intellectual curiosity to his heart's content, for the collection is distinguished in its original letters and manuscripts of famous authors and illustrious personages. Antiquarian specimens, arms and armors, autographs, portraits and books of the most ancient manufacture, are exhibited here. Original letters, manuscripts and historical papers number over seventeen thousand.

Original letters from Plymouth Colony in 1621 to 1623; letters of the first bishops, White and Seabury; letters of Nathan Hale, John Andre, Kosciusko, Pulaski, De Kalb, Steuben, and of a great number of the generals and other officers of the French and Revolutionary wars are on exhibition. Students in history may find a magnificent opportunity for examining original documents regarding the War for Independence. Among them are, the original report of the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Colonies at Cambridge for the organization of the Continental army, and orderly books of the army; William Tudor's manuscript report of the Battle of Bunker Hill; a letter of Aid-de-camp Robert Orhm to the Governor of Pennsylvania,

relating Braddock's defeat; the report of the Committee of the Continental Congress on its visit to Valley Forge, on the distress of the army, and the original report of the Hessians captured at Princeton. There are also letters of Lafitte, the pirate, Paul Jones, Captain Lawrence, Bainbridge, and others.

The mementos of the Washington family are abundant, showing that the collector spared neither effort nor expense, in his research. Among the number are, the original will of Lawrence Washington bequeathing Mount Vernon to his son George, letters of Martha Washington, of Mary the mother of George, of Betty Lewis, his sister, and of all his step and grand children of the Custis family, also the will of John Custis, Martha's first husband. There are three portraits of Washington, painted by *Stuart*, *Peale* and *Polk*. His first Thanksgiving proclamation in its original manuscript, is also among them.

Other original documents, calling our attention backwards to the early stage of America's development, are, the first printed accounts of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia. Early

surveys of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, an original plan of the city of New York in 1700, and one in 1765, also the first picture taken of that city. The earliest maps of America, including the first, second, and third map of the world, in which America appears, are in the collection.

There are letters of kings of all European nations, and of statesmen and generals, in great numbers.

The bibles exhibited are real gems to the eyes of the curiosity seekers. Although the first bible printed by Gutenberg is not among the collection, one precious leaf from it lies proudly, with other mementos, in a glass case. A copy of the first and second English bible, the first Scotch, Irish, French, and German Luther bibles, also the first Eliot's Indian bible, of 1662, and the second of 1685.

There is a large collection of Choral books which were brought from ancient monasteries and churches; some of them are immense in size, and are bound in the substantial manner of years ago. There are also original manuscripts of all the noted musicians of the world. Relics of English origin are well represented;

but Shakspeare is especially remembered. There are folio editions of his works printed in 1632 and 1685; the first of his printed *Poems*, and *The Rape of Lucrece*, and an early quarto of *Othello*. It is said that there are only four autographs of Shakspeare in the world; one of these—the only one in America—Mr. Gunther has secured. This autograph is pasted on the fly leaf of a folio of 1632 which belonged to John Ward, the actor, who was in Stratford in 1740, and played *Hamlet* there for the purpose of raising money to repair the bust of Shakspeare, which was in the church. The book bears the marks of much use; parts of several pages, which were torn off, are replaced by manuscript text. John Ward's signature and other writing is on the fly-leaf. The Shakspeare signature is pasted on the fly-leaf above Ward's name, and is written on paper different in texture from that of the book. "It has been compared to the signature of his will, and found to be just that difference in the strokes, spaces and formation of the letters that always appears in two signatures by the same hand," says Charles Dudley Warner in *Harpers' Monthly* dated June, 1888.

He adds: "The experts in handwriting and the microscopists in the country, who have examined ink and paper as to antiquity, regard it as genuine." The book was found in the possession of an emigrant in Utah who willingly exchanged the precious volume for a late edition of Shakspeare's works.

Besides these mementos of the great poet, Mr. Gunther has his portrait, in oil, which is different from all other portraits taken of him; therefore it is not a copy. Although it is a good likeness of Shakspeare, compared with other portraits it is not considered a fine work of art. The canvas, which shows signs of age, has been renovated. Mr. Gunther hopes to get evidence of its originality but it can only be traced back one hundred and fifty years.

The collector has not slighted Shakspeare's old associates, for the first edition of Ben Johnson's works, in which Shakspeare's name appears in the cast for a play, and letters from the Earl of Southampton, Shakspeare's friend, and Sir Walter Raleigh, Francis Bacon and Essex are in the collection.

Manuscripts of Milton, Pope, Shelley, Keats, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Cooper, Hunt, Gray,

of Byron's *Prometheus*, Burns' *Auld Lang Syne*, also his journal in the Highlands; *Home, Sweet Home* in the author's writing, a poem by Thackeray, manuscript stories of Scott and Dickens are with the number.

Of the Queens, you may see manuscripts of Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Mary, daughter of Henry the Eighth, Annie, and several of Victoria (one written at the age of twelve). There is also a letter written by Oliver Cromwell while he was engaged in the conquest of Ireland.

The relics from France are rare and interesting. The autograph letter of Moliere is the only one known outside of France, except one in the British Museum. There are letters of Voltaire, Victor Hugo, Madame Roland and other French writers. The German collection contains script of nearly all the great poets and writers—Goethe, Schiller, Uhland, Lessing and others.

There are letters from nearly all the celebrated reformers—Calvin, Melancthon, Zwingli, Erasm, Savonarola, a letter from Martin Luther regarding the Pope's bull, letters of the Popes for three hundred and fifty years,

and of a number of cardinals; also a collection of letters from the saints—St. Francis de Sales, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Borromeo; letters of distinguished leaders—Gustavus Adolphus, William the Silent, John the Steadfast, and Wallenstein. There are manuscripts of John Bunyan, John Cotton, Michael Angelo, Galileo, Charlotte Corday, Isaac Walton, and Lorenzo the Magnificent. Among the Italian relics is a letter written by Tasso.

One of the most interesting objects of this collection, and which engages the attention of visitors especially, is an Egyptian mummy. It is said to be that of a Princess, possibly Pharaoh's daughter, who discovered Moses in the bulrushes. "She may have watched with curiosity, if not interest, the career of that wonderful foundling, and in the very halls of the kings she may have witnessed flashes of his genius, and have been astonished at his thoughtful words, when it was not imagined he was to give laws to the ages, and enlighten all coming centuries with his inspired wisdom."

It is recorded that the Egyptians embalmed their dead as a religious duty, and to preserve them so that when the spirits returned they

would find the bodies intact, ready to receive them. The art of embalming dates back four thousand years before Christ. For a long time there was a law in Egypt compelling all persons, after death, to be submitted to this process, either at private or public expense. The cost of the cheapest process was from \$20 to \$500, but the wealthy and those of high rank used more costly aromatics, and the mask and exterior covering were richly ornamented with gold.

This custom continued for more than four thousand years, but became one of the lost arts about the year 700. It required from two to three months to complete the process. These mummies are object lessons in Egyptian history, for they bear the imprint of the time in which they were embalmed. The character of the process and the style of the workmanship determine the period when art was flourishing or declining, and whether the subject belonged to the common or royal class.

In 1881, an extraordinary discovery was made in Egypt, or what was supposed to be the tombs of the Pharaohs. One of Chicago's citizens secured the body, which is now on

exhibition, from this tomb. In contrast with the other mummies, this one was much more expensively decorated, bearing evidence of high rank. One who has traveled extensively and studied Egyptian history says of this specimen: "The mask with its golden face, and decorations of sacred bull, and the Scarabeus emblems of immortality, the figures of deity, a funereal scene, and possibly the very portrait of the embalmed Princess, are not only works of the highest Egyptian art, but are most interesting and instructive objects of study to all who would have a knowledge of the remote and wonderful civilization of Egypt."

This valuable collection, which may be viewed free of charge, is exhibited on the second floor of Mr. Gunther's establishment, 212 State street.

Besides the above mentioned collection Mr. Gunther owns the entire museum of war relics exhibited in the famous *Libby Prison* which was moved from Richmond, Virginia, to Chicago, in 1889. Its history as the palace prison of the South during the late war is well known. It is now filled with thousands of relics—both confederate and Union—and is enclosed by a

massive stone wall, fronting on Wabash avenue. The land, buildings, and collection cost over \$450,000, and is maintained at a great expense.

An old soldier, who points out the most interesting objects with an intelligent story, is employed as a guide in each apartment. No ill feeling is expressed towards the South, but the thought that after a storm then comes a calm, impresses the visitor as he views these mementos of war, which are review lessons in American history.

It would require many pages to name and describe the different articles exhibited in this remarkable War Museum, but for the sake of the rising generation who have been so fortunate as not to have lived in a time so perilous, mention is made of some of the most prominent features of the exhibit, hoping that their preservation may be an omen that the last war in the progress of civilization has taken place.

There is a fine display of oil portraits introducing to us inhabitants of a past generation, who seem to say to the beholder: "Time was ours once, it is now yours." A life-size

portrait of John Brown, the famous anti-slavery agitator, who was executed for treason against the State of Virginia, at Charleston, December 2, 1859, is a conspicuous figure with an expression plainly denoting great strength of purpose. Under the portrait is a specimen of the famous pike with which he proposed to arm the negroes in order to procure their freedom; also, his will, which he made an hour before his execution.

There are a variety of mementos of Abraham Lincoln. Among them are a picture of the log house in which his father and mother died, the chair used by him in his library in the White House, the chairs that were in the box at Ford's theater when he was assassinated, and the bedstead on which he expired in the White House; also a hair sofa used in his residence at Springfield, Illinois, all of which have been preserved, not on account of their richness, but of their significance in history. A glass case contains manuscripts from Lincoln's hand, among which are his Thanksgiving and Fast-day proclamations.

There are many fine portraits of Union and confederate officers and of battle scenes; one

in which the face of Gen. John A. Logan is recognized is especially fine. It represents the battle of Champion Hills. The guide gives an interesting description of it, while visitors may be seated and view the scene.

The Appomatox table, upon which Generals U. S. Grant and Robert E. Lee drew up the capitulation so memorable in history, and which has been honored in reproduction by painter and sculptor, is enclosed in a glass case. It is one of the most treasured relics, and was obtained at great expense.

All kinds of shot and shell are exhibited, besides stumps which contain great cannon balls, taken from the battle fields of Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie, Lookout Mountain and Gettysburg. There are specimens of the various kinds of pistols, rifles, and, in fact, everything connected with a marching army.

War manuscripts, consisting of the original copy of the message of the president of the confederate states, and of the many original autobiographies written by confederate generals, are in abundance; besides, the original commission that made Jefferson Davis an

officer of the Mexican war, and the *cipher* letter written to his wife after his flight from Richmond, Va. The letter was copied by a lady from Boston for one of the papers of that city. In the same case are exhibited his old love letters to Sarah Knox Taylor before she escaped out of the window and went on that clandestine journey with him, from her home in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, to be his bride.

Other valuable papers in the collection relating to the late war, are, the original manuscript of Gen. Robert E. Lee's acceptance of his command of the confederate army, and his farewell address to the confederate army; also his field order issued upon the death of Stonewall Jackson, and Albert Sidney Johnston's address issued to his forces previous to the battle of Shiloh.

Confederate money, maps and publications are preserved here. Newspapers printed on common wrapping paper, and on the plain side of wall paper, prove the truth of that old saying that necessity is the mother of invention, in times of war or peace.

Curious souvenirs (or relics) indeed, are the stove, goose and shears, used by Andrew

Johnson, while working at his trade as a tailor. But more marvelous is the fact that he arose from this humble position to that of the highest office in the country. His old account book is also preserved here. It may be accurate in sum totals, but in orthography it is encumbered with many superfluous letters of the alphabet.

There is an old flag on exhibition that to look upon is alone worth the admission fee. It was embroidered with silk by hand in 1781. The design is a likeness of Washington on horseback, bearing the stars and stripes over his head. His features are easily recognized, but the material is somewhat damaged. This is the first United States flag that was unfurled at Richmond after the evacuation of the city by the confederates.

An old style piano, which was taken from the Rousseau plantation in one of the Southern States, compared with the modern instrument is a curiosity. The keys are often touched by visitors but respond only in discordant tones. However it does not compare in genuine service to an old dilapidated wheelbarrow, a relic of the late war, that is enclosed in a glass

case. The guide takes great pride in telling its history. It belonged to D. G. Kalb, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Regiment, and was used in the army by him as a postal cart; the little tin box beside it contained the letters.

Every material connected with the war is represented in this great collection. It is interesting in its character and associations; and it is also characteristic of the collector, Mr. C. F. Gunther, who has a most remarkable penchant for relic hunting.

The building *per se* is an ordinary structure; interesting only for its history. The entrance to the famous tunnel is still kept open, and one who escaped through it is there to tell the story.

Manager Macloon, who is also a newspaper correspondent, can tell many interesting reminiscences related by soldiers visiting Libby Prison, who were once confined in it. An article, written by him, published in the *Chicago Daily News*, dated February 9, 1891, gives the following account of the escape of prisoners through the tunnel:

Twenty-seven years ago tonight the famous "Yankee" tunnel from Libby prison, Richmond, Va., was

completed, and at 10 o'clock the digging party and their chosen friends began to pass from imprisonment to liberty. Before daylight the next morning 109 brave Union officers had made their escape. The discovery of the event at roll-call the next morning created such a scene of consternation among the rebel officers who had charge of Libby as had never before been known. Squads of rebels with bloodhounds and rifles were immediately dispatched in every direction, and within a few days fifty-eight of those officers, to whom liberty was so dear, were recaptured and returned to old Libby, the leaders of the party being forced to do penance in the filthy dungeons for their escapade. That escape is believed to be the most wonderful in the annals of history. Libby at that time confined about 1,200 Union officers, and as the Union forces were nearing Richmond the confederates had undermined the old building with many kegs of powder, intending to destroy the building and its inmates rather than have them reach the hands of the federal troops. Many means of escape were devised, and among the most practicable was that of Col. Thomas E. Rose, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania regiment. He was the projector of the first tunnel, which proved a failure for the reason that it ran into the sewer. Then Major McDonald, of the 101st Ohio, and Major A. G. Hamilton, of the Twelfth Kentucky regiment, had a consultation with him, and they projected the tunnel through which the escape was made. This tunnel commenced at Rat Hell (one of the basements in Libby), and continued fifty feet underground and opened in an unoccupied storehouse on the bank of the James river. There was a secret party of fifteen that quietly made their way into Rat Hell at 10 o'clock every night and returned before daylight for a month. Then the tunnel was completed. The fifteen

of the secret party were each, by agreement, allowed to take one friend, and the secret of the tunnel was intrusted to Gen. H. C. Hobart, now a resident of Milwaukee, Wis., who agreed to wait an hour before he announced the escape to another chosen few. The first to leave the building through the tunnel were Col. A. D. Straight and Capt. Scarce, of the Fifty-first Indiana regiment; Major McDonald, of the 101st Ohio, and Lieut. Sterling, of the Thirtieth Indiana. After the first thirty had been gone an hour to the minute Gen. Hobart started the second party. But the secret soon leaked out; there was a wild scramble, and before daylight 109 had passed through the tunnel. Fifty-eight were recaptured, and of the whole party about sixty are now living. Col. Straight and the three officers with him were secreted in Richmond by a loyal lady named Van Lew, who provided for them in the garret of her house for four days, and then furnished a guide who aided them to leave the city. For her loyalty Gen. Grant made her postmistress of Richmond during his administration. The surviving members of the tunnel party are holding a reunion at the Libby Prison War Museum today.

An affecting incident, which was published in the Chicago *Evening Journal*, dated April 2, 1891, furnishes a vivid illustration of the peculiar fatalities of our existence.

In connection with the history of old Libby Prison, there are hundreds of interesting and touching reminiscences told; some of them are happy ones, others are sad. Yesterday an old veteran that had boarded in Libby against his own desire, twenty-five years before it was thought of as a war museum, sat in Manager

Macloon's office with a group of other comrades. Somebody mentioned the tragic death of brave Col. Forsyth, of the 100th Ohio, which was almost exterminated at Chickamauga by one of Longstreet's terrific charges. A noticeable mist crossed the veteran's eyes as he remarked, "That calls to my mind one of the saddest events of my experience in Libby. Colonel Forsyth was a Toledo man, and was among the gallant officers captured at Chickamauga. With other members of the same command, the 100th Ohio, he was taken to Libby and placed in the upper Chickamauga room, one of the most crowded in the prison. He became one of the most popular officers in Libby, and was everybody's friend. To pass away the time, we used to have a mock trial every day, and one of the most memorable of these was the trial of Colonel Forsyth by a mock court. Of course he was found guilty, and the judge passed this sentence: 'And you shall be confined in Libby Prison until you die or are exchanged.' This sentence was somewhat different from the ordinary one, and all sentences were prepared and delivered for the purpose of creating merriment and laughter. Well, we had our laugh, but it was soon followed by tears of true and heartfelt sorrow.

"It seems that Forsyth and his 'mess' were quartered in the north end of the Chickamauga room, and as a rule they always huddled together for the purpose of keeping warm. Sometimes they would peer out of the windows, but as soon as they were seen by the guard on duty on the outside the latter's gun would be brought to the shoulder and the prisoner at the window would be commanded to move away. To congregate about the windows was a violation of Maj. Turner's (the prison commandant) orders. The morning following the mock trial Colonel Forsyth and Captain Kelly unfortunately passed beyond the dead

line and stood for a moment at the window within sight of the rebel guard. The latter deliberately raised his gun to the shoulder, there was a flash and report, and a death cry rang out in the upper Chickamauga room. That bullet pierced the brain of poor Forsyth, and passing through it struck Kelly's throat. Comrades that had stood shoulder to shoulder on the battle-field tenderly cared for both of them. They called them by name, but when they spoke to Forsyth the words fell on the ears of one who had answered another call. The sentence, 'You shall be confined in Libby Prison until you die or are exchanged,' passed in jest, had come true. Forsyth was dead. We believed that young Kelly would die, but the flow of blood was finally staunched and his life was spared. The Colonel had no formal burial—his body was simply carted away. The guard that had murdered him was not arrested or relieved, but gave for an excuse 'that his gun was discharged by accident. The confederates were as indignant over the affair as the prisoners were, and you can bet that that guard never boasted of having killed a Yankee.' A handsomely engraved brass plate will soon mark the spot on the floor of the Libby Prison War Museum where Forsyth fell.

The grounds surrounding the old prison contains relics of a massive structure, each of which has historical value. One of the special exhibits is a section of the great iron chain which was stretched across Hudson river by General Israel Putnam in 1776, in order to prevent the British vessels from passing up the river. It contains eighteen links, each

weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, all of which were hand forged. The chain was originally 1,600 feet long, but, with the exception of this section, and another small one at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it is still buried in the mud at the bottom of the Hudson river, between West Point and Fort Constitution.

Relics of the late war found here are, one of the plates that formed the slanting roof of the celebrated ironclad vessel the *Merrimac*, which after so many victories was forced to retreat when attacked by the *Monitor*, a brass cannon, and a large torpedo, captured at Mobile by Admiral Farragut, a gun carriage, which was presented to Jefferson Davis by Sir William Armstrong, of England, who was an inventor and manufacturer; also, a section of a water battery, used on the Potomac river for the protection of earthworks.

Another interesting article, which belongs to the collection of Lincoln relics, is the weather-beaten, dilapidated old carriage that President Lincoln owned and used in Washington, and which was afterward used by Mrs. Lincoln in Chicago. For more than twenty years this carriage was owned by an individual

who, until Mr. Gunther made this famous collection, considered it of no value.

These relics are viewed with much interest and profit by students in history, thus making the museum an attractive resort for teachers and pupils of the schools and academies of Chicago and vicinity.

Charles F. Gunther was born in Wurtemberg, Southern Germany, in 1837. He came to this country with his family when a mere child—five years of age. They settled in Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1850, when he removed to Peru, Illinois, at the head of navigation of the Illinois river, and engaged in mercantile pursuits at an early age.

During these years he was remarkable for his strong instinctive qualities, being keenly observant and of an unusually inquiring cast of mind; he was never satisfied until he knew the *why* and *wherefore* of everything that came under his observation; this fact accounts for the attention he has given to scientific subjects and historical research, which has been demonstrated so substantially in his collection of relics.

Before the late war, in the fall of 1860, Mr. Gunther went to Memphis, Tennessee, where

he was soon employed by the firm of Bohlen, Wilson & Company, the largest ice firm in the South at that time. It may be remembered that during this period business in the South received a severe shock, all southern ports being blockaded. Young Gunther found himself out of employment and shut out from the North. However, these facts did not disconcert him, for his never failing buoyancy and love of adventure, together with his admirable adaptability to circumstances, served him well, and he soon found occupation as purser on a steamer running on the Arkansas and other southern rivers, where he served until he was taken prisoner in a raid made by the army of General Blount, during the battle of Van Buren, in 1863.

This event gave Mr. Gunther an opportunity to return North, and it was not long before he reached his home in Peru, Illinois, where he stopped only a few days. Then he went to Peoria, where he was engaged in a bank for a short time. Finally he came to Chicago, and accepted an offer as traveling agent from the firm of Sandford & Company, wholesale confectioners. He also engaged to

do some business for a New York house. His route was directly south, where he visited the leading cities, meeting with success, although it was at that time a novel manner of reviving trade. Mr. Gunther was one of Chicago's first commercial agents, or, rather, "drummers,"—so called on account of their efforts to *drum up trade*.

Many interesting anecdotes of the late war, and of his experiences in the South, are related by Mr. Gunther, who, during this time, witnessed much suffering and privation, besides the fear and terror of women and children caused by the northern invaders, whom they believed were worse than savages.

In 1868 Mr. Gunther engaged in the confectionery business for himself, in Chicago, where he has prospered ever since. He is known all over the United States as the originator of the world renowned caramels as now manufactured. Millions of pounds of this confectionery are sold in this country and in Europe, where they are called "Chicago caramels."

Mr. Gunther still continues to be a great traveler. He has visited all parts of the United States, from Alaska to the gulf coast,

and he has crossed the ocean as many as fifteen times, visiting all parts of Europe and the Holy Land. He has a remarkable taste for viewing works of art, antiquated and modern; in fact, it is his dominant characteristic. Wherever he goes, picturesque scenes never miss his sight. An old church upon the hill, a castle in ruins, or a great steaming engine skimming across the prairie, fill him with pleasant thoughts and great satisfaction.

He avoids politics, but takes much interest in current events and in modern invention. With his strong will and untiring energy, Mr. Gunther is sure to make a success in whatever he undertakes. In the study of Free Masonry he has attained the thirty-third degree, which is the highest rank conferred by that organization. He is treasurer of that body formed in Chicago

He has a fine residence on Indiana avenue, where his family resides. There are only two sons to inherit his wealth, one of whom is attending school in Berlin, Germany. His wife, who generally accompanies him on his travels, is a most genial companion and thoughtful mother. Mr. Gunther is a very busy man;

however, as he is a member of the Union League, Iroquois and other clubs of the city, he, at times, relaxes his energies for social enjoyment.

On his late trip abroad Mr. Gunther purchased the famous painting of Columbus which was executed by Chevalier Antonio Moro for Margaret, Queen of the Netherlands. It was painted in the year 1570, from two miniatures belonging to the royal family of Spain. The frame bears the arms and quarterings of Columbus, the oyster shells, the anchor and sword. It will be exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition. This portrait is said to be the best likeness of Columbus in existence.

CHAPTER VIII.

NATHANIEL K. FAIRBANK.

“Two forces are at work in this world; one tending to concentration or centralization, the other to division or diffusion.”

At this age in which so many seekers after wealth are devoting their lives, before and after maturity, to the hoarding of riches, it is restful and comforting to find a man who is satisfied that he has in his possession enough of this world's goods.

Nathaniel K. Fairbank is one of Chicago's most wealthy men, but he has retired from business pursuits, and is enjoying life as a man who has done his duty, and has learned what follows in the consistent order of such events. To say the least, it is refreshing to note such men for they are like the angel visits—scarce. But he should not be eulogized simply because he is a sane man, but should be counted in as one of the select who see further than the common millionaires, who are not strong enough to discontinue accumulating, and are not willing to take a rest and let some one else have a chance.



NATHANIEL K. FAIRBANK.

Mr. Fairbank was born in 1829, in the town of Sodus, Wayne County, New York, consequently he has now reached the age when he can look back upon a long life of work, successful results, perhaps some mistakes and not a few of good deeds rendered to the human family. His personal appearance is strikingly pleasing. An intelligent brow, with eyes direct in expression, denoting a tendency to generalization rather than to special observation, a nose somewhat Roman in outline, but modified enough to escape the accusation of carrying pet ideas to extremes, yet prominent enough to make him appear at times a trifle stubborn, a mouth bespeaking tenderness and refinement, all of which are set in a framework of snow-white hair and whiskers, make him a conspicuous personage among Chicago's enterprising sons.

Mr. Fairbank has been a resident of Chicago since 1855. He amassed his large fortune in the lard and oil refining business, but he made his first start in industrial life as a bricklayer, when only fifteen years of age. This fact was probably due to his environments at that time, for, according to the record of his

life, he soon changed his employment to that of bookkeeper in a flouring mill, in Rochester, New York, where he afterward became a partner in the firm.

His course was ever onward, and his aim was for the attainment of success. The success that would make him comfortable, and place him in a position to lift up humanity. At the age of twenty-six he came to Chicago as western representative of a grain commission house of New York. In this position he remained over ten years. It is inferred that he accumulated money in the business for he is next recorded as a member of the newly organized firm of Smeadley, Peck & Company, and as furnishing capital for the building which was erected for the great enterprise—lard and oil refining. For four years business was carried on successfully, when fire destroyed the plant, causing a loss of \$50,000. But the next year, 1870, a new building, which is now standing at the corner of Eighteenth and Blackwell streets, was constructed at a cost of \$80,000, and the business grew more prosperous, becoming one of Chicago's most substantial enterprises.

Although Mr. Fairbank says that he is naturally inclined to be somewhat indolent, it is very plain that he had a very nice conception of the manner in which it should be indulged; for he seems not to have let this little weakness exist without ample provision. "Life is a search after power." And, if it is a fact, that wherever the mind aims suitable environments follow, this man has drawn, the elements of a power for certain ends, by the means of intellectual guidance. "When a god wishes to ride, any chip or pebble will bud and shoot out winged feet, and serve him for a horse." Goethe said, "What we wish for in youth comes in heaps on us in our old age." Here is a proof of this statement. Mr. Fairbank courted ease of the princely style; consequently he never borrowed trouble, kept to the even path, and was served by his instincts. He may call himself a man of luck, but, as ducks take to the water, eagles to the sky, hunters to the forest, soldiers to the frontier, Mr. Fairbank has proven the same law of cause and effect, and the force of intellect over environment.

Having gained wealth, he commenced at once to show his interest in public matters relating to the building up of the city, and has proved a powerful factor in that capacity. He was one of the prime movers in carrying out the late George B. Carpenter's conception of building Central Music Hall, a structure located on the corner of State and Randolph streets. This building, which has a number of office rooms, is occupied by the Chicago Conservatory of Music, Professor Cohn's School of Languages, and by a great number of physicians. In 1879 Mr. Fairbank presented the plans for Central Music Hall before the public; and, by the influence of his endorsement, capitalists quickly invested in stock. There is probably no better paying building in the city; stockholders realizing about two per cent. a month net profits.

The Newsboys' Home was at one time under the cloud of a heavy mortgage, but Mr. Fairbank took it in hand and soon raised the money to release it. Always giving liberally himself, he inspired others to do the same. In this way he performed double acts of charity; for there are wealthy men who are never inclined to bestow favors unless prompted by

the example of other rich men, or by the desire for public applause. "Human nature grows by what it feeds upon, and if the material side be over-fed it will expand at the expense of the spiritual." In this way the habit of accumulating money grows stronger and stronger with those who have neither the inclination nor desire to relieve the wants of the afflicted.

In one of those monuments of human suffering—St. Luke's Hospital—is another object of the care and provision of Mr. Fairbank. This hospital, which is a noted institution of the city, originated with a few benevolent ladies during the civil war, in an effort to care for the sick prisoners and soldiers of Camp Douglas. In 1864 it was founded as a free hospital where worthy poor people who were sick could be cared for by nurses and physicians. At that time the hospital accommodations of Chicago were very undesirable, and Rev. Clinton Locke, who is now president and chaplain of the institution, realizing the situation, became interested in the project. He preached a sermon in which he made a strong appeal for the unfortunate sick.

After the service a number of ladies asked him to guide them in the work of which he had so earnestly spoken. He said: "God bless you for those words, we will undertake it this very week." A small sum of money was contributed and a house of eight rooms was rented for \$300 a year. It had a few trees in the front yard and a veranda. Furniture was procured to make it comfortable, and a man and woman were engaged to take care of the sick. There was room for only six patients. One of the best physicians in the city kindly offered his services and the sign, "St. Luke's Free Hospital," was placed over the gate. They were ready for patients.

The second patient admitted to the new hospital was a man with delirium tremens who brought the asylum into notoriety by jumping out of a window and stabbing, with a pen-knife, a woman who was passing the house. This misfortune with many others in the way of needed funds did not discourage the benevolent spirit of the ladies and their pastor, for it is recorded: "They went on taking as many patients as they could, begging money enough to keep out of debt, and praying God

to put it into the hearts of their fellow churchmen to help them, so that they might do a larger work." Another circumstance which goes to prove how rich men may be influenced, is noted in the history of the hospital, expressed as follows: "In the providence of God their [the benevolent ladies] social position was such that they were enabled to get the ear of rich and influential people, and for the first year there was but little trouble getting the money wanted."

Finally a charter was procured from the Legislature, embracing in the government of the house all the city parishes, and securing its exemption from taxation. A larger house was rented and the beds were all engaged when it was ready to be opened. About this time other hospitals were started, making it more difficult to get money for St. Luke's; it had ceased to be a new enterprise, and its struggles were getting to be an old story. Debts accumulated so fast that the president began to feel somewhat disheartened. "One day a creditor," says the recorder, "gave the president some hard words about not paying debts, and he was walking away from the

hospital with the thought, 'It is no use; we will have to give it up; when he met the postman who handed him a letter containing a check for \$50, and these words: "My husband died last night, and just before his death he requested me to send this money to St. Luke's." This is one of my many similar experiences. Such results were always attributed to the efficacy of prayer.

Another instance: "One day a gentleman came to the president and said, 'A large building, intended for a workmen's boarding house, has just come into my hands. It is not finished; but if you think it will do for St. Luke's, I will give \$2,000; and, what is more, I and one or two others will collect money enough to finish it.' The house was in a very mean part of the town—large, noisy railroad shops just opposite it; but it was very near a large lake [Michigan] and could get plenty of fresh air, and, what is more, it gave a chance to grow, * * * and from eighteen beds there could be an advance of forty-four beds and two private rooms for which charges would be made."

The rector-president, Rev. Clinton Locke, had charge of a large parish besides the infant

hospital for which he worked and prayed. But the great fire of 1871 made this institution memorable, as the beds were in great demand. The great disaster aroused charitably disposed people all over the land, and money was donated liberally, so that it was able to pay off its indebtedness and supply many wants in its equipment. Wealthy people were inspired to do something for it, such as the endowment of beds. *The Churchman* raised \$3,000 for one, a benevolent lady collected \$3,000 for another, and a stranger to every one connected with the hospital left \$4,000 in his will to found another. A few bereaved relatives supported a bed as a memorial, and the public became more interested in its success on account of its record.

The management is intrusted to a board of twelve trustees, who are elected on St. Luke's day by the rector and vestries of the different parishes of the city, and by all who subscribe \$25 during the year. The bishop of the diocese is visitor, and a city rector president. The president practically manages the hospital, and is responsible to the trustees. He is assisted by a board of directors consisting

of ladies, representing all the parishes in the city, who meet once a month to hold consultations regarding the interests of the hospital. The medical board, whose services are given free of charge, is appointed by the trustees.

The resident chaplain has the care of the religious work and supervision of the library. There is no distinction of creed; the Jew and the Romanist have the same rights as the Episcopalians. Any one who is sick and destitute is provided for if there is room.

It was during its struggles that Mr. Fairbank gave \$25,000 toward the repair of this institution, and has ever since contributed toward its support. One of the wards was endowed by him, and he has been for many years a member of the board of trustees. The hospital now rests upon a substantial basis, although in the report of 1891 the following statement is given: "The false idea prevails that we are rich because some large sums have been given us. We hear this everywhere, and it has told greatly on our receipts. The large sums given us all go into our endowment. They cannot be taken for our current expenses, only their income, and at the present rates of

interest it takes a very large investment to produce sufficient income."

In the report of 1890 is the following statement: "The invested funds of the hospital amount to about \$100,000, and it owns land worth \$50,000, and there is no debt on the building and the land which it occupies. It gets an income from the investments of about \$3,800 a year. It earns some \$14,000 from private patients. Several large railways send all their injured to us, and pay for them and are thankful besides. It had twenty-six beds supported this year by payment of \$300 each. In each parish on Advent Sunday, appointed by the bishop as Hospital Sunday, a collection is taken up. A good deal of money is obtained by getting people to pledge on cards so much a month, and having it every month collected by volunteers. People not churchmen contribute largely."

A large apartment building is now erected upon the land owned by the hospital. Endowments funds were used for the purpose, in order to increase the income. It is anticipated that it will add about \$13,000 to the yearly revenue. Although free patients are taken in

as readily as pay patients, it is acknowledged that if it were not for the latter the institution could not be supported. There are forty beds in private rooms, some of them beautifully furnished. The rates for these rooms range from \$10 to \$25 per week, and if a private nurse is provided, the charge is \$15 extra per week. The number of patients admitted to the hospital in 1891 was 1,172, a little more than half being free patients. Such has been the struggle of St. Luke's Hospital; but it has survived the trial and is now triumphant. A training school for nurses is established in the hospital, and a complete and well furnished diet kitchen and cooking school, where all the nurses are thoroughly taught the art of cooking for invalids. Of the whole number of patients treated in 1891 only seventy-eight died; the plurality of the number was caused by shock from railroad accidents.

There are now a score of hospitals in the city, all of which are private enterprises except the Cook County Hospital, maintained by the public. The importance of these institutions cannot be over-estimated, especially those that are sustained by private enterprise. But there

are objections to all undertakings of reformation; and to quote from one who has looked the situation over, it may be observed that the negative side is not altogether imaginative. One of England's celebrated physicians makes the following comments upon the abuse of hospitals:

1. "The crowding together of such a vast number of diseased persons, and the germs derived from such accumulations of every form, are dangerous to the community, poison the air with their exhalations, and exchange microbes.

2. "They foster habits of improvidence in the poorer classes.

3. "Competition of the hospitals is ruinous to medical practitioners.

4. "The absurd restrictions which exclude from the hospital staffs many of the men best fitted to hold these appointments."

The first two objections are only worthy of notice because they point directly at the social fabric.

The care and attention these unfortunates get in the hospital outweigh all dangers of the first named objections. St. Luke's hospital

is immaculate in its appointments. Cleanliness and order reign in every ward. Young healthy, intelligent nurses are in constant attendance and physicians with no incentive but the desire for successful results quickly performed, are always at hand. The second objection is a question of mental and moral strength pertaining to the poorer classes, who demonstrate their weakness by being, perhaps, willing to be taken care of free of charge. But this infirmity is not confined to the one class, for it exists in a much more harmful form in a portion of the wealthy class who have amassed wealth by taking advantage of the laborer, who gets his surplus reward in charity. Such is the manifestation of energy, in one it dominates in the muscles, and in the other it shows its power in its brainy resources which may be directed for good or evil.

Although hospitals are generally founded as institutions of charity, provided and maintained by benevolent citizens, they are often patronized by the well-to-do, who are glad to have the privilege of such a haven, with the assurance of the best professional attendance,

for reasonable remuneration. Hospitals are also a great assistance to the medical fraternity, furnishing a field for observation and annotation to the physician or surgeon, and to the student a means of education.

Those who may be inclined to find fault with the hospital enterprise, may look in vain for something better at this stage of civilization, and in the present environment of intelligence. So long as there is so much strife in the world for riches, the superior force must provide for the weaker, when sickness or misfortune come upon them, rendering them helpless. To a sensitive spirit it seems degrading to accept such assistance without recompense; but it is only from a purely philanthropic mind of keen sensibilities that a remedy, for such humiliating dependence, may be suggested.

The Prussians have adopted a system of insurance against sickness that is very commendable and, it is said, effects a vast amount of good. The Contemporary journal of 1890 gives the following account of it:

“By the Prussian law of June 15, 1883, all workmen are compelled to insure against

sickness. They can do so either through the general office of their town or district, through the local office of the parish in which they live, through the private society organized by the firm or factory where they are employed, through a guild or public society, or through a private office registered under the Act.

“All these offices are under the immediate control of the local authorities, who act for the State. Private offices may make rules for themselves in matters of detail, but in all essential points they must conform to the provisions of the law in question. The amount of insurance is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the wages earned. Of this, one-third is defrayed by the employer, the remaining two-thirds being deducted by him from the workman's wages before they are paid.

“When a workman falls ill, he is entitled from the beginning of his illness to free medical attendance, with medicine, an allowance of money and, if necessary, spectacles and various surgical appliances. If he has no one to look after him, or if he cannot be properly nursed at home, he is admitted to the hospital, and while he is there, if he has a family dependent

upon him, part of the money allowance is paid over to them. If he is out of work, he is assisted for a certain time with money from the insurance fund. If he dies, burial money is paid to his relatives. All these regulations apply to women.

“Discretionary powers are vested in the local authorities to increase or diminish, under certain circumstances, the amount of insurance paid, the amount of assistance allowed, and the length of time during which it is given. Contractors who employ a large number of men, whether temporarily or permanently, in making railways, canals and roads, in river or dyke works, in building fortresses, etc., are obliged to establish an insurance fund. If they fail to do so, they are compelled to pay out of their own pockets to such of their workmen as fall ill the amount of assistance prescribed by law, and burial money to the families of those who die.

“Employers who do not carry out the obligations imposed on them by the law, or who use their private insurance offices to exact from their workmen more than is due, or put pressure on them, are liable to fines. Between

8,000,000 and 9,000,000 male and female workers are insured under the law of June 15, 1883.

“In its main features the above plan resembles the system of benefit clubs by which so many English working men provide against the day of misfortune, with the radical difference that the latter is optional, and the former compulsory, and therefore universal. The German system is open to the objection that it amounts to state socialism; but many who have witnessed the misery caused by providence would be glad to see it prevented, even at the cost of a slight infringement of the Briton's hereditary privilege to do as he likes.”

Mr. Fairbank has no special hobby that he rides, ignoring everything else; for every public enterprise in the city records his name as one of its liberal patrons. The Art Institute is one of his beneficiaries, and the Chicago Club owes its fine building to the force of his efforts. Many individuals have also been bridged over difficulties by his encouragement and assistance. His social instincts are strong, and his love of friends is of such a nature that

their bereavment or loss would cause his sympathies to be intensely aroused. He has a fine substantial residence on Michigan avenue near Eighteenth street, where his family, consisting of his wife and seven children, enjoy the privileges of wealth and the care and sympathy of a kind protector.

Mr. Fairbank has traveled quite extensively, and has viewed the wonders of the old world with enjoyment. An old citizen of Chicago says: "Of all Chicago's millionaires, Mr. Fairbank appreciates art and literature more than any of them." The two forces, concentration and diffusion, are manifested in such a character; for he knows the limit of the first, and he has demonstrated the benefit of the latter. Although interested in public affairs, he has never had any ambition for political power. Colonel H. A. Wheeler, who is Mr. Fairbank's private secretary, is a witness to the refutation of that old saying, that familiarity breeds contempt. He has full charge of the affairs of his employer, and, in a measure, of the man; guarding him from the applications of those who are seeking after means to develop some great scheme, which, when viewed

with a cool head, shows only the visionary conception of ambition without ability; but always ready to assist in helping on a worthy cause.

When a man gathers riches or knowledge for the purpose of bestowing benefits upon his fellow creatures, he makes himself famous; but when he gathers wealth for the purpose of ownership, he makes himself notorious.

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POTTER PALMER.

CHAPTER IX.

POTTER PALMER.

“The ashes of a burnt up city are still smoking when the indefatigable Yankees begin to rummage among them, in order to lay foundations of new brown stone palaces with marble facades, and six stories high, all warranted fireproof.”—*Saturday Review*.

It is said that years ago it was commonly thought that in whatever trade any one had failed, there were two callings which were still left for him. He could open either a school or an inn. But, with the progress of civilization, the requirements of the teacher and that of the proprietor of a hotel, have developed from limited qualifications to a broader gauge of intelligence. The teacher of these times must be conversant with many branches of knowledge, and the hotel proprietor must understand nearly all branches of trade in order to succeed.

According to all records on the subject Potter Palmer was successful in his business pursuits before he built his big hotel, and, after twenty years' experience, it may be observed that he has made a most extraordinary success.

in the last enterprise. "Pluck, plodding and incessant work characterize every step," says a contemporary journal, in reviewing Potter Palmer's career. "One of the secrets of his success is that there never was any work in his establishment to which he did not turn a hand, the same as a hired man, when occasion demanded it. The story they tell about his enacting the role of chamber girl when his help went on a strike is true, says the same correspondent, all of which prove the truth of the statement made by a citizen who has known him for years, that: "His success was due to his quick recognition of the fact that he could not do too much for his customers. He was the first merchant in Chicago who put up a placard in his store announcing that goods bought in his place could be exchanged for other goods, or the money refunded. A placard to that effect went with every article of goods sold, and it gave people confidence in him." This custom is now in practice in all reputable dry goods stores in Chicago.

The profits of a good business soon reaches great proportions which should be utilized;

consequently Mr. Palmer invested his large surplus in real estate in Chicago. But the great fire of 1871, which made so many human beings homeless, destroyed all his buildings and left him with an interest exceeding \$200,000 to pay, and no income. The ship-load of iron which he bought in Europe for his new hotel had just landed when the fire broke out. In the first excitement caused by his losses he tried to sell the iron at a sacrifice, but there was no demand for it. Finally a reaction of the mind which is always sure to come at such times, strengthened his courage, and instead of selling his iron he constructed the hotel, which the writer in the *Saturday Review* must have had in mind when he wrote the paragraph given at the commencement of this chapter.

Now, it may be put down as an alleged fact that every one who has ever heard of the World's Fair city has also heard of the Palmer House; for its fame is both national and international. This hotel is located at the corner of State and Monroe streets, with an entrance from each street, leading to the grand hall and to the rotunda, which is in a separate building

in the interior court. It is operated upon both the American and European plans, at the option of the guest, who may rent a room and pay for his meals separately, or settle for room and board in the same bill. For those who prefer the former, a restaurant is located in the interior court, connected by a long hallway with the rotunda.

A stranger from the rural districts may at first be somewhat bewildered by the rich effects of material and design used in the interior of the building, but when he settles down as a guest, receiving the consideration of the attendants, who are well trained in courtesy and service, he will note the beautiful and graceful symmetry of the apartments so pleasing to the eye. The floor, wainscoting and stairs are of marble, designed in the most elaborate and substantial manner. The wainscoting throughout the house is constructed of thirty-four different kinds and colors of marble, brought from as many different parts of the world. The grand stairs, which extends from the basement to the upper floor, is constructed of Italian marble, each step and platform cut from a solid block, and fitted together

so as to form a strong combination that is novel and curious in its mechanical device. The balustrade is brass, ornamented to correspond with the walls. It is said that there is but one stairs in the world constructed in this manner, and that is the one leading to the whispering gallery in the dome of St. Paul's cathedral in London. Its marble posts on the first floor are surmounted by huge griffins in bronze.

The dining hall of the Palmer House is heavily decorated, making the effect somewhat gaudy rather than artistic. The ceiling is supported by two rows of massive gilded columns, the walls corresponding in detail. Three side doorways connect this room with small dining rooms—the supper room, breakfast room, ladies' ordinary and children's dining room.

In August, 1874, Lord and Lady Dufferin, of Canada, visited Chicago, stopping at the Palmer House. Lady Dufferin, who was highly pleased with the modern city, described her experience in the dining room as follows: "Such a breakfast! No wonder Americans despise our efforts in the way of hotels. Being out of the dominion, we arranged to have

our meals in the public rooms, so we went into breakfast in an enormous hall and sat at a small table. There were two smaller rooms off filled with tables, and quantities of black waiters to attend upon the people, and a lengthy bill of fare to select from. I must say that everything was very good of its kind—tea, coffee, milk, eggs, and cooking all of the very best, and it was amusing to see how it was all managed.”

The linen used in the dining rooms is woven in Ireland expressly for the Palmer House, with the design of the building and the name Chicago woven in the center of each tablecloth. The china is of the best ware and variety, in fact every appointment is comparable to an elegant home; except that the good fare is provided without forethought or supervision; the servants are seen only when on their best behavior, and no thought or care may be given to economy of food or of service. The servants do not expect to be fee'd; and if guests are stupid enough to do so they will not gain much by the practice, for everything is systematically arranged, no one giving special attention to the single guest.

The millionaire, or citizen of local prominence, may register at the Palmer House or any other large hotel and find himself just one of the numerous guests, receiving no more attention than the commercial traveler, who is now one of the most conspicuous of patrons, and one of the connoisseurs in epicurism.

In the organization of service the manager of this hotel recognizes only his staff of superintendents, which are the head clerk, steward, head waiter, housekeeper, chef, head porter, and head laundress. Each of these officials engages his or her assistants, and is responsible for their efficiency and conduct. In this way confusion is avoided and mistakes are easily rectified.

The great kitchen where food is prepared for the table is a very interesting feature of the Palmer House. The proprietor gave this department his special attention, consulting with the best authorities upon the subject. It is a large building located in the interior court, and has perfect ventilation through shafts at the top of the roof, in order to carry off all steam and odors arising from cooking. An artesian well supplies pure water

for cooking. The cooking is performed over an immense coal range, which requires the attention of a fireman. Food is kept warm by the means of steam pipes; and a surprising feature of the whole management, is that there is very little waste of the material provided, after guests have been served. Dishes are washed in the old-fashioned way; each dish handled separately without the use of a machine. Everything seems to be in its place, and every servant busy with his or her own duties.

The drawing room is sixty-two feet in length and twenty-six feet wide. It is furnished comfortably, with the aim of convenience for guests. However, there is much decoration combined with mere comforts. The walls are adorned with strong paintings, and the windows are hung with gorgeous laces, satins and velvets. The mantle is massive, and, with its different colors of marble artistically arranged, is an agreeable sight to the guests, especially when they are seated near the bright coal fire beneath it. The tables are Florentine, and the upholstery is heavy and rich in texture.

The Egyptian parlor, which opens into the grand drawing room, is called the gem of the Palmer House. In all its appointments are traces of Egyptian representations; the sacred stork, the sphynx, and the hieroglyphic emblazonry are copied on the furniture which is made more attractive by modern upholstery. The horoscopic clock on the mantel and the candelabra all remind one of that country. It is evidently the work of an artist who studied the relics, as preserved, of the builders of the Pyramids.

One of the so-called bridal chambers opens into the Egyptian parlor. It is not so richly furnished as has been represented, and is used by commercial travelers for a sample room as often as by the bridal pair. The bed is of the French style, with a canopy of plush drapery. A closet and bathroom are attached, and a grate with ornamental mantel, writing desk, easy chairs and comfortable settees make up the contents of this apartment. Although there are other rooms furnished more elegantly and in more modern style, this room is given prominence on account of its being one of the prime characteristic features of the

Palmer House, when it was first built, in 1871. The daily use of furniture makes constant repair necessary, and shabbiness is not tolerated by the manager, who claims that although an upholsterer is often employed, the framework of the furniture is not displaced, nor the original features changed.

The bar and billiard room, which is reached from the rotunda by a short flight of marble steps, is finished in the same style of marble as prevails throughout the house. The counter, which is wrought from costly marbles, carved and polished, extends from one end of the room to the other; and billiard tables of substantial and improved manufacture are in convenient places. Upholstered high seats for the comfort of guests are also provided. Mirrors of immense size hang upon the walls, producing an imposing appearance of the room.

These rooms are probably the most profitable of all the rooms in the Palmer House; for it is asserted that from the sale of liquors alone there is one thousand dollars a week clear profit. This is one of the ways Potter Palmer makes his big hotel pay so well. It is a popular resort of traveling men, and there is

always a great number of Jews congregated here. Everything is prepared and selected for profit, and not caste. Mr. Palmer is not an aristocrat, nor a caterer to *royalty*, unless they can pay their way—poor relations not excepted.

When the Palmer House was first erected, Potter Palmer, being a great lover of flowers and shrubbery, conceived the unique idea of having a greenhouse and conservatory on the roof of his hotel, over the dining hall, and opening out of the fifth floor corridor, the other portion being two stairs higher. It was one of the great attractions of the house; the tables were decorated with the products of it, and bridal parties and receptions were made more pleasant and attractive by fresh flowers and foliage. All seasons and climes were represented in this garden in the air—orange trees, trailing vines, beautiful roses and rare camelias. But it was soon ascertained that more rooms must be provided for the great number of travelers, and that the conservatory did not yield the profit that would be gained by the rent of rooms, consequently the greenhouse was made over into apartments.

About this time the sixth story, which was originally constructed, lower than the others, for the use of the servants, was raised four feet, and the rooms were corniced and furnished the same as the other floors, making them as desirable as any in the house and increasing the accommodations for guests to seven hundred and forty-six rooms. Hundreds of laborers were employed to carry on the great undertaking of raising the large iron roof, but it attracted no attention on account of the thickness of the walls which prevented the noise being heard. Five hundred jack-screws were applied and turned in unison to the sound of the fireman's whistle. It was raised in sections and held by the screws until the walls were built up the required height. All of this work was performed without disturbance in the other part of the house.

After the Palmer House was finished Potter Palmer offered the following challenge to the proprietors of every hotel in the city:

GENTLEMEN:—Having erected a fire-proof hotel at an additional cost of \$500,000 over what it could have been built for in the *practically* fire-proof style, and being unwilling that any other hotel in Chicago should claim exception in this respect when the facts do not

warrant it, I hereby invite such unscrupulous persons to build a fire in the center of any chamber or room in the Palmer House proper (the Wabash avenue extension excepted), the furniture, carpets, mirrors, etc., to be undisturbed, and the doors and windows to be closed one hour. If at the expiration of that time the fire does not spread beyond the room, the person accepting this invitation is to pay for all damages done and for the use of the room. If the fire does extend beyond the room (I claim that it will not), there shall be no charge for damages done. The test can take place on the 1st of June. If the invitation is not accepted by that time, I propose, with the consent of the underwriters of Chicago, to make the test myself, believing that the result would be the same as on the former occasion, when a fire burned for nine hours in one of the rooms and did less than \$100 damages.

[Signed.]

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The Palmer House is charged only *one* per cent insurance to cover risk from outside, on account of its unusual protection against fire. The ordinary charges for hotels is two and a half per cent. There is nothing combustible used in the structure. Every wall is solid brick and the floors and ceilings are of corrugated iron and plaster casts. Mr. Palmer, endeavoring to advance the work on his hotel before the time expired for free importation of building materials, devised the scheme of working nights, by calcium light. A large force

of men were employed, and it was a great sight to see immense quantities of heavy iron put in place. More than six hundred tons of iron beams were brought from Belgium for its construction.

The hotel of the present time is the outgrowth of the old-time tavern, and it owes its existence entirely to the locomotive which has made traveling speedy and cheap, consequently, commerce received a great impetus, and the rambler has been encouraged to pursue his way; wealth has been increased, and ease and luxury have been provided for the favorites of Dame Fortune.

Potter Palmer was born in Potter's Hollow, New York, in 1826. He attended the common schools of the town, and, during vacations, worked as a dry goods clerk. In early youth he left home and was employed in a store in the western part of New York State. In 1852 he caught the western fever, and soon found himself in Chicago with a small sum of money to invest in a business in which he had experience. The city's population at that time numbered nearly 60,000, and the chances for a young and energetic man, who understood

the *science* of trade, were not only good but excellent. Potter Palmer was not wanting in this respect, and he at once started a cheap store which was patronized by customers hunting for bargains. Such bargains as give great profits to the merchant was Mr. Palmer's aim, and he succeeded; for when the civil war broke out he had become one of the wealthy citizens of Chicago.

There is no record stating that Potter Palmer served in the late war, but it is said that when the war closed the government was in debt to him over three-quarters of a million dollars, principal and interest. It is an ill wind that doesn't blow for somebody.

At the close of the war Mr. Palmer, believing that the dry goods trade would not be so profitable in the future, sold an interest in his store to Marshall Field and L. Z. Leiter, who carried on the business, Mr. Palmer retiring from active duty in the establishment. He made investments in real estate located on Michigan avenue and State street, where he made great improvements by building. In 1869 he built a hotel, on the corner of Jackson and State streets, which had the reputation

of being the largest and finest hotel in the west. But the great fire of 1871 swept it away before it had stood a year, and with scores of others Potter Palmer believed himself financially ruined. However, as has been related, he arose above the disaster, mastering the situation.

Today he is many times a millionaire. His energies have all been directed to money-getting; he has never manifested interest in science, politics or religion, and is not a philanthropist. Every day that he lives he has only to do nothing and he is a richer man. How did he get his money? By concentrating his mind upon the "mighty dollar," hunting for a profitable investment, and in taking advantage of every opportunity that would increase his income.

With such concentration of force without the radiation of diffusion, material riches is the result; but this man commands no more respect on account of his wealth than any other man of the same character, habits or ability. Riches feed the crowd who enjoy luxurious entertainments, while intellectual force attracts the thinkers

who move the world. He has a superb residence near the Lake Shore drive, where he and his family, consisting of wife and two sons reside. But he may be seen every day at his desk in the Palmer House apparently very busy, especially when he doesn't want to talk with troublesome visitors. He has nearly reached the age of three score and ten, and still retains the keen shrewdness of the hotel keeper who has grown old in the service

CHAPTER X.

LYMAN J. GAGE.

· Whatever of strength the man had in him will lie written in his work he does."—*Carlyle*.

Lyman J. Gage, who was President of the World's Columbian Exposition in its formation period, has a national reputation as a banker and financier. It is said that he has been successful in all his undertakings; a prosperity that is encouraging to every youth in America.

The character, habits and mental activity of a man who has gained the applause of his business colleagues and fellow citizens, are always eagerly studied by the observer of human progress. You may in vain scan the features of an individual in order to know his peculiar characteristics; for many have tried to find the key to the physiognomy, but meeting with as much failure as success, conclude that there is a law, concealed from human knowledge, that is so subtle in its design regarding human nature that it is usually called



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chance, a term that is meaningless only to the scientist, who knows that it expresses what he cannot solve.

Mr. Gage has a face indicative of intellectual strength, earnestness of purpose, and the ability to execute his plans. He may bear the mark of a successful man, but the expression of thoughtfulness is too indelibly stamped in his countenance, and too apparent in his surroundings, to believe him a selfish one.

He is not one of the millionaires of the country, a proof of his legitimate business methods and benevolent disposition. However, he is well provided with worldly goods; and no one accuses him of tampering with the markets, or making combinations with fashionable "Trusts." Humors or witticisms of that sort he would not approve; "corners" he considers, usually, not fair play, and gambling he no doubt regards as superstitious idleness.

By Kate Born in 1836, Mr. Gage has had an opportunity to witness the various events and calamities of the nation; and of the rise and downfall of institutions and individuals, he has been a keen observer. Being a resident of Chicago since 1855, he is familiar with the

remarkable financial growth, and history of this far famed city, at the same time, he has been the recognized leader in the profession of banking. Before he was elected president of the First National Bank, his present position, he served eleven years as cashier in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company's Bank. This long experience, together with his natural talent, has eminently fitted him for the management of the second largest banking institution in the world,

An able writer on financial subjects says: "Fortunately for Chicago, after the great fire and the panic, but especially after the panic, Mr. Gage's comprehensive mind and admirable courage led him to see that Chicago, as an important center, still had a splendid basis for banking, and he acted accordingly. During the western course of the tornado panic of 1873 Mr. Gage was neither weak-kneed, vascillating nor mean. He believed in his customers and depositors, and they believed in him. His courage and humanity in that dreadful trial of men's souls will ever be remembered by the mercantile community of Chicago with pride and gratitude. Alike in the meetings

of the Clearing House Association and in his bank office, he acted like a brave and honest man, believing in the country and in Chicago."

Mr. Gage is easily approached. There is no placard, "Beggars, peddlers and canvassers keep out," anywhere in sight. The First National Bank of Chicago ranks among the first in the United States. Transacting a business amounting to about \$14,000,000 daily, which requires a clerical force of about one hundred and eighty-five men, implies a vast amount of work, and much responsibility. Besides a large European exchange, this institution carries on an immense business in domestic and foreign collections.

Formerly Great Britain excelled all other countries in the banking business, "rescuing every penny from idleness, and in getting the utmost possible work out of it." But zeal overcame prudence and a radical defect was soon discovered which disturbed her industries and disordered her trade. An English banker, who investigated National Banks in this country says: "The reports of the comptroller of the currency of the United States, brings out

into strong relief against the background of recent British failures the superiority of the American banking system."

The National Bank owes its origin to the war between the States which ended in 1865. The bill, passed by the smallest majorities in the House and Senate, was approved by the President in February, 1863, and went into full operation two years afterward.

A National Bank may be organized by any number of citizens, not less than five, in any place in the United States. No bank can be organized with less than \$50,000 in capital, and in the larger cities more funds are required. The laws controlling their action are stringent, and may at any time be amended by the House of Representatives.

Before commencing business each bank or association must deposit, in the treasury of the United States, bonds to the extent of its capital, and issue its own notes to circulate as money to the amount of ninety per cent of the bonds so deposited. For this privilege the bank pays a tax into the National Treasury of one per cent per annum on the average of their outstanding notes.

They have the power to receive deposits, and to lend money, but are forbidden by the law to loan any one person, firm or corporation, at any one period, more than ten per cent of their capital. They are likewise forbidden to charge or receive a greater rate of interest than the law of the State allows its own citizens to charge or receive where the bank is located.

They may hold real estate for office purposes, or such as they may take in the settlement of debts previously contracted, but such real estate must not be held longer than five years.

The office of the bank where Mr. Gage presides is one hundred and sixty-four feet long and eighty feet wide—the largest single room devoted to the banking business in the world. All transactions are in plain sight, as well as the numerous employes, which number sixty-five more than any other banking house in the United States. A cook and three waiters are also employed who serve a warm luncheon from 12 to 2 P. M., to the officers and employes of the bank, free of charge. About eighteen hundred letters are received daily,

all of which are opened before 10 o'clock in the morning; mail received after that time is held over until the next day. The policy of the bank in employing assistants is to secure young men to enter messenger department, and be promoted according to capacity and attention to business. This bank has \$4,000,000 more deposits than any other bank in the United States.

Although Mr. Gage has not been directly identified with the political strifes of the day, he has not confined his whole attention to the affairs of banking. One of our leading journals reports him as "having taken an active share in all movements, looking to the amelioration of the condition of the working men, and, in the recent economic conferences where men of widely varying views on the troubling social problems of the time came together to exchange opinions. His wide knowledge of the questions involved, and clear exposition and statement of his convictions, imparted a weight and authority to the discussions that attracted the attention of the country."

Not long since an article appeared in *Open Court*, a Chicago publication, written by

General Trumbull, who has studied, and written a great deal upon, economic subjects. He puts himself in the position of a laborer in the lowest rank, and pleads his cause, under the signature, *Wheelbarrow*.

Making bread dear is the burden of his complaint. "Nature," he says, "the bounteous mother, covers our share of the earth with a carpet of green and gold, while bands of criminals are permitted by the laws to discount it and corner it, to bewitch it and bedevil it, that it may become costly and scarce to the workingman." He deals a severe blow at the monopolists, who, he says, raise the price of bread, meat, coal, etc., while he is in the toils of corporations who shave his wages down to the lowest point that flesh and blood can bear, and have strength enough left to shovel. His only consolation is that the revelry of monopoly cannot last forever, and that the hair of Samson will grow again. His wages, he says, has remained in figures much about the same, while its power in the market has varied greatly. He claims that the wealth of the country has multiplied four fold and more, while the population has only doubled, and

his property has not increased. Through the increased power of machinery an hour's labor now produces twice or thrice as much as it did some thirty years ago, but Wheelbarrow says he has no share of it. With much pathos he admits that he has not the capacity to learn the abstract principles of social science, but adds that, if he had the genius, he is too weary to exercise it. He then asks our statesmen to learn an object lesson in the home of the laborer, that progress sometimes travels hand in hand with poverty. "As making bread dear is morally a crime, let us make it a crime by law," suggests Wheelbarrow. He appeals to the government, and facetiously remarks that "Statesmen of terrapin brain" tell him that he cannot possibly be hungry, because statistics prove the increasing fatness of the land. Wheelbarrow said that he once visited the United States Senate in order to hear the debate, and the only satisfaction he got was to hear these millionaires argue that of the joint product of labor and capital the share of labor was absolutely and relatively increasing; but when

he asked for his share of the dividends he was told that he could get them from the statistics.

The complaint of *Wheelbarrow* made such a deep impression upon Mr. Gage that he investigated the matter and replied under the signature, *Sympathizer*.

“The spoken word, the written poem, is said to be an epitome of the man,” says Carlyle. With this alleged fact in view, and in order to bring the reader nearer to the subject of this sketch, Mr. Gage’s reply is given in substance:

“My heart burned with indignation as I read *Wheelbarrow*’s eloquent, if somewhat ambiguous, indictment of society; for he is truly eloquent, and when I read his glowing words, I wondered why he did not turn his attention to the bar, the pulpit, or the press, because in either of these his mental gifts give promise of success; and by his confession pushing a wheelbarrow is hard, monotonous, and unprofitable work. * * * On the second reading, doubts arose in my mind, I asked myself the question, Is this the statement

of real fact, or is it a sketch in which a fervent imagination has outrun sober fact and reasonable judgment?

* * * * *

“Determined to be thorough in my examination of the matter, I called on a farmer friend showed him the article, and asked him if the farmers were engaged in the wicked combination. He replied, ‘I know of no combination to make wheat or flour high. I do know that the price is so low that the farmer has little remuneration for his toil. Statistics prove that the average pay to the farmer is only about eighty-two cents a day.’ * * *

“I then called upon a miller who I know is honest. He said, ‘There is no combination among millers. If we get twenty-five cents a barrel for the use of our mill, and the risk we take, we are satisfied.’

* * * * *

“I then went to the Board of Trade, and talked with a man, not an operator himself, but well acquainted with all the course of trade and speculation in the form of cereal and other products dealt in in this market. He read the accusation of Wheelbarrow and

said, 'This kind of loose talk has no real foundation in fact. * * * No one wants to make bread dear; no one wants to make it cheap. The speculator operates to make money. He buys hoping for a *rise*, or he sells for future delivery hoping for a *decline*.

* * * If the short seller was too numerous, grain would go down and bread would be cheap; but the agriculturist would suffer, and if this influence continued long enough, he would cease to raise wheat, when a reaction would ensue wheat would become scarce and high, and bread would become dear.

* * * * *

'One immediate effect of the operation described is to make a continuous cash market for all products so dealt in, and the two forces, it may be safely asserted, operate to bring the average price of wheat to a fair equilibrium, under the law of supply and demand. At least it is true that in an open market such as usually exists, the current price is an expression of the agreed opinions of the world as to the fair value of the article. I say world, because the world trades in our market.

* * * I might go on and speak about

corners, so-called, but perhaps I have said enough.'

"No, I replied it is about corners that I especially want to hear, for I suspect that, if anywhere, there will be found the true occasion for Wheelbarrow's severe strictures, so he continued.

"Now, it occasionally happens, at infrequent intervals, that some one man, or a small group acting together, will take advantage of a moment when the actual stock of wheat or provisions in store is small, and secretly buy it all. With the actual property thus in possession, they will make contracts of purchase with the unsuspecting seller for future delivery. The short seller is thus occasionally caught and put in chancery by the wily, and perhaps unscrupulous, dealer, who has thus cornered the market.

* * * * *

Some years ago, Jim Keene, of New York, tried the game, and he lost \$2,000,000 or more.

* * * * *

Ten years ago, a Cincinnati clique tried it, and they lost enormously; some of them

interested are now in the penitentiary, where Wheelbarrow says they belong. But these are only episodes. * * * Their influence is so short they seldom affect the price of the product to the actual consumers.

* * * * *

“Having thus exhausted the chief specifications of Wheelbarrow, I did not pursue the question into other fields. My own mind was greatly relieved, and I have thought others among your sympathizing readers might be similarly affected by this perusal.

* * * * *

“Now Wheelbarrow might be asked in what way has he contributed to increase wealth fourfold. As a wheeler of earth, has his power increased fourfold, or even doubled, over his predecessor, a thousand years ago? * * * If he will take note of the table of prices for the things which he consumes, he will find the purchasing power of his dollars has increased.

“I dislike to criticize his essay in unfriendly terms, but it is that kind of writing, now so much in vogue from labor agitators, and would-be reformers, which hurts the cause it

would help, confuses the true issues, obscures sound judgment, and helps to paralyze the efforts of those who would gladly aid the humbler members of society to attain a better hold on life."

A reply, so thorough, and so honest in its investigation, shatters perceptibly the complaint of *Wheelbarrow*. However, he is not vanquished, but, with that dexterity peculiar to logicians, he rises to the occasion and defends his position so admirably that it is, given, in substance, in his own language.

"In the last number of the *Open Court*, I find a formidable criticism by a sympathizer who reproves me as a would-be reformer.

* * * * *

"It moved him so strongly that he investigated the evils I denounced. * * * The first witness offered by him for the defense is a farmer. * * * Sympathizer went to the wrong farmer. He should have gone to one of those grateful farmers who sent a memorial to the very forestaller I complained of, thanking him for raising the price of wheat by a 'corner,' in which hundreds of men were

'squeezed' into poverty, the prime article of life bewitched, and the hunger of the poor increased.

* * * * *

"It is a mistake that the farmers' pay is only eighty-two cents a day. Statistics may say that, but they cannot prove it because it is not true. * * * I admit that the farmer is much poorer than he ought to be; I admit that he is the victim of numerous legalized extortions, but as he seems to enjoy them and fears that they may be lifted from him, I will try to bear his poverty with resignation, although I have no patience with my own.

"The next witness is a miller. * * * The honesty of millers is proverbial, but I think this testimony will not stand the test of cross-examination. * * * According to the journals published in the milling interest, negotiations have been for several months in progress looking to a combination of the big millers to freeze out the little ones and abolish that 'fierce competition.' I have no doubt that the conspiracy will eventually succeed.

"The next witness was a man who testified for the Board of Trade. He was one of those

exasperating witnesses who know too much and hoodoo the side that calls them. * * * His evidence, however, verified my complaint, and showed that the price of bread can be artificially raised by operations on the Board of Trade. * * * Let Sympathizer bear in mind that the 'speculator' spoken of 'operates' on the bread of the poor, the staff of life to the working man, while it is a trifling element in the rich man's bill of fare.

"Just think of a man wasting his religion in praying for a *rise* in the price of wheat! This, too, in a prayer sometimes three months' long. Or, to sell for future delivery, hoping for a *decline*. * * * Is it really true that no man can prosper unless at the expense of others?

* * * * *

"Not only do the 'operators' pray for these unnatural prices, but they work for them, and effect them. * * * What is gambling but opinions backed by moneyed risk? Step forward, gentlemen, and back your own opinions.

"Manufacturing or commercial industry backed by moneyed risk is a very different thing to the speculation on the prices of things

which the seller does not own and the buyer does not want; things which are not now and never will be in the possession of either party, and perhaps which are not yet in existence.

* * * In a market subject to artificial derangement, the poor man must always pay for a speculative margin which the baker must keep on the price of bread to protect him from a possible rise in flour. * * *

“The details of the testimony of the witness reveal commercial business in its most heartless form, when the measure of one man’s gain is the measure of another man’s loss.

* * * I offer the fact that the great ‘corner of three months ago did actually raise the price of bread in the city of Chicago.

“The coal barons of New York, who levied a tax on all consumers of coal, are well remembered still. Answer that if you can.

* * * * *

“Sympathizer says that I have no right to claim an interest in the increase of my country’s wealth. He says that as a wheeler of earth I can do no more than my predecessor did a thousand years ago. That is true and I only ask wages in proportion to the rank of

my wheelbarrow in the scale of productive activities.

“The wealth of a country is the product of all its industrial forces working together. Let us suppose that of this product the wheelbarrow contributes one part, the jackplane two parts, the trowel three, the plough four, the yardstick five, and so on up to the banker's ready reckoner, which we represent as ten. In twenty years the product of them all has doubled; shall the banker's share be twenty, the merchant's ten, the jackplane's four, and the wheelbarrow's only one? * * * If I did not wheel earth some one else would have to do it, perhaps the bricklayer, or the clerk, or the merchant, or the banker, for wheeling of earth must be done. * * * Without me to stand on they must have worked upon a lower plane.

* * * * *

“While other men grow up with the country, must I stand still?

* * * * *

“Have I no inheritance in the legacy of the past? Did the great inventors and discoverers leave me nothing when they died? As well

tell me that Shakspeare, Goethe, Plato, Newton, Bacon, left me nothing. I am heir of all the men whose genius has multiplied the moral and material riches of the world. Every man is co-heir with me in the great inheritance and every woman too.

“Sympathizer kindly suggests if my wheelbarrow wages is too low, I turn my attention to the bar, the pulpit or the press. This is like the physician who advertised advice gratis to the poor, and when they came for it recommended that they try the waters of Baden-Baden. Does Sympathizer know of any wealthy congregation in want of a preacher of my peculiar faith?

“Let it not be thought that my censures were aimed at the Board of Trade as a corporation, or at its members as a class. They were aimed at certain methods practiced by certain men with privileges and opportunities of the board, methods which are confessed and condemned by Sympathizer and his witnesses.

* * * * *

“When I demand cheap bread, I do not wish to deprive the farmer, the miller, or the

Board of Trade man, or anybody who contributes to its production and distribution of his reward.

* * * * *

“The honest business of the Board of Trade, as Sympathizer explains, is to equalize the price of wheat, and facilitate its journey from the farmer to the laborer in the city. * * * I think Sympathizer strengthens my position. I see clearer than ever that ‘making bread dear’ is a crime.”

Wheelbarrow's reply is characteristic; he has summoned his ‘classic inheritance’ and rhetorical strength, made palatable by good common sense, and invites his readers to the feast. Let us see how *Sympathizer* relishes it. No doubt he will do it the justice of a connoisseur, tasting all the dishes.

* * * * *

“Accepting *Wheelbarrow's* formula, may it not be true that wheelbarrows, as a group, taken together, *do* get their portion doubled, as jackplanes, as a whole, receive their double portion? * * * If, therefore, the units composing the wheelbarrow group increased in a faster ratio than the units composing the

jack-plane group, the share to the units in the wheelbarrow group would be relatively less than would fall to the units or individuals composing the jackplane group. If all men were wheelers there would be no productivity.

* * * Society can afford to that group, as a division, only a certain share.

“Statistics seem to prove that the comparative increase seems to favor the lowest class of workers. * * * Any increase of industrial productivity will benefit all classes, but the least skilled do comparatively profit most of all. The question is a large one. It deserves serious and continued study. It is a hopeful sign that modern thought is becoming engaged with it. Let us hope that through the intelligence of Wheelbarrow, and the growing intellectual power evident on every side among workingmen, the great question of our social economics will find at last a just and final solution.

“It is anomalous that one who has never owned a bushel of wheat, nor more than one barrel of flour at any one time, should find himself defending speculation in breadstuffs. But as the probability is that Wheelbarrow is

in about the same case, we both have the advantage of looking at the subject from a comparatively disinterested standpoint; and I think we both desire to find the truth.

“His review of my criticism is keen and searching; but it appears to be a little disingenuous. He says: ‘Just think of a man wasting his religion praying for a rise in wheat. This, too, in a prayer three months long.’ Perhaps I ought to have stated in specific terms that a speculator rarely prays, and if he does, it is as often that he prays for a decline as for a rise.

“Again, my ‘witness’ did not defend corners.
* * * But Wheelbarrow scolds my witness as a defender of these objectionable, though brief, influences, and that is not quite ingenuous. * * *

“I am ready to join with Wheelbarrow in denunciation of the kind of ‘cornerers’ who resemble pirates. But there remain the ‘cornerers’ whose actions my witness likened to that of a hostile raid in the rear of an army. It is often excusable. It is frequently patriotic and praiseworthy.

* * * * *

“There is frequently an influence at work which, if left unchecked, would rob the farmer, if no one else, of his hard earned reward. This influence is the ‘short seller.’ Like the poor, he is always with us, though more audacious. * * * He will sell for future delivery if any one will buy.

“In former times governments performed the functions of the Board of Trade equalizing the price of grain by establishing storehouses, buying when the price of wheat was low and selling when it was high. They thereby lowered the price of bread in hard times and raised it in good times, thus favoring now the farmer and now the consumer. A socialistic government would have to do the same as did the old paternal governments. Whether they would do it as well as the Board of Trade does it now, remains doubtful.

“Now let us suppose a case which has more than once had real existence. A ‘rich’ man on the Board of Trade discovers that the market price of wheat is at a point that does not bring the farmer his ‘deserved reward.’ In the belief that such a state of things cannot long continue, this rich man buys largely.

The market declines. He finds that he has purchased for an early delivery nearly as much as the total stock in our warehouses, but the price is falling.

“He goes upon ‘Change.’ A score of voices are offering to sell, by the thousands, by the hundreds of thousands of bushels. * * * He discovers that a planned campaign has been inaugurated by the ‘bears’ to break the market to the lowest point, and by heavy calls on him for margins, compel him to let go his holdings, and sell to them at their own price.

“To face such a position requires nerve and courage of the highest order. If this buyer has it, and can control the capital necessary, he will buy all that is offered. He will corner the market, in order to protect himself. If he is successful he teaches reckless men, who have no regard for the farmer’s ‘deserved reward’ that there is retribution for their reckless disregard of equity. Under these conditions his action is patriotic and praiseworthy

* * * * *

“But when Wheelbarrow demands his wages doubled, his own, and of course, those of all wheelers of earth, too, he prays for making

bread dear; for higher wages must increase the expenses of building railroads, and if any impropportionate increase of wages took place on a larger scale, it might prevent roads to be built and thus would necessarily make it impossible for many farmers to go West, and those who live West could not send their wheat East.

“Wheelbarrow means what is right and just, but he has one fault, and that is his rhetoric. What is the use of sentimentality in economical questions?

* * * * *

“There are two aspects of the question of making bread dear. Labor agitators, as a rule, demand that the bread they buy must be cheap, but for the bread we make we should demand the highest price, and the short sighted, credulous listeners are apt to believe him who promises most. They do not see that agitators preach ‘yes and no’ in one breath, that sour and sweet at the same time comes out of their mouth. * * *

“Henry George says in *Progress and Poverty*, that if but the landlords were taxed out of existence, we would realize the ideal of

the communist. Everything free. * * *
 Who will then work? 'That is just the
 advantage of it,' I am told, 'wages will rise,
 they will rise as high as they never have been,
 and men will not work at all unless it be for
 the pleasure of work.'

* * * * *

"Mr. George has a great followership and
 whatever be the merit of his 'ideas of land
 taxation,' nobody seems to be aware of the
 Utopian scheme of what constitutes Georgism
 proper.

* * * * *

"There is an untruth in every exaggeration
 and every untruth contains poison. Let us
 work to produce bread, every one in his way.
 But at the same time let us bear in mind that
 bread means human labor. Any artificial
 combination to make bread dear for the benefit
 of a few conspirators is to be condemned. In
 that I fully agree with Wheelbarrow. But let
 us not demand that bread be too cheap, for
 that would necessarily degrade a certain num-
 ber of human lives into abject poverty, and
 deprive them of their due reward for having
 contributed to make bread."

The controversy between "Wheelbarrow" and Sympathizer, upon *making bread dear*, has been skillfully handled on both sides. However, despite the testimony of Statistics, that Wheelbarrow condemns, and which Sympathizer quotes from liberally, Wheelbarrow has a grievance. But the question is, Does he make his attack in the right direction? "To predict the Future, to manage the Present, would not be so impossible, had not the Past been so sacrilegiously mishandled; effaced, and what is more defaced!"

If Wheelbarrow will only consult Nature's Laws, he would find that his condition is the result of artificial laws made by the Past. Why should he or any one else who is able to wheel earth, be obliged to buy bread, dear or cheap? Has not Nature's bountiful dispenser given him land that he may raise wheat to make bread? Does he believe that God created him without rights to his natural inheritance; a slave to others? His condition is the effect of a system of depredations committed by the Past, depriving him of his birthright. The truth cannot be ignored; the earth belongs to the living, and not to the

dead, who have been privileged to 'corner' it in parcels for idle and arrogant descendents.

Mr. Gage converses in very friendly terms with socialistic agitators of all schools. They meet together, at his residence, and converse freely concerning the means of relieving the difficulties of the laborers. He says that he stands intermediate between an absolute Individualism and complete State Socialism. "A believer in the freedom of the individual" he says, "I believe in the value of the freest and fullest voluntary co-operation, industrial and otherwise."

In a course of economic conferences between business men and working men, Mr. Gage delivered an address in 1888, on *Banking and the Social System*. He handled his subject adroitly, speaking first of the character of man, his history and his environments. Whether his authority is from Statistics or Observation, he states that "with the mechanical inventions, we have witnessed growing economics in the distribution of the products of industry and a corresponding improvement in the actual reward to the class, that the division of labor has developed, known as wage earners."

In a flight of fancy he described in relief of the dark background the wonderful growth of civilization promoted by an elastic political constitution, which gives us freedom and prosperity. The organization of labor, and the combinations known as "Trusts" he believes are the same in spirit, and will soon be brought face to face, like hostile forces. "They are against the natural order," he says, "and the natural order is more powerful than man's devices. But this new movement of labor combination and capital combination must go on until the experiment has been fully tried and its results practically determined. The hopeful sign of the present, and the best promise for the future lie in the fact that society is becoming awake with redemptive zeal. In the development of two principles, self-restraint and self-control in the individual, and a broader humaneness, a more generous sympathy pervading society, lies the hope of the future."

The subject of this sketch was born in Madison county, New York. His father, Eli A. Gage, was a hatter by trade, earning small compensation, and supporting his family in a

frugal manner. His son, Lyman, had the advantages of a common school until he entered the Oneida Central Bank, at Rome, New York. Two years later, 1855, he came to Chicago and started in business for himself with a planing mill. At the end of a year he found himself without means and \$300 in debt, so he gave back the planing mill to the man from whom he had bought it, and agreed to pay the \$300 as soon as possible. He then secured a position at \$50 a month, and arranged with his creditors to pay \$25 a month on the debt. About this time he was engaged as cashier by the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, and has been in the banking business ever since. "The secrets of Mr. Gage's success are, in addition to honesty and uniform courtesy, his infinite tact and absolute fairness. These made him a model World's Fair President, and have endeared him to the laboring people as well as the entire public," says a prominent citizen of Chicago.

When Mr. Gage resigned his position as President of the World's Fair Directory, he was presented with a book designed especially for him. It is illuminated throughout in the

style of the ancient prayer books. It has fine hand paintings of the Exposition buildings, and allegorical representations of the different industries. Every part of the work was done in Chicago. The motto opposite his portrait is:

“Honor and fame from no condition rise,
Act well thy part, there all the honor lies.”

The title page is announced as follows: “Testimonial and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the World’s Columbian Exposition on the retirement of its President, Lyman J. Gage.”

Mr. Gage’s resignation was greatly regretted by the Directory and by the public, for his comprehensive intelligence, and his untiring loyalty of purpose as presiding officer, made his services almost indispensable.

CHAPTER XI.

HERMAN H. KOHLSAAT.

“An infinitude of tenderness is the chief gift of all truly great men.”—*Ruskin*.

Every man is a law unto himself, and, despite all sentiment in the matter, is subject to the discussions and criticisms of the world. The idea inferred from the statement made by Emerson, that every spirit makes its house, but afterwards the house confines the spirit, apparently shirks the responsibility of the individual, and throws the blame, or credit, as the case may be, on Fate; but the transcendentalist defines fate as an expense of ends to means, or organization tyrannizing over character.

“If you please to plant yourself on the side of Fate, and say, Fate is all; then we say a part of Fate is the freedom of man. Forever wells up the impulse of choosing and acting in the soul. Intellect annuls Fate. So far as a man thinks, he is free. And though nothing



HERMAN H. KOHLSAAT.

is more disgusting than the crowing about liberty by slaves, as most men are, and the flip-pant mistaking for freedom of some paper pre-ambles like a 'Declaration of Independence,' or the statute right to vote, by those who have never dared to think or to act, yet it is wholesome to man to look not at Fate, but the other way; the practical view is the other, His sound relation to these facts is to use and command, not to cringe to them. 'Look not on nature, for her name is fatal,' said the oracle. The too much contemplation of these limits induces meanness. They who talk much of destiny, their birth, star, etc., are in a lower dangerous plane, and invite the evils they fear."

What a wholesome lesson for contemplation Emerson has given in his essay on *Fate!* He has opened a window and let in the light of intellectual freedom, for those who are in darkness, regarding nature's limitations. He rouses you to activity, and by a new direction of your thought you are born again; a heavy weight is removed; you see clearer; the chains of bondage to Fate are broken, and you find yourself a free man. Let us hear him further:

“Every jet of chaos which threatens to exterminate us, is convertible by intellect into wholesome force. Fate is impenetrated causes. The water drowns ship and sailor, like a grain of dust. But learn to swim, trim your bark, and the wave which drowned it will be cloven by it, and carry it, like its own foam, a plume and a power. The cold is inconsiderate of persons, tingles your blood, freezes a man like a dew-drop. But learn to skate, and the ice will give you a graceful, sweet and poetic motion. The cold will brace your limbs and brain to genius, and make you foremost men of time. Cold and sea will train an imperial Saxon race, which nature cannot bear to lose, and, after cooping it up for a thousand years in yonder England, gives a hundred Englands, a hundred Mexicos,—the secrets of water and steam, the spasms of electricity, the ductility of metals, the chariot of the air, ruddered the balloon, are awaiting you.”

Herman H. Kohlsaas, one of the foremost business men of the World's Fair city, possesses a character which has demonstrated the power of Mind over Fate. On account of the keen insight he has manifested in business

transactions, combined with an eminently fine conception of justice, and the tenderness of feeling that has always characterized the true philanthropist, he represents a type of humanity that is interesting to the public. Born without a fortune to place him in environments that would have directed his course otherwise, he has, at an early age, succeeded in gaining wealth, and is not accused of monopoly, nor of unfairness in his dealings. He is the proprietor of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, one of the oldest newspapers of the city, and is the owner of considerable real estate, besides several restaurants, located in different parts of the city.

Nature did not endow Mr. Kohlsaats with a robust constitution, but he inherited a mental force which has directed his efforts, effecting successful results. He used his mental force. His biographer says: "Herman H. Kohlsaats was born near Albion, Edwards county, Illinois, March 22, 1853. When one year of age his parents moved to Galena, Illinois, where he grew up to the age of twelve years, doing farm work and attending the public school in the meantime. In November, 1865, he came

with his parents to Chicago, and at once entered the public schools. In 1868, when his father died, he left school, and gradually worked up from cash boy in Carson, Pirie & Co.'s dry goods store, to his present enviable position. When his business ventures began to prosper he turned his attention to real estate, and his excellent judgment in making investments is matter of record. Mr. Kohlsaats is benevolent to a fault, yearly spending thousands of dollars in relieving want; and there is probably not a charitable institution in the city that has not partaken of his bounty. Indeed, he considers himself the steward of his large income. He is the founder of the Colored Men's Library, and there are few men who stand closer to, or are more trusted by the laboring men at large in this city than he is. He is a self-made man, and, contrary to the adage, does not admire his maker. Mr. Kohlsaats was married in 1880 to Miss Mabel E., daughter of E. Nelson Blake, and resides with his family—two children—in a handsome residence on Prairie avenue.

Mr. Kohlsaats's father was the Illinois State Agent for the American Bible Society, and

preached in the country school houses. This calling was not adopted by the son, identically, but as it is recorded that he yearly spends thousands of dollars in relieving want, has he not dispensed many blessings that are essential to comfort, if not the *basis* of religion? "Man's spiritual advancement depends upon his physical well-being," says the Rev. Dr. Taylor, when preaching on the *Daily Bread Question*. "That," said he, "is the impression that is gradually making itself felt among those who have devoted especial attention to the subject. The case is similar to that of a leaking vessel at sea. Not only must the pumps be kept going, but the leak must be stopped before the ship is safe. The causes of poverty must be sought out before permanent relief can be secured. It was only a few days ago that I read in one of the city papers of a gathering of New York's so-called aristocratic society, many of them descendents of the early Knickerbocker families, where it was said each guest consumed two quarts of champagne. In another column of the same paper I read of a young man, fresh from the country, who deliberately shot himself in one

of the parks because he had literally nothing to eat.

“Twenty-five years ago,” continues the preacher, “the churches began to realize that they must do something besides expounding creeds. They found that mental argument had little force with a hungry man. A hungry philosopher thinks only of bread and cheese. When he obtains these, he becomes again the philosopher. Men and women begin to realize that spiritual life has a physical basis. The kind of food, where we eat, color, raiment and surroundings have their influence on the mind.

“The physical world affects our thoughts and feelings in a measure that we are just beginning to understand. National characteristics are formed by the environments of man. Here in this great cosmopolitan city we are discovering that Christianity has a bread basis. It used to be thought that religion could be made by arts similar to those employed by the cabinet maker. That, in fact, it was a sort of veneer that could be stuck on with a sort of glue that required a six months' probation before it was firmly set. The experience of our

times has taught us that this veneer will come off. The good things of life grow; they are not gained by manipulation. Place a man among the slums, and he will gradually assume the nature of his surroundings. You or I would become criminals if compelled to live in some parts of the city.

“The darkest feature of the times, and the greatest source of atheism of the present day, is not the works of Voltaire, Huxley, and the efforts of Ingersoll, but the squalor that is exhaled on every breeze that passes lower Clark street. The real anarchist is not the hopeless poor, but the mighty corporation and the combination of powerful interests. The result of these combinations is that the small owners are forced off the train and beneath the wheels, where they are ground to dirt.”

Mr. Kohlsaet has already practiced the theory promulgated by Doctor Taylor. Although he does not pose as a philanthropist nor preach his doctrine, Philanthropy never had a better representative. The Colored Men's Library, which he founded, is another specimen of his good works. “It is only a small affair,” he says. But the purpose which

prompted the effort was greater than that of those who have left by bequest, thousands of dollars for libraries to be founded after their death in their name. Mr. Kohlsaat carried out the idea as a means to an end, which was to provide a resort for colored men, so they could read profitable books, or amuse themselves by innocent games, thus endeavoring to counteract the attractions of the saloons or other pernicious influences.

The library is located in the center of the district occupied by the colored population, on Dearborn street. It is provided with about six hundred volumes of popular books, consisting of works of fiction, history and biography. A long table in the middle of the room is generally surrounded by young men earnestly engaged in reading. The bible, which is always in use, has a much used appearance, indicating the tendency of these minds. "It is the book of all books," said an African of the pure type, who was tracing with his fore-finger the lines: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets."

“You all feel very grateful to Mr. Kohlsaat for his kindness to you,” remarked the visitor. “Oh, yes,” replied one of the number, “we do, because he has done so much for us, and he don’t take it out in talk either.” Another one said: “We are not the only one he helps; the white mission school and the Free Kindergarten schools all are helped by him.”

“He must be very wealthy,” said the visitor. “Oh, no,” was the reply, “he can’t be ‘cause he gives so much.”

These men are mostly waiters who are employed at the hotels and restaurants; and have a few hours of leisure every day. The library room is comfortable and clean in appearance. The floor is covered with oil cloth and the walls are papered. Portraits of noted colored men hang upon the walls, and also one of Mr. Kohlsaat, which was copied by Mrs. S. Laing Williams, a colored woman, who presented it to the library. Lectures are given during the winter months, in the library rooms, by talented men in the city who endeavor to direct and stimulate the energies of these men to higher and nobler aims. Mr. Kohlsaat bears all the expense of the enterprise.

He is a socialist who advocates a harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind, and would not oppose the theory of Bellamy, or that of Henry George, if either one could bring about good results. He stands between the capitalist and the laborer, and, according to the legal rights of the country and the moral rights of humanity, does his duty as a citizen.

On the third day of June, 1891, a bronze memorial statue of the hero of Appomattox was unveiled at Galena, Illinois. It was the gift of Herman H. Kohlsaatt, who was a mere lad when Ulysses S. Grant went from his home to join the army thirty years before. The occasion brought the largest assemblage that was ever known in the city, exceeding by fully 10,000 that which witnessed the return of Grant from his tour of the world. Eighteen special trains were run in order to accommodate visitors, who came from all parts of Illinois, besides many from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin. The Masonic, Pythian and other fraternal societies took charge of the visitors, and all public halls in the city were open for their reception.

There were one thousand veterans in the line of parade, the old ninety-sixth under command of General John C. Smith heading the column. The Grand Army Posts were also in the procession. Public buildings and many private houses were decorated with flags, and mottoes, and portraits were suspended across the streets. The motto: "*He Worshiped Here,*" was displayed on the facade of the Methodist Church. Ex-Governor Hoard, a friend of Mr. Kohlsaat delivered the presentation speech as follows:

I am requested on behalf of one of the distinguished citizens of your State, Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, of Chicago, "a man whose soul delighteth in goodly deeds," to tender you this noble memorial of General Grant. I need not tell you in set words of the purpose of the donor. I need not speak of the rare soul that lies behind this noble gift, of his generosity, of his patriotism, of his abiding love for his fellow men and his country. All this is a thousand times more expressively told in the silent, yet eloquent presence of yonder heroic statue. Who shall paint the rose, or adequately tell of the subtle essence of its perfume? Who shall bound by descriptive phrase the love of a mother, or define the devotion of a wife?

"A good and perfect gift" like this, and the creative spirit of the giver? Who shall hope to bear them to your hearts on the failing wings of speech?

There is the largeness of our country itself in the throbbing purpose of this hour. No narrow local horizon

confines the significance of this event. Speak the name of Grant and we are in touch with the heart of the nation. Into this brief moment is crowded the memory of that vast concourse of events which convulsed our government with the throes of threatened dissolution. Our eyes grow moist again with the sorrows of the past, or brighten at the recollection of its triumphs.

Once more we are struggling in the pitiless embrace of that mighty stream of history, borne, God only knows whither. Instinctively now our thoughts are upon him, who was ever our invincible and unconquerable pilot, the God-given Grant. Inseparably connected with the name of Grant will always stand the city of Galena. He was your own beloved citizen. Here he uttered the words that were pregnant with all the after meaning of his career. Entering his store the morning after the dispatch came announcing the surrender of Sumter, he put on his coat and said: "The Government educated me for the army, and although I have served through one war, I am still in debt to the Government, and willing to discharge the obligation." Loyal words, brave words, and in the light of all they meant for the weal of the American nation, they are sublime words. There was set before him a supreme necessity, his country's peril. He accepted his duty as do all great souls, in the white light of the simple truth. Called of God to this great mission, he answered to every summons as did Samuel of old, "Here am I."

So it was with Washington; so it was with Lincoln; so it is with the humblest citizen who bravely does his duty. From his youth to the day of his death the ruling passion of his spirit was love of the truth. In this sign he conquered all the treasons of life. The demagogue and the scheming politician could not

understand such a man. How can the crooked understand the straight? How can the false understand the true? How can the coward understand the brave? Saturated with the irresistible logic of a lofty patriotism, there could be no place in his heart or purpose for the misleading sophistry of selfish ambition.

Young men, in the light of this great example, and the honor and glory the world has accorded it, how grandly stands forth the truth of that utterance of the Great Teacher: "He that will lose his life shall save it!"

How inspiring, amid all the sordid greed and self-seeking of men in public affairs, is the transparent heart, life and purpose of General Grant! No man ever plowed himself into conviction of his fellows without this Christ-like quality of putting his purpose above himself. The common people, rarely at fault, always trusted him and he never failed them. Fortunate is the nation that has such an example of manhood, patriotism, courage and fidelity.

Citizens of Galena, receive this gift, made doubly precious by the sublime life and devotion to country of him it represents. As you have always guarded the name and fame of Grant, so guard and preserve this memorial, and round about you shall be the prayers of the American people, East and West, North and South.

As Governor Hoard pronounced the words "Citizens of Galena, receive this gift," the fingers of little Pauline Kohlsaat, the beautiful daughter of the donor, pulled the cords of the covering and the flag fell. As the bronze effigy was thus exposed the cheers of the multitude broke forth, the band played "Hail to the Chief," and the pretty child, too

young to be conscious of the meaning of the deed which she had accomplished, was lifted to a seat beside her father on the platform. Hon R. H. McClellan delivered the response, formally accepting the monument in the name of the city. He said:

MR. KOHLSAAT: I am requested by his Honor, the Mayor, to respond, in the name and on behalf of the citizens of Galena, to the eloquent address of presentation to which we have just listened with intense interest and satisfaction. This is to me, personally, a very grateful office, and yet I find myself not a little embarrassed, at the outset, by a knowledge of the fact that personal allusions to yourself—especially flattering allusions (and I can make no others on this occasion)—are distasteful to you—that you shrink from praise as other men do from censure. We all know, sir, that you are as modest as you are munificent, and while Fortune has showered her golden gifts upon you with lavish profusion, you generously devote a large measure of these gifts to private charities and to educational and patriotic objects, doing all this in a quiet, unostentatious way, neither expecting or desiring praise or profit, admiration or applause. There are those who

“Do good by stealth and blush to find it fame.”

The people of Galena are not insensible to the high honor you have done them; and the weighty obligations you have laid them under, in giving to their city this magnificent statue of their former illustrious fellow-citizen. They admire its beauty, they appreciate its worth and significance, and they accept it with the profoundest gratitude. They promise to protect and

preserve it, and to forever guard it with a vigilant and jealous care. They have prepared this beautiful park for its reception, and they intend to increase its attractiveness and make it a place to which, in future years, pilgrims and patriots from all parts of this great country may come, and here at this shrine erected by your generosity, pay loyal homage to the memory of the eminent man it commemorates.

As a work of art, this statue is a thing of beauty and will be to us a joy forever. In form and features the people of Galena recognize it as a true and faithful likeness of "Grant, Our Citizen" as he was wont to appear when he lived in our midst, and walked a familiar figure upon our streets. Historians have given us a record of his deeds. You have done more and better—you have given us Grant himself, as he looked and as he was.

And whilst we give all honor and heartfelt thanks to the liberal donor, we would not forget the rising young artist whose fertile genius conceived and whose skillful fingers moulded this splendid, lifelike effigy. We crown him here today with the chaplet of our applause, and wish him that fame and fortune to which his genius and his art entitle him. In examining this monument we notice the name of Grant cut upon it in bold relief, as it should be; the name of the sculptor is also there, but the name of Kohlsaats, with characteristic modesty, is not permitted to appear upon it.

But, sir, let me assure you, that though your name be not chiseled upon this marble, it is deeply engraven upon the hearts of the grateful people of Galena, who will never allow it to be dissociated from this, your princely gift to them.

Traditions survive ages after written records have perished; and in the remote future, when printed records of this day's transactions shall have faded into

rayless oblivion, the future fathers of Galena will bring their children to this shrine and teach them its history and its lessons; and they will tell them who it was that erected it and gave it to their city; and thus the name of Kohlsaas, associated with it, will go down by tradition from generation to generation as long as this bronze and everlasting granite shall endure.

But the precious moments are vanishing and I must stop. And now, in conclusion, let me say that for this grand memorial of a grand man, in the name and in behalf of all good and true American citizens—North and South, East and West, who honor valor and patriotism and consecrated devotion to the Republic—I thank you. In the name and on behalf of these old, brave soldiers—the Grand Army of the Republic—who followed their Great Commander through perilous years of bloody war to glory and to victory—I thank you. And finally, in the name and on behalf of the citizens of Galena, the happy recipients of your patriotic benefaction, whose hearts now swell with emotions of inexpressible gratitude, I sincerely and emphatically thank you.

Mr. McClellan, in his compliments to Mr. Kohlsaas, expressed the united sentiments of all who know the man. But the gift to Galena, and the honor paid to the dead hero, would not be so commendable if it were not for the fact that the deed is made more prominent by the broad background of "gifts to private charities and to educational and patriotic objects," which the speaker mentions. These acts are what disarms the critic when impelled to

ascribe other motives than that of honoring the man who arose from obscurity to the office of the highest magistrate of the nation; the man who could not make a long speech, drive a sharp bargain, nor master mathematics, but could lead an army on to victory.

Governor Fifer, of Illinois, spoke for the people of the State, extending thanks to the giver, and the congratulations of all lovers of liberty that he had been generously moved to thus link his name with all that is worthy and noble and heroic in the history of his country.

Judge Crabtree, the next speaker, paid tribute to the "Boys in Blue," and in their name, and in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, tendered "thanks to the gentleman whose great generosity and ardent patriotism had made the occasion possible."

After the above responses, a surprise, in the form of an elegant solid silver punch bowl, lined with gold, was brought forth and presented to Mr. Kohlsaat, from the people of Galena. David Sheean made the presentation speech in the following appropriate words:

MR. KOHLSAAT: There remains for me a pleasant duty to discharge for your friends, the residents of Galena,

not upon the published programme, and of which you have not been apprised, but the due performance of which is, nevertheless, demanded by our people.

Possessing an agreeable recollection of your youthful life while you dwelt among them, and now, in your manhood, recognizing your noble qualities, not alone manifested in your magnificent patriotic gift to your early home, but also in your whole conduct through life, so worthy of emulation by the ambitious youth of our country, your fellow-citizens of Galena ardently desire that, in addition to their plaudits, mingled with those of the people of this and other States of the Union, which you receive today, you should take with you some special evidence of their appreciation of your character.

They have, therefore, without distinction of creed or class, nationality or party, unitedly prepared for you this token, with a representation of your generous gift engraved upon it, and desire to present it to you as a souvenir of this day, and of the occasion that assembles here this vast concourse of people, and as an expression of their own lasting regard for yourself. They are fully conscious that your retiring, modest disposition would fain forego this presentation; but that fact only makes the pleasure of it still greater to them, and makes you still more worthy of it.

Take it, then, from the hands of your grateful fellow townsmen in the kindly spirit in which it is given; and, by it, be you ever reminded, wherever you go and wherever you dwell, that the people of your old home not only honor and feel honored by Grant as their citizen, but also that in yourself they sincerely believe they have another quiet citizen, engaged in the peaceful avocations of life, in whom they are further honored, and whom they delight in honoring.

On behalf of all the people of Galena I now present to you this souvenir.

When Mr. Kohlsatt accepted the souvenir the people cheered vigorously, calling his name. He stepped forward on the platform and said: "Gentlemen, I cannot make a speech, but I thank you."

Engraved on the bowl is a cut of the monument, and the inscriptions:

"Large was his bounty and his soul sincere."

"Thy modesty is a candle to thy merit."

PRESENTED TO

HERMAN H. KOHLSAAT

BY THE CITIZENS OF GALENA, ILL.

June 3, 1891.

Chauncey M. Depew was the orator of the day, and his panegyric of Grant may be recorded as his best effort in the line of oratory. It contains not only the story of Grant, but the analysis and development of a character which has made a part of the world's history. The study of such men "leads us to an elemental region wherein the individual is lost, or wherein all touch by their summits." Their power lies in the diffusion of their force, which, in the case of Grant, required an occasion to

educe it. The qualities of Grant, at these times, would be useless, but those of Mr. Kohlsaat are indicative of the ideal philanthropist, who is needed at all times.

Mr. Depew has shown Grant's character, and the occasion which made him famous, in a clear light, bringing out the true effect of the man's qualities, and impressing his hearers with the elements, or abstract ideas, which make up a strong character.

The full text is given as follows:

Thirty years ago your city of Galena numbered among its citizens a man so modest that he was little known in the community; a merchant so humble that his activities were not felt in your business. Three years later his fame illumined the earth, and the calculations of every commercial venture and of every constructive enterprise in the country were based upon the success or failure of his plans. He was then supporting his family on a thousand dollars a year, and before the third anniversary of his departure from your city he was spending four millions a day for the preservation of the Union. One of the patriotic meetings, common at that period all over the North, was held here to sustain President Lincoln in his call for seventy-five thousand men to suppress the rebellion. The ardor and eloquence of John A. Rawlins so impressed an auditor whom none of the congressmen and prominent citizens on the platform had ever met, that he subsequently made the orator his chief of staff and Secretary of War. Some one discovered that Captain Grant, a graduate of West Point and a veteran of the Mexican

war, lived in the city, and he was invited to preside at the formation of a military company. He was so diffident that few heard his speech of three sentences, but in that short address was condensed all the eloquence and logic of the time. "You know the object for which we are assembled. Men are needed to preserve the Union. What is your pleasure?" He organized and drilled that company and led it to the Governor at Springfield. By that march Galena lost a citizen and the republic found its savior.

While others were enlisting for brief periods, he besought the adjutant general to assign him to duty for the war, but the War Department had forgotten him. He struggled for days to work through the brilliant staff into the presence of General McClellan, but the young dandies scornfully and successfully barred his way. It was soon seen that the obscure military clerk in the office of the Governor of Illinois was capable where all the rest were ignorant, and that under his firm and confident hand order was evolved out of chaos and raw recruits disciplined into soldiers. Though he was unknown and unnamed to the public, the executive recognized in him the organizing brain of the military forces of the State. To a reluctant President and hostile Secretary, the Illinois delegation said, "Where most of the appointments are experiments, try Captain Grant as one of your brigadier generals." Thus the commonwealth which had so hotly pressed Lincoln for the chief magistracy of the republic, assumed the responsibility for Grant as commander of the army.

These marvelous men were the products of that characteristic intuition of the West which quickly discerns merit and then confidently proclaims its faith. Education and experience make old and crowded communities averse to leadership unless it has been trained and

tested. They accept nothing outside the record. The fact that the conditions are new and the emergency greater than the schools have provided for, are stronger reasons for selecting only the men who have approximately demonstrated their ability. For all the ordinary emergencies of life the rule is excellent. But it sometimes happens that the captain who has successfully weathered a hundred gales, is saved from shipwreck, in a hurricane, by the genius of a subordinate. It is not that the uneducated and untrained can, by any natural endowment, be fitted for command. Lincoln, as a statesman, had studied politics on the stump and in Congress, and Grant, as a soldier, had learned war at West Point and in Mexico. The opportunity had not come to either to stand before the country with Seward, Sumner and Chase, or with Scott, Halleck and McClellan. The East, following the traditions and practice of the centuries, presented tried and famous statesmen at the Chicago convention, and saw the army of the Potomac led to defeat and disaster for years by admirable officers, who were unequal to the supreme perils of the handling of gigantic forces upon a vast arena. The West gave to the country for President the rail splitter of the Ohio, and, to lead its forces in the field, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

Grant's career will be the paradox of history. Parallels cannot be drawn for him with the great captains of the world. Historians, by common consent, place Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Julius Cæsar and Napoleon Bonaparte in the front rank. But each of them had learned the art of war by continued service and unequalled opportunities, and displayed the most brilliant qualities at every period of their achievements. Hannibal and Cæsar had won universal fame in the thirties. Alexander died at thirty-three, grieving because he had no more worlds to conquer, and Napoleon,

at thirty-seven, was master of Europe. But Grant, at forty, was an obscure leather merchant in Galena. As a cadet at West Point he had risen only just above the middle of his class. As a subaltern on the frontier and in Mexico, he had done no more than perform his duty with the courage and capacity of the average West Pointer. He had pursued agriculture with his customary conscientious care and industry. He was not afraid to do the work of the farm himself, nor ashamed to ride into St. Louis upon the load of wood which he was to sell, or to pile it up for his customer, and yet almost any farmer in Missouri was more successful. Clients failed to retain him as a surveyor, his real estate office had to be closed, and he was not a factor in the tanner's firm.

But the moment that the greatest responsibilities were thrust upon him, and the fate of his country rested upon his shoulders, this indifferent farmer, business man, merchant, became the figure of the century. The reserve powers of a dominant intellect, which ordinary affairs could not move, came into action. A mighty mind, which God had kept for the hour of supreme danger to the republic, grasped the scattered elements of strength, solidified them into a resistless force and organized victory. He divined the purposes of the enemy as well as he knew his own plans. His brain became clearer, his strategy more perfect, and his confidence in himself more serene as his power increased. He could lead the assault at Donelson, or the forlorn hope at Shiloh, or maneuver his forces with exquisite skill and rare originality of resources at Vicksburg, as the best of brigade or corps commander, or before Richmond, calmly conduct a campaign covering a continent, and many armies with consummate generalship. At the critical hour during the battle of Sedan when the German emperor and Bismarck were

anxiously waiting the result, and watching their silent general, an officer rode up and announced that two corps of the German army marching from opposite directions had met at a certain hour. The movement closed in the French and ended the war. Von Moltke simply said, "The calculation was correct." Grant had not the scientific training and wonderful staff of the Prussian field marshal, but he possessed in the highest degree the same clear vision and accurate reasoning. The calculation was correct and victory sure.

The mantle of prophecy no longer descends upon a successor and the divine is not revealed to mortals. There exists, however, in every age masterful men, who are masterful because they see with clear vision the course of events and fearlessly act upon the forecast. By this faculty the statesman saves his country from disaster or lifts it to the pinnacle of power, the soldier plucks victory from defeat and the man of affairs astonishes the world by the magnitude and success of his operations. It was pre-eminently Grant's gift. Four days after the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter he wrote from Galena a letter to his father-in-law predicting the uprising of the North and the fall of slavery. Others saw only the commercial spirit of the free States; he, far in advance of the public men of the time, divined that superb patriotism which inspired millions to leave the farm and the family, their business and their homes to save the Union. While statesmen of all parties were temporizing and compromising with the slave power, this silent thinker, in the rear ranks of the people, pierced with undimmed eyes the veil which had clouded the vision of the nation for a hundred years. His calm judgment comprehended the forces in the conflict, and that their collision would break and pulverize the shackles of the slave. When taking observations, while standing with his staff on a

hill within short range of Fort Donelson, he said: "Don't be afraid, gentlemen; Pillow, who commands there, never fired first at anything." His assault would have been rashness, except that he knew Pillow and Floyd, and they both ran away and left the besieged to their fate. At Shiloh, when all his assistants had failed or despaired, he turned the worst of disasters into one of the most significant of triumphs.

His plans did not contemplate defeat. The movement he always made was "advance." The order he always gave was "Forward!" When Buell told him that the transports at Pittsburg Landing would not carry away one-third of his force Grant said: "If that becomes necessary they will hold all there are left." His Vicksburg campaign was against all the teachings of the military schools and the unanimous opinions of his council of war. A veteran strategist cried in indignant remonstrance: "You will cut loose from your base of supplies, and that is contrary to all the rules." Grant answered: "Unless we capture Vicksburg the North will cut off our supplies," and the sorely bereaved and disheartened people were transported with joy and hope by the Fourth of July message: "Vicksburg has surrendered." The Western armies never knew their resistless power until they felt the hand of their master. No better or braver body of soldiers ever marched or fought than the Army of the Potomac. It lost battles through bad generalship, and generals by camp jealousies and capitol intrigues. Thousands of its heroes fell in fruitless fights, but it never wavered in its superior confidence and courage. At last it found a leader worthy of itself, and after scores of bloody victories ended the rebellion under Grant. We are not yet far enough from the passions of the civil strife to do full justice to the genius of the general who commanded the rebel army. England's

greatest living general, Lord Wolseley, who served with him, assigns him a foremost place among the commanders of modern times. He possessed beyond most leaders the loyal and enthusiastic devotion of his people, and he was the idol of his army. In estimating the results and awarding the credit of the last campaign of the war we must remember that General Lee had defeated or baffled every opponent for three years, and that after a contest unparalleled in desperate valor, frightful carnage and matchless strategy he surrendered his sword to Grant.

The number of men who have led their generation and whose fame will grow with time is very few in any nation. Their unapproachable position has been reached because no one else could have done their work. They appear only in those crises when the life or future of their country is at stake. The United States is surprisingly rich in having possessed three such exalted intelligences in their first century, Washington, Lincoln and Grant. The father of his country stands alone among the founders of States and defenders of the liberties of the people, as pre-eminently the chief in both war and peace. It is the judgment of his contemporaries and of posterity that none other of the soldiers or statesmen of the revolution could have won the war for independence as commander of the armies or consolidated jealous and warring colonies into a nation as the first President of the republic. In our second revolution the administration of the government and the conduct of the war equally required the supreme ability and special adaptation for the emergency. For the one was found Abraham Lincoln, and for the other Ulysses S. Grant. As we look back through the clarified atmosphere of a quarter of a century of peace, congresses and cabinets, with their petty strifes and wretched intrigues, are obscured by the wisdom and

work of the martyr President. He was a man of the people, and always in touch with them. He strengthened the wavering, lifted up the faint-hearted, and inspired the strong.

From him came the unfaltering patriotism and un-failing confidence which recruited the depleted army and filled the exhausted treasury. Lincoln's faith and power protected Grant from the cabals of the camp, from the hostility of the Secretary of War, from the politicians in Congress, and from his constant and extreme peril, the horror of the country at a method of warfare which sacrificed thousands of lives in battle and assault for immediate results. But time has demonstrated that this course was wiser in tactics and more merciful to the men than a Fabian policy and larger losses from disease and exposure. Without this impregnable friend Grant's career would, on many occasions, have abruptly closed. Without the general in supreme command, upon whose genius he staked his administration and to whose skill he intrusted the fate of the republic, there might have been added to the list of illustrious patriots who have fallen victims to the unreasoning rage of a defeated and demoralized people the name of Abraham Lincoln.

The most signal services rendered by Grant to his country were at Appomattox and in his contest with President Johnson. The passions aroused by the civil war were most inflamed when the confederacy collapsed. Grief and vengeance are bad counsellors. One serene intellect was possessed of an intuition which was second to prophecy, and was clothed with power. He saw through the vindictive suggestions of the hour that the seceded States must be admitted to the Union, and their people vested with all the rights of American citizenship and all the privileges of state government, or the war had been fought in vain. He sternly

repressed the expressions of joy by his troops as the vanquished enemy marched by, with his famous order, "The war is over, the rebels are our countrymen again, and the best sign of rejoicing after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field." He gave to the confederates their horses and belongings, and told them to go home, cultivate their farms and repair the ravages of war. He assured all, from Lee to the private soldier, that they would be safe and unmolested so long as they observed their paroles.

To enter Richmond, the capital of the confederacy, whose spires had been in sight of the besiegers so long, would have been a resistless temptation for a weaker man. But his mind was not spectacular display or triumphal marches over humiliated foes. It was bent upon peace and pacification. I know of no scene in our history so dramatic as the meeting between Lincoln and Grant at the White House three days after the surrender at Appomattox. The President, who had so loyally sustained the general, and the general, who had so magnificently responded to the confidence of the President, met for the last time in their lives. Grant returned with deep emotion the fraternal grasp of the only man in the country who fully understood and was in complete accord with the policy of reconciliation and repose. Yesterday it was destruction, tomorrow it must be reconciliation. That night the bullet of the assassin ended the life of our greatest President since Washington, and postponed the settlement of sectional difficulties and the cementing of the Union for many years. It gave the country the unfortunate administration of Andrew Johnson, with its early frenzy for revenge and determination to summarily try and execute all the rebel leaders, and its later effort to win their favor by giving States without pledges for the Unionist or the freedman, and the

government without evidence of repentance or hostages for loyalty. The one sent consternation through the South and helped undo the work at Appomattox, and the other unduly elated the controlling powers in the rebel States, and necessitated measures which produced deplorable results. Grant stood with his honor and his fame between the raging executive and the confederate generals and prevented a re-opening of the war; he stood with drawn sword between the chief magistrate and a revolutionary Congress, and stayed another rebellion.

There have been many Presidents of the United States and the roll will be indefinitely extended. We have had a number of brilliant soldiers, but only one great general. The honors of civil life could add nothing to the fame of General Grant and it has been often argued that his career in the presidency detracted from his reputation. Such will not be the judgment of the impartial historian. He was without experience or training for public life and unfamiliar with politicians and their methods. The spoils system from which he could not escape, nearly wrecked his first administration. His mistakes were due to a quality which is the noblest of human virtues, loyalty to friends. Even at this short distance from scenes so vivid in our memories party rancor has lost its bitterness and blindness. The President will be judged not by the politics or policy of the hour, but according to the permanent value of the republic, of the measures which he promoted or defeated. The fifteenth amendment to the constitution was sure of adoption as one of the logical results of the war. By it the Declaration of Independence, which had been a glittering absurdity for generations, became part of the fundamental law of the land, and became the subject of pride and not apology to the American people. The President's

earnest advocacy hastened ratification. On great questions affecting the honor and credit of the nation he was always sound and emphatic.

A people rapidly developing their material resources are subject to frequent financial conditions which cause stringency of money and commercial disaster: To secure quick fortunes debts are recklessly incurred, and debt becomes the author of a currency craze. President Grant set the wholesome fashion of resisting and reasoning with this frenzy. Against the advice of his cabinet and many of his party admirers he vetoed the inflation bill. He had never studied financial problems, and yet the same clear and intuitive grasp of critical situations which saved the country from bankruptcy by defeating fiat money, restored public and individual credit by the resumption of specie payments. The funding of our war debt at a lower rate of interest made possible the magical payment of the principal. The admission of the last of the rebel States into the Union and universal amnesty for political offenses quickened the latent loyalty of the South and turned its unfettered and fiery energies to that development of its unequalled natural wealth which has added incalculably to the prosperity and power of the commonwealth. These wise measures will ever form a brilliant page in American history, but the administration of General Grant will have a place in the annals of the world for inaugurating and successfully carrying out the policy of the submission of international disputes to arbitration. The Geneva conference and judicial settlement of the Alabama claims will grow in importance and grandeur with time. As the nations of the earth disband their armaments and are governed by the laws of reason and humanity they will recur to this beneficent settlement between the United States and Great Britain and General Grant's

memorable words upon receiving the freedom of the city of London: "Although a soldier by education and profession I have never felt any fondness for war, and I have never advocated it except as a means of peace"—and they will hail him as one of the benefactors of mankind.

He has been called a silent man, and yet I have often heard him hold a little company in delighted attention for hours by the charm of his conversation. His simple narrative was graphic, his discussion lucid, and subtle flashes of humor sparkled through his talk. He said that when he spoke to an audience his knees knocked together, and this was evident in his manner and address, but the speech was often a welcome message to the country. As he was speaking one evening with considerable embarrassment, he pointed to a speaker who had just entered the hall, and said: "If I could stand in his shoes and he in mine how much happier for me and better for you." Who of this generation could fill that great place? As the years increase events crowd upon each other with such volume that the lesser ones are crushed out of memory. Most reputations are forgotten by the succeeding generation, and few survive a century. In our thousandth year as a nation the only statesmen or soldier of our first hundred years whose names will decorate the celebration will be Washington and Hamilton for the beginning, Webster for the middle period and Lincoln and Grant for the close.

General Grant was the product and representative of the best element in our social life. Home and its associations have been the training and inspiration of our greatest and noblest men. They have come from the class which had neither poverty nor riches, and which was compelled to work for the support of the family and the education of the children. Its members

are God-fearing men and loving, self-sacrificing women. It gave us Lincoln from the farm, Garfield from the tow-path. Sherman from the crowded house of the brave and the struggling widow, Sheridan from the humble cottage, and Grant from the home of the country storekeeper of the Ohio wilderness. These men never lost their sympathy with every human lot and aspiration, or the homely simplicity of their early conditions and training. Grant was a clerk in the custom house and President of the United States, a lieutenant in Mexico and commander-in-chief of the armies of the Union, numbering over a million of men, the unknown junior in a tanner's firm at Galena, and the guest of emperors and kings. But the memory of the church of his mother was ever visible in his reverent regard for her teachings. The applause of soldiers for their commander, of partisans for their chief leader, and of the world for one of its most illustrious heroes was grateful, but the sweetest music for him was within the family circle, in the loving companionship of his wife and children and the prattle of his grand children. Though he received such honor and recognition abroad and such distinction at home, he was always, whether in the presence of royalty or of the people, a modest, typical American citizen.

Through the verses of great poets runs a familiar strain, through the works of great composers an oft-repeated tune, and through the speeches of great orators a recurring and characteristic thought. These are the germs which exhibit the moving forces of their minds. During the war "I propose to move immediately upon your works," "I shall take no backward step." "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," are the beacon lights of the plans and strategy of Grant the soldier. At Appomattox, "The war is over," "The rebels are our countrymen again;" at

the threshold of the presidency, "Let us have peace;" on his bed of agony and death at Mount McGregor, when his power of speech was gone, writing to a confederate general by his bedside, "Much as I suffer, I do it with pleasure, if by that suffering can be accomplished the union of my country," are the indices of the labors, the aspirations and the prayer of Grant the statesman and the patriot.

The figure of Grant is eight feet high, and stands on a pedestal ten feet high, the front of which is a brown granite slab, inscribed with the words: "Grant, Our Citizen." A bronze laurel wreath is above the inscription. On the rear slab is a historical bas-relief, which represents General Grant accepting the surrender of the confederate chief at Appomattox. The scene of the two generals shaking hands after signing the terms of surrender is reproduced. Behind General Lee stands General Rawlins, and Colonel Marshall, Lee's military secretary. On the right side, behind General Grant, the famous Phil Sheridan, Colonel Bowers, Colonel Parker, Grant's private secretary, General Horace E. Porter and General Babcock complete the group. It is very finely executed.

The monument stands in a beautiful park, containing six acres, in the heart of the city,

prepared for the purpose by the citizens of Galena.

“The heroes of the hour are relatively great, of a faster growth; or they are such in whom, at the moment of success, a quality is ripe which is then in request. Other days will demand other qualities. Some rays escape the common observer, and want a finely adapted eye.”

The traits of character that have been exhibited in Mr. Kohlsaas are great as a combination; taken separately they are in common with many persons. His personal appearance does not declare him a shrewd man of the world, but impresses one that he has keen sensibility, and a gentleness of disposition rarely seen in man; but a closer study of the features reveals in the chin a firmness of purpose approaching obstinacy, which is so free from harshness, that it would not be called a fault. His manner indicates native refinement, and not the extreme modesty or diffidence that has often been attributed to him; it is true that he does not relish puffing or undue praise, but genuine appreciation he never misconstrues.

Mr. Kohlsaat, like many other successful men, apparently did not inherit business capacity from either of his parents; however, as the desire of one generation is generally developed, or brought out, in the next, thus proving the evolutionary growth,—the fruit of his character is probably due to an inherited idea,—so subtle is the law of Life. A refined taste, a delicate constitution, or a lofty imagination naturally creates a desire for elegant surroundings. Although having been reared under the influence of the Christian religion, Mr. Kohlsaat is not a member of any church. He attends Dr. Henson's church—Baptist—of which his wife is a member.

At one time he expressed his admiration of the principles innate in the character of "Fishin' Jimmy," who, as described by Annie Trumbull Slosson, possessed all the elements of knowledge, which he expressed in simple homely language. "His art was a whole system of morality, a guide for every-day life, and education, a gospel. It was all any poor mortal man, woman, or child needed in this world to make him or her happy, useful, good." "He had not cared for books, or

school, and all efforts to tie him down to study were unavailing. But he knew well the books of running brooks. No botanical text-book or manual could have taught him all he knew of plants and flowers and trees."

A specimen of the long lost plant known to science as *subularia aquatica* was shown to him by a scientist, and he knew it at once, saying: "There's a dreffle lot o' that pepper-grass out in deep water there jest where I ketched the big pick'ril, I seen it a foot high, and it's jucier and livin'er than them dead sticks in your book." The story of Jesus when told by a fisherman, in the "meetin' house," with incidents of His life as he conversed with fisherman, touched the heart of Jimmy and he never lost the impression. He said: "It's more'n forty year ago now, but I rec'lect it same's 't was yest'dey, an' I shall rec'lect it forty thousand year from now if I'm 'round, an' I guess I shall be."

The character as delineated by the author is suggestive, and compares favorably with the esoteric knowledge claimed at this day by a few.

Mr. Kohlsaas has two elder brothers, both of whom are living in Chicago. One of them,

C. C. Kohlsaas, is a Judge of the Probate Court. Ernest W., the eldest is proprietor of a bakery establishment.

“Some men are born to own, and can animate all their possessions. They should own who can administer; not they who hoard and conceal; not they who, the greater proprietors they are, are only the greater beggars, but they whose work carves out work for more, opens a path for all. For he is the rich man in whom the people are rich, and he is the poor man in whom the people are poor; and how to give all access to the masterpieces of art and nature, is the problem of civilization.”

CHAPTER XII.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

"To make great acquisitions can happen to very few."

Philip D. Armour is one of the few men who possess the remarkable faculty of foresight, judgment and decision, which is so essential in business transactions. He did not inherit wealth; he was not rocked in the cradle of luxury, but the elements of prosperity were implanted in his nature, and, with a sound constitution, and an earnest purpose, he has made environments which are vouchsafed to but very few.

In order to know the man you must find him in his works; for when you have grasped the dominant faculty, the whole development of his character is revealed.

Apart from his extensive railroad interests, and the cares incident thereto, Mr. Armour is known by his vast, and indeed, unparalleled packing business. His agencies are not confined to the United States, but embrace also

the principal markets of Europe. His employes number over ten thousand, and the business transacted amounts to over \$65,000,000 annually.

This mammoth enterprise would be beyond the ability or safe conduct of any one man however gifted and energetic, but for the systematic method, and the division of the various departments, all of which have several heads, by which Mr. Armour oversees the whole, standing, as it were in the center, with a view of the entire structure, so skilfully organized.

Incessant vigilance can alone protect such multifold and complicated interests; but he is said to be an indefatigable worker, being engaged in his office, when in the city, from seven o'clock in the morning until six in the evening. He deals in numerous manufactured articles, such as canned meats, extracts of beef and oleomargarine.

Mr. Armour buys cattle in great numbers, which are slaughtered in Chicago at the celebrated stock yards. It is his intention to supply meat to dealers in the country towns, but many of them refuse to buy of him, preferring

to patronize the small stock raisers in the vicinity. But he says, "If you will not buy meat of me, I can establish a market in the town where it can be sold at a lower rate than you can afford to sell it." Then the independent butcher feels much abused and either complies with the terms of the great pork king, or goes out of business. So Armour gains his point. He bears no ill will against the small dealer, but has a general interest in the people or a special interest in his business. He is one of the combine known as the "big three"—Armour, Swift and Morris.

Some persons say that Mr. Armour is a very benevolent man, while others say that although he gives away a great amount of money, he is not a charitable man in the broad sense of the term. It is very difficult, however, to get at the truth concerning a man who has so many interests; his friends report him favorably and his enemies exaggerate every fault. He is not easily approached, neither is he talkative, therefore his true character must be judged by his works, which like Shakspeare's have been attributed to other brains. His former partner, Michael Cudahy, deserves,

perhaps, more credit for having successfully established the great business of Armour than the head of the firm himself, according to the report of the *Chicago Daily News*: "His brain [Michael Cudahy] was the superintending genius of that vast plant which has introduced the name of Armour to all lands where American pork is known. The Cudahys kept in the back ground. They had their headquarters in the packing houses. They were familiar with the sights of slaughter; running blood, streaming sides, and the chopping block. They knew every step of the business."

In the same column is the sentiment of Mr. Armour who says: "I loved him [Michael Cudahy] as a brother, from the start, and I always shall. He was true as steel. When he came to say good bye before going to Omaha, I felt a big ugly lump crawl up in my throat. When I took his strong honest hand and felt it grip my own, I knew it was the grip of a man who had been true to me for twenty-five years."

Such is the character, in business, and in friendship, of the man; strong whichever way

he leans. The Chicago *Tribune* says: "There is one man in Chicago who said this: 'It is Armour's will that has made him what he is. He fixes his eye on something ahead, and no matter what rises upon the right or the left he never sees it. He goes straight ahead in pursuit of the object and overtakes it at last. He never lets up on that for which he starts out.'" He is said to be as bitter an enemy as he is strong in his friendship. Being interviewed concerning his career at one time, he related the following story: "My first transaction was a love affair. It wasn't successful. But it was the turning point of my life. It led to my expulsion from school. Forty years after, a man walked into my office and called me out. I knew him. He was Professor Hyde. He said he had heard of my success in life and had come to tell me that in the matter of that expulsion he was the only member of the faculty who had voted for my retention. I said to him, you have been a——long while coming in with your explanation. He went out. I meant what I said. I have had the action of that faculty laid away under my vest ever since."

Although the great packer has built a mission, he makes no claims to being religious. He believes, he says, in the religion of sixteen ounces to the pound. However, a reporter of one of Chicago's newspapers vouches for the following: "I was down in New York the other day with my brother. To tell you the truth I was in a ticklish transaction. I was trying to get out of it. My brother said to me; 'P. D., you'll have to build another mission. One won't square this thing with the Almighty.'"

The mission referred to is located at the corner of Thirty-third street and Armour avenue. Some years ago the late Joseph F. Armour, brother of Philip D., made a bequest of \$100,000 for the purpose of building a mission, and Mr. Armour has faithfully carried out his wishes, adding liberally to the amount subscribed, and sparing no expense in making it a success. He has often said that it was his best investment; and there is no doubt that it is a great satisfaction to him to have some way to use his immense income, and reimburse the class who has assisted in making the revenues.

The institution, the main entrance to which is on Thirty-third street, is built of pressed

brick and brown stone, constructed in the most solid and substantial manner. Mr. Armour was, undoubtedly, impressed with the forethought of the wise man who built his house upon a rock. "And the rains descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house, and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock." Modern invention, however, has mastered the art of building, so that the wise man of today may safely build his house upon the sand.

The interior woodwork throughout the building is of polished oak. In harmony with the solid character of the whole structure, the furniture is substantial and complete. However, as we cast our eyes on the visible, we are only looking for the invisible. It is the spirit of the work carried on within these walls, and the mental force that impels it, that must be examined.

The first floor, or basement, contains rooms on the left side of the hall, which are fitted up especially for children. There is a large kindergarten apartment, in which one hundred and fifty pupils may be accommodated. It is well adapted for the purpose, being cool and

airy in summer, with a nice play ground, and in winter it is equally comfortable. A day nursery, kitchen and play-room are also joining. The kindergarten department is perfect in its equipment for the Froebel system of instruction. Children of the age of from three to six years are admitted here, the full number being in attendance eleven months of the year. It is under the direction of Miss Mary Ely and Miss May Ayers, her assistant.

Visitors to the mission should not fail to inspect this part of the work. It represents the first systematic direction of the young mind, and is one of the most important branches of pedagogics. Spectators, at once, will be carried away with enthusiasm when they look at these little ones—whose faces are bright and clean, and their apparel plain and neat—as they march in order, play innocent games, and sing tuneful songs, with piano accompaniments. Recreations are interspersed with instruction of a primary and moral character. They can tell you all about the original elements, and recite quite intelligently on the use of water, with practical demonstrations, at their little tables, where food is cooked and

linen washed, showing how indispensable is this liquid.

The teachers have culled many gems of child-wisdom from these little philosophers, who, already, are developing domestic, political and theological tendencies. In one instance, when the teacher was endeavoring to explain why the Fourth of July is celebrated, in order to prove the result of the lesson, she asked the question, "Have we a king now?" A little girl, with the organ of reverence well developed, answered very promptly, "Yes." Feeling quite discouraged with the failure, she asked her to name him, when the pupil, with great confidence and triumph portrayed in her countenance, said, "God." Another explanation, which defined more clearly the meaning of the lesson, without destroying the spiritual belief of the youthful theologian followed. Thus goes on the molding and remolding of these tender youths. Obedience to parents and teachers is taught here as one of the prime moral obligations.

This useful and systematic training is invaluable to those who take advantage of the opportunity. Instruction of this kind is usually

accessible only to the wealthy, but here it is free to all, "without money and without price." Mr. Armour occasionally visits these little ones, and they look upon him, the teachers say, with a great deal of reverence.

An industrial school is also sustained here. Boys are instructed, two hours, every Saturday morning, except in the summer months. Their work consists of freehand drawing, clay modeling, wood carving, and water colors. Specimens, which are placed on exhibition in one of the mission rooms, display skill; the wood carving is especially attractive, in fact the execution is such that it is difficult to convince visitors that it was performed by amateurs. The table made by the boys, for Mr. Armour, shows great skill in workmanship. On the whole, it is all of such high merit, as to be a credit to the talent and industry of the young artisans. Great praise is also due the superintendent and assistants for their direction and success in the undertaking.

However, this is only the beginning of a greater work. The new Manual Training School, with complete and practical advantages, is now being erected.

The girls' school is held on Saturday afternoons, from two to four o'clock. All branches of plain sewing are taught, including dress-making. The average attendance is about two hundred. Mrs. Julia Beveridge is superintendent of the Industrial School.

The first floor also contains a reading room, which is free to all, whether attendants of the mission or not. About sixty papers and magazines, besides the morning and evening city newspapers are placed on file.

Another feature of the mission, the entrance to which is on Armour avenue, first floor, is a dispensary, where, on an average, forty patients receive, daily, free medical treatment. Four rooms are used for this purpose; a large reception room, consultation and operating rooms, and a drug store. T. B. Swartz, M.D., has charge of this department. He gives entire satisfaction, professionally and otherwise. Patients receive kind attention from him, and his skillful treatment of disease elicits their warm approbation.

Dr. John S. Perekhan, who is an Armenian by birth, is assistant physician and surgeon. Although he is, comparatively, a young man,

his earnest attention to his profession has gained him many friends.

Only the poor and unfortunate are expected to take advantage of the free dispensary. The maladies, with which this class are mostly afflicted, Dr. Swartz says, are indigestion, caused by improper food; rheumatism, the result of exposure, or overwork, and that class of diseases which come under the head of colds. Besides, there are a very few who are chronic medicine-takers, a disease which has not yet been named by the profession.

The second floor contains the main audience room, eight class rooms adjoining the pastor's study, officers' rooms, library and two large side rooms, to be used for Sunday-school purposes, and for small gatherings.

The third floor contains a large and handsomely fitted up lecture room, which is chiefly used for social, literary and prayer meetings.

The main audience room, including the gallery and side rooms, will accommodate a congregation of about thirteen hundred, and by throwing open the glass partition between the gallery and the lecture room, the number may

be largely increased. When tested to its full capacity a Sunday school of about two thousand members may be seated.

With all of the side rooms and the lecture room closed, an audience of a few hundred will comfortably fill the room. The seats are arranged in an oval form, so as to bring the audience near the speaker. The acoustic properties are perfect. Its symmetrical form, elaborate frescoing and colored glass windows, make it very attractive. It is also provided with a large organ, that has pipes on both sides of the platform.

Besides nine hundred bibles, the library contains fourteen hundred volumes, which are all carefully selected, in order that their influence may be morally secure. Members of the Sunday school have the privileges of this library. The pastor has charge of the religious department, or rather that part of the work of the mission which pertains to the moral and spiritual training, which is as follows:

The children's Sunday morning service, at eleven o'clock. This service consists of recitations and responsive readings in addition to the song service, and a short sermon, usually

illustrated, by the pastor. The congregation, is composed, usually, of as many adults as children, Seventy-five children, who sing solos, duets, quartets, anthems and choruses, compose the choir. There are some excellent voices in this choir.

The next religious service is the Sunday school, in the afternoon at three o'clock, when from eleven hundred to sixteen hundred children and adults gather for the study of the bible. The school is under the superintendence of Mr. Edwin Burritt Smith, assisted by an able corps of officers and teachers, of whom there are about one hundred and thirty. It has an enrolled membership of about two thousand pupils, which are classified into three distinct departments—the infant and the intermediate departments, and the main school, each having a well defined grade.

When in the city, Mr. Armour always attends this school. He takes no part in the work or exercises, but heartily enjoys seeing the good cause progressing so satisfactorily to all concerned. The children have already learned that he is their friend, and often you may see a small group of boys approach him

and, with suppressed timidity, the more courageous one says, "Mr. Armour, will you give us a watch?"

Mr. Armour always meets this question with an encouraging word, if he does not grant the request, which is not always practicable or necessary; but he knows that he started the idea himself, therefore he blames no one. Probably when he was a boy he was very fond of a watch, so that, in giving presents to numerous boys, he always selected that article. This fact "spread like wildfire" among the children, and they evidently think he raises watches like turnips, or digs them out of an everlasting mine. However, they are learning that the crop is sometimes exhausted, or that the mine occasionally fails to pan out.

This Sunday school attracts many visitors from all parts of the city and country; representatives of the press often drop in, take a seat near the door and view the scene.

They always express satisfaction, particularly with the discipline, which, without any display of authority, enables so many different classes to be instructed with interest and comfort. One young man—a newspaper scribe

—ventured in here one Sunday afternoon, in order to penetrate the mysteries, to him, of Sunday-school work. His intellectual face and respectable appearance at once attracted the attention of Mr. McCord, a former pastor, who was always attentive to strangers, as well as keeping an eye on the little folks, and he courteously invited him to take a seat upon the platform. He “declined the honor,” he says, on account of “professional modesty.” He preferred to sit with the children, who, he said, “were brushing up their throats and rousing their nervous energy for a burst of melody.” He finally observed that “although all the unfeathered songsters were not nightingales, it was a delight to hear about a thousand of happy children trying to ring down the roof.” He adds: “There were no falsetto notes in this chorus. Every boy and girl sang out as if sending sounds of cheer to another band of earth-born saints in some adjoining State.”

After this wholesome enjoyment his trouble commenced, and he poured forth his tale of distress in the columns of the *Evening Journal*, as follows:

It seems to be a law of the place that everyone who goes there must do something useful, so the *Journal* man was beguiled by the superintendent into taking a class. Now the lesson for the day happened to be the parable about "The sower that went out to sow." It was all plain sailing while the young ladies in the class were reading the verses in turn, but when it came to commentary and instruction the improvised teacher was as much embarrassed as if he had been brought face to face with a Waterbury watch. *Journal* reader! you are, of necessity, an intelligent, patriotic and highly educated person. Suppose you were taken suddenly before a class of a dozen young ladies and informed that you were to enlighten them upon the parable of the sower; now, honest Injun, what *would* you do? Your acquired knowledge of agriculture and United States geography might have enabled you to bring up New Jersey as the sandy soil, fit only for market gardening and strawberries; the Rocky Mountains, of course, would suit admirably for the stony ground upon which good seed is wasted; apples and such frivolities might flourish in New York State, but the good ground which brought forth a hundred fold of the staff of life is the prairie empire of Illinois! With such a favorable start you might have gone on for an hour, but, as a matter of fact, you would not have had such a start, as you never would have thought of agriculture until you were safe in the street car on your way home.

The poor young man had to drop back into ancient history by trying to engage his pupils' attention upon the map of Palestine, which was very conveniently attached to the school book. From Syria the class wandered across the Mediterranean to Greece and Rome, stopped for a moment to discuss "Ben Hur" then meandered over Europe, and, following the course of

christianity, was on its way across the ocean to Chicago when the sound of a hymn broke up the journey. The girls smiled, and the young man heaved a sigh of relief, while he recorded a vow that upon the next occasion he would ask the superintendent for some "pointers" as to the proper method of treating parables.

The scribe, no doubt, felt very keenly his neglected education in biblical lore. It is said that the girls complained very bitterly of the young man's lack of explanatory notes, and pronounced him "no christian."

The evening religious services are the Christian Endeavor Societies, adult and junior. Both meet at seven o'clock in different apartments. The adult has about one hundred members and the junior about sixty, both of which are wide-awake and progressive. The regular evening service follows the "Endeavor" meetings, at eight o'clock. This service attracts from seven hundred to eight hundred adults, who show a marked interest in the work. A large chorus choir, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas James, leads the singing at this service. Although the Mission Church represents no distinct sect, there is a membership of two hundred and thirty communicants, among whom are earnest workers for the great cause.

The *Armour Mission Visitor*, which is published monthly, for gratuitous distribution in the Sunday school, says: "What the children and youth of the poor, and those in moderate circumstances need, is not charity, but opportunities to come in contact with the things which educate and elevate. For this Armour Mission stands. Mr. Armour acts on the theory that if such an institution as Armour Mission is rich enough to furnish all the facilities needed by the young, it is of no importance whether its children are rich or poor."

On account of the attractive exterior and interior of this edifice, and the wholesome influence of the pastor, many families attend the meetings who would not enter any other church. Rev. John D. McCord relates one particular case of a family of seven children—the oldest of whom was thirteen years of age—strolling into the mission one Sunday with their parents for curiosity sake. They met with such a hearty welcome, and were so strongly impressed with the teaching and wholesome influence, that they have continued their attendance, being now regular members.

By this means they were raised from vice and indifference to morals, to respectable citizens and earnest christians.

Every Friday afternoon gospel meetings for children are held. The children learn the scripture and the ten commandments. One of the children attending these meetings said: "I took Jesus into my heart three weeks ago, and He is helping me at home and at school." The pastor's Bible class meets Friday evening at eight o'clock.

When Rev. Mr. McCord was pastor he organized the Busy Bee Society which met every Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock. These meetings were very interesting, especially to those who love children. Perfect freedom of thought was manifested; and the influence pervading the mission was more apparent here than in any other gathering. Although Mr. McCord presided, the officers were elected from the society. Each one was required to sign a pledge, the copy of which is given below.

ARMOUR MISSION.

BUSY BEE COVENANT AND PLEDGE.

I accept the Lord Jesus Christ, as my Savior. I give myself to Him to be His child, purposing to love and serve Him all my life; I will try to lead others to Him, and do them all the good I can.

I will not lie, nor steal, nor swear,
Nor use tobacco anywhere;
Nor wine, nor beer, nor whisky drink,
Which God-like souls to ruin sink.

Name.....

Date..... Address.....

The exercises consisted of recitations, songs and piano solos. It was amusing to see these little "Busy Bees" gather around Mr. McCord with queries or complaints. He, unquestionably, has mastered the great problem, how to deal with children. They approached him with confidence and respect, and his methods of governing them were remarkable; with dignity of demeanor, great adaptation was displayed—a rare faculty, indeed.

In addition to the work thus indicated as sustained by the mission there are the Ladies' Aid Society, which meets every other Wednesday afternoon, the mid-week prayer meeting,

held every Wednesday evening, and meetings at the homes on Tuesday evenings. The latter is conducted by the Andrew and Philip committee, organized for the purpose of banding christian young men together under a leader, to give invitation to the gospel meetings.

The manner in which this mission is supported is unique, and very characteristic of the man to whom credit is due. Through the generosity, consistency and appreciation of Mr. and Mrs. Armour, an endowment consisting of the land and buildings—one hundred and ninety-four flats—comprising one block and a quarter, have been conveyed to the mission. This splendid property fronts Thirty-third street on the north, Dearborn street on the east, Thirty-fourth street on the south, and Armour avenue on the west; the avenue has elegant stone sidewalks and gas lamps equal to the best in the city.

These flats have every convenience and comfort of modern architecture; hot and cold water service, bath rooms, electric bells, and kitchen ranges. Each flat has six or seven rooms, with a coal and storage room in the basement. Free water, free janitor service,

a night watch with police authority, and a superintendent to see to every want afforded.

These buildings are constructed in the same solid and substantial manner and of the same material as the mission building, except the interior woodwork, which is stained Georgia pine.

Careful attention has been given to the plumbing and ventilation, and the grounds, both front and rear, are kept in perfect condition, giving the whole region a wholesome and attractive appearance. Thus the future of the Mission has been made secure, and a permanent place for the intellectual, moral and christian culture of the youth insured. The whole investment amounts to over \$1,000,000. The income from the buildings is estimated at about \$50,000. The rent ranges from \$20 to \$35 per month.

It is always interesting to trace the career of a successful man, for not always one path, but various paths lead to the same destination. Some are brilliantly lighted with incidents of adventure, like that of Beaumarchais, while others have been dull and gloomy with the even ways of the plodder.

Philip D. Armour was born in Stockbridge, Madison County, New York, in 1830. His first years were spent on a farm, where he had the advantages of a common school. It may be inferred that, although he was an industrious lad, he was not a plodder. He was a thinker, but not a recluse. He was an observer; not a mere looker-on, but one who systematized every combination of known facts, without being aware of this subtle energy, and without any special ambition. The faculty was as yet embryonic, slow in growth, but strong and solid in quality.

At the age of twenty he became restless. Having studied farming synthetically and analytically, he concluded it was not his calling. The sowing, growing and reaping of grain was a simple cause to effect, that did not furnish enough calculation for the finer play of his talents. At this time the California gold fever was raging, and Philip perceived at once an outlet for his pent up energies. Joining a company which was about to undertake the overland route to the promised land, he started out, with small experience and great expectations. However,

“it is known that his ‘dirt’ never ‘panned.’ It is known that he was taken sick and lingered in the vicinity of death, away out in California. It is known that through friends he left the fields of gold and came back and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. John Plankinton was there buying and killing hogs. It is known that he gave P. D. Armour a job as clerk, and that from that time P. D. Armour continued to grow in the favor of John Plankinton until the firm of Plankinton & Armour was established,” says the *Chicago Tribune*.

This happened during the war when pork was in great demand for the army. Prices, in that commodity, were rising gradually until the spring of 1865, when it was selling at \$40 a barrel. New York dealers became greatly excited, and, believing that it would go up still higher, bought eagerly all the pork they could grasp.

Mr. Armour looked upon the situation in a far different light. He foresaw that the war was nearly ended, and that pork, instead of rising in value, would suddenly collapse. Mr. Plankinton coincided with this view; Mr. Armour at once started for New York, and

made a great sensation in Wall street, by selling pork *short* for \$40 a barrel. Then came the news of the fall of Petersburg; a change was produced in the pork market, Richmond was taken, and the confederate army surrendered. Then Mr. Armour bought the pork for \$18 that he had sold for \$40, before he owned it. This was his first great success in speculation; it made him a millionaire.

The successful stroke gave him confidence, and he moved to Chicago in 1875, to make arrangements for a more extensive trade. From that time, "fortune knocked at every door, window and keyhole of Mr. Armour's mansion. That this same fortune, which is so fondly wooed, hunted and begged by countless thousands without avail, refuses to leave Mr. Armour's embrace. 'It walketh with him by day,' and when he 'wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams,' it nestles in the silken folds, and greets his waking moment with a golden caress," says the scribe.

In Andreas' History of Chicago, there is a short sketch of the life of P. D. Armour,

which gives the following incidents: "In 1878 operators on the Board of Trade, large and small, thought it a good year to sell pork. Other packing houses joined with the crowd against Mr. Armour, who was forced to support the market, for many months at a great loss. It cost him more than a million dollars, but he foresaw that the tide must change, and in 1879 the tide did change, and he recovered his losses with an added profit of many million dollars. He has conducted several operations in wheat with great success, and is a bold and daring speculator of great foresight."

Despite the envy created by this man's great wealth, which is estimated at from twenty-five millions to fifty millions of dollars, his power has made him a prisoner, by crowding out every other faculty. Reading wearies him; and to think abstract thoughts, is almost beyond his comprehension. Religion, to him, means sixteen ounces to the pound, and charity, the giving of a few dollars. As he paces up and down the corridor of the "Armour Mission," Sunday afternoons, he seems not to hear the bible lesson which is repeated, in

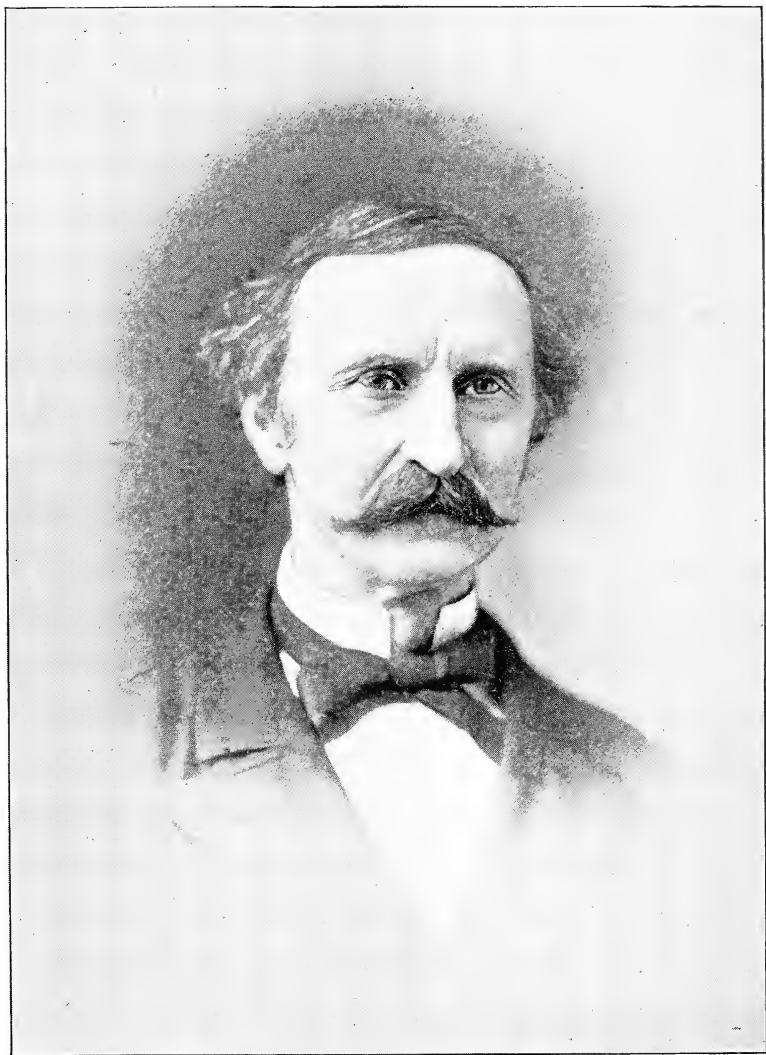
clear tones to the little ones, about the dangers or perils of the rich man. His interest is in the material part of the work of the mission, which is never neglected, but bears the mark of prosperity.

Those who have noted the gradual development of Humanity, may perceive an interesting Specimen in every organization that has developed powerful qualities which move the world and help on progress. But, at the same time, they will agree with that great American philosopher, who, after keen observation and deep reflection, said: "Very few of our race can be said to be yet finished men. We still carry sticking to us some remains of the preceding inferior quadruped organization. We call these millions men; but they are not yet men. Half engaged in the soil, pawing to get free, man needs all the music that can be brought to disengage him. If Trade with its money; if Art with its port-folios; if Science with her telegraphs through the deeps of space and time, can set his dull nerves throbbing, and by loud taps on the tough chrysalis, can break its walls, and let the new creature emerge erect and free,—make way, and sing

pean! The age of the quadruped is to go out—the age of the brain and of the heart is to come in.”

Mr. Armour has two sons, J. Ogden and Philip D., who are partners in the firm of the Armour Company. They live in a fine residence on Prairie avenue.

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FERNANDO JONES.

CHAPTER XIII.

FERNANDO JONES.

“One man has stronger arms, or longer legs; another sees by the course of streams, and growth of markets, where land will be wanted, makes a clearing to the river, goes to sleep and wakes up rich.”—*Emerson*.

FERNANDO JONES came to Chicago in the spring of 1835 — his fifteenth birthday — and since that time, has been more or less connected with the real estate business. There is probably no other man in the city who is better posted in the history of land values, and title deeds, or has a better knowledge of old citizens, than he.

The great fire of 1871, which, in less than twenty-four hours, burned down over twenty-four hundred acres of buildings—a great number of them being substantial brick or stone structures—also, destroyed records of the Recorder's office, the Probate records, and the proceedings of the courts, together with all maps of subdivisions. A portion of the books of the abstract firms were saved, however,

and are the only means now in existence of ascertaining the original title to land in Cook county.

If any one wishes to find out anything about an old resident of the city, or to hunt up an obscure title, he gets an interview with Mr. Jones, who can not only tell the facts, but every detail connected with them. He recites the history traditionally, and is perfectly at ease when conversing upon the subject of Chicago Real Estate. One question brings forth a volume of information. For instance: "What do you know about the real estate of Chicago?" says the questioner. Mr. Jones sits down in his arm-chair, for he is a man of leisure, and gives the following interesting information:

"Chicago was the first locality in the world that adopted a method of posting titles to real estate by placing all conveyances of the same, consecutively under the head of a certain tract, block or lot, instead of depending upon an index of names of grantor or grantee. For instance: All conveyances of Lot 1, in Block 1, in the original town of Chicago as found upon record in the Recorder's office are posted

upon the same page together with mortgages and releases of the same, thus making search of titles, etc., expeditious.

“Edward A. Rucker, the originator of the system, in connection with James H. Rees, formed the Abstract firm of Rees & Rucker, afterwards Rees & Chase, and finally Chase Brothers. Two other firms, Shortall & Hoard and Jones & Sellers, had been engaged in the business twenty-five years before the destruction of the public records. The books of the latter firm were stored in fire proof vaults and were taken out several days afterward unharmed. The former firm saved only a portion of their books.

“These firms united after the fire, forming a co-partnership known as the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Their office is a veritable hive of industry, where two hundred busy workers are preparing abstracts of titles, or guaranteeing the title, to lots in the county.

“The Indians who first occupied the land in Chicago had no title deeds, but when the war for Independence of the United States closed in 1783, it was found that the State of Virginia claimed a title, through a cession of

the King of England, to the whole territory northwest of the Ohio river. In 1784, Virginia 'ceded it to the United States, the government of which recognized the rights of the Indians, and in 1795 sent General Anthony Wayne to confer with them. He made a treaty with various tribes of Indians, including the Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottowattomies of Illinois, ceding one piece of land at the mouth of the *Chikago* river emptying into the southwesterly end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood.' It was laid out according to the rectangular system, which was adopted by Congress, in 1784, and of which Thomas Jefferson was chairman of the committee that reported it.

"Fort Dearborn was built in 1804 and occupied by a garrison until August 15, 1812, when the troops abandoned it, and retreated to Fort Wayne. They had proceeded a little over a mile when they were attacked and captured by hostile Indians, and over a hundred persons including a number of women and children were killed and scalped. The fort was rebuilt in 1816, but was finally abandoned as a military post in 1837. In 1830 the

Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan canal surveyed a part of section 9 in township 39, north of the base-line of range 14; east of the 3rd principal meridian on the Chicago river near its mouth, into Blocks and Lots, and named it the town of Chicago. Lots were sold to officers in the garrison, to the few settlers around the fort, and to fur traders.

“The marvelous growth of ‘Tadmor in the wilderness,’ in the deserts of Asia has been one of the wonders related in history, but is nothing compared with the growth of Chicago. Less than one hundred years ago the State of Illinois was a part of Illinois County of the State of Virginia. When Illinois was organized in 1818, the present County of Cook was part of Peoria County, the county seat being Peoria. Chicago, in 1832, was organized as a village with less than one thousand inhabitants. There was only one bridge across the river, and no wharves, no sidewalks, no public buildings, except a jail and a hog pound on the public square.

“My father, William Jones, purchased of John Baptiste Beaubien the first lots in Chicago sold to a non-resident. He

paid one hundred dollars apiece for them. The two lots were each eighty feet front and located on South Water and Lake streets, between Dearborn and Clark streets. These lots are now valued at more than half a million.

“At that time, land, per se, of the city was of very little value. But speaking of real estate reminds me of a circumstance that happened in 1838. Giles Williams, a salt dealer, who was a friend of our family, made a present to my sister's boy, a week old, of the deed of a lot, twenty feet in width on Randolph street, where the new German theater now stands. He placed it in the hands of the child, who accepted it with an instinctive grip, thereby making good the possession. The value of the property at that time did not exceed one hundred dollars, forty years afterwards, he, William Jones King, sold it for two thousand dollars a foot, having realized a good income from it in the meantime.

“In 1833, when my father, who was a deputy superintendent of the Harbor work at Buffalo, came to Chicago, four brothers by the name of Morrison, came with him to work

upon the harbor here. Each of them bought a lot on Clark street, near Madison, for one hundred and fifty dollars, the same lots are now worth \$500,000 apiece, and are rented for \$50,000 a year. That year my uncle, Benjamin Jones, bought the land where the post-office now stands, for \$805, and five years later sold it for \$6,000. Today, 1892, it is valued at \$5,000,000—\$50 a square foot. Land near Eighteenth street and Prairie avenue that was sold in those days by the government for \$1.25 an acre, and in 1850 at \$100 an acre, is now valued at \$1,000 a front foot.

“There was a man who came here from Germany about forty years ago, and, having about \$4,000 loaned it, taking a mortgage on eighty acres of land near State street south of Twenty-second. The owner was not able to pay the debt at the time specified and had to give up the land. This was a great disappointment to the creditor who wept like a child, on account of his apparent misfortune; but he found subsequently that his land was as good as a gold mine, for it is now worth millions of dollars.

“At the Canal celebration in 1836, Chief Justice Theophilus W. Smith, in a speech made on the Fourth of July, said: ‘I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but the spirit of prophecy is upon me this day. Fellow-citizens, listen! In ten years you will see a city of ten thousand inhabitants on the shore of Lake Michigan; in twenty years from this time, twenty thousand; in fifty years from this time, fifty thousand; in a hundred years from this time, one hundred thousand.’ An Irishman in the crowd spoke out, saying: ‘Arrah! now, ye won’t be living thin, so that no one can tell you how big a lie ye are telling.’ The people, believing that he was talking at random, stopped him, with great laughter, declaring that if allowed to go on he would make it a million; never thinking that his prophecy was exceedingly modest, in comparison with the real facts as now demonstrated.”

The Chicago *Daily News*, of March 12, 1892, gives some interesting bits of the “ancient history” on the same line as follows: In 1830 James Harrington bought one hundred and six acres of land south of Twelfth street

for \$133.70. It was bounded by what are now Twelfth, Sixteenth, and State streets, extending to the lake. Mr. Harrington was a real estate hustler in those days. In 1835 he sold forty-four acres in the north end to John S. Wright for \$3,509,60. Mr. Wright sold the property in 1839, for \$7,939 and thought the bargain a good one.

In the same column a more modern deal is noted: "One prominent real estate dealer bought, in 1890, a lot on the east side of the street north of Gunther's. (State street near Adams). It had a frontage of only nineteen feet, and the price paid was \$46,000. It was improved by a four-story building, the rental from which amounted to about six per cent on the investment. The front foot valuation was a trifle more than \$2,421. A few days ago, 1892, the purchaser refused an offer of \$125,000 for the property, which indicates a valuation of \$6,579 a front foot."

The above sentiments furnish material for the followers of Henry George, who is making efforts to nationalize the ownership of real estate. In his essay on *The March of Civilization* he writes: "When William the

Conqueror parceled out England among his followers, a feudal aristocracy was created out of an army of adventurers. But when society had hardened again, a hereditary nobility had formed, into which no common man could hope to win his way, and the descendants of William's adventurers looked down upon men of their fathers' class as beings framed of inferior clay. So, when a new country is rapidly settling, those who come while land is cheap, and industry and trade are in process of organization, have opportunities that those who start from the same plane when land has become valuable and society has formed cannot have."

The statement is quite true, but there are always exceptions to every rule, as the following statement may prove: In 1889, H. H. Kohlsaatt purchased the northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, measuring twenty by forty feet, for \$150,000, which was commented upon at the time on account of its apparently high price. Before he consummated the bargain, he received applications for space in the building which would have yielded 8½ per cent net on the investment.

But in about two weeks he sold it for \$200,000; or rather leased the lot for ninety-nine years for \$10,000 a year, which is equivalent to 5 per cent on \$200,000. The property was leased by the Inter Ocean Company, who erected a fine building upon it.

This is probably the highest price ever paid for land in this city—being \$250 a square foot.

Henry George says: “What more preposterous than the treatment of land as individual property! In every essential land differs from those things which being the product of human labor are rightfully property. It is the creation of God; they are produced by man. It is fixed in quantity; they may be increased illimitably. It exists, though generations come and go; they in a little while decay and pass again into the elements.

“To secure to all citizens their equal right to the land on which they live does not mean, as some of the ignorant seem to suppose, that every one must be given a farm, and city land be cut up into little pieces. It would be impossible to secure the equal rights of all in that way, even if such division were not in itself impossible. * * * All that it is

necessary to do is to collect the ground rents for the common benefit.

“Nor to take ground rents for the common benefit, is it necessary that the State should actually take possession of the land and rent it out from term to term, as some ignorant people suppose. It can be done in a much more simple and easy manner by means of the existing machinery of taxation. All it is necessary to do is to abolish all other forms of taxation until the weight of taxation rests upon the value of land irrespective of improvements, and takes the ground rent for the public benefit.

“Under this system no one could afford to hold land he was not using, and land not in use would be thrown open to those who wished to use it, at once relieving the labor market and giving an enormous stimulus to production and improvements the user might make. On these he would not be taxed. All that his labor could add to the commonwealth would be his own, instead of, as now, subjecting him to fine. Thus would the sacred right of property be acknowledged by securing to each the reward of his exertion.

“That great part of this fund which is now taken by the owners of land, not as a return for anything by which they add to production, but because they have appropriated as their own the natural means and opportunities of production, and which as material progress goes on, and the value of land rises, is constantly becoming larger and larger, would be virtually divided among all, by being utilized for common purposes.”

One great argument that is brought up against the single tax theory is that farmers will have to bear the burden of taxation, while the wealthy who may have small investments in lands escape without paying their due proportion. Henry George explains the case as follows: “While at first blush it may seem to the farmer that to abolish all taxes upon other things than the value of land would be to exempt the richer inhabitants of cities from taxation, and unduly to tax him, discussion and reflection will certainly show him that the reverse is the case. Personal property is not, never has been, and never can be, fairly taxed. The rich man always escapes more easily than the man who has but little; the

city, more easily than the country. Taxes which add to prices bear upon the inhabitants of sparsely settled districts with as much weight, and in many cases with much more weight, than upon the inhabitants of great cities. Taxes upon improvements manifestly fall more heavily upon the working farmer, a great part of the value whose farm consists of the value of improvements, than upon the owners of valuable unimproved land, or upon those whose land, as that of cities, bears a higher relation in value to the improvements."

An instance of the above statement is known in Chicago. It shows the wonderful rise in ground values and the relation of improvements and soil. The ground where the Grand Pacific Hotel stands belonged to the Peck estate. In 1873, it was leased to the Pacific Hotel Company, for ninety-nine years at eight per cent, on an agreed valuation, with a new valuation every ten years afterwards. The lot is 185 feet on Clark street and 125 feet on Jackson street. The valuation of the land was \$187,500, making the annual rental \$15,000. The company erected a hotel at a cost of about \$850,000, half of which covered this

lot. Mr. Peck neglected his right to a revaluation in 1883, so the original rental was paid. In 1886, L. Z. Leiter bought the ground, which has since been valued at \$800,000. At the rate of eight per cent the rent would be \$64,000, but the company concluded that they would sell the lease, including that portion of the building standing on the ground, for \$40,000. This is the result of the increase in the value of land and the decrease in the rate of interest, as five per cent is now the prevailing rate for such investments.

Drake, Parker & Company, the proprietors of the hotel, pay a rental of \$100,000 a year: \$44,600 of it is paid to Mr. Leiter.

The officers of the Single Tax Club of Chicago have been making efforts to ascertain the discrepancies existing between the rental values of real estate and the municipal revenue derived therefrom through taxation. Mr. J. T. Ripley, vice-president of the club, furnishes the following facts: "Four down-town lots, worth \$1,650,000, the rental value of which at 5 per cent is \$82,200, were taxed in 1889 \$10,360.76—the owners pocketing an unearned increment of \$72,139.25.

“An unimproved lot at the corner of Monroe and La Salle streets was assessed at five and six-tenths per cent of its value, while an improved lot on the corner of Clark and Randolph streets was assessed twenty per cent of its value; an improved lot corner of Dearborn and Madison streets twelve per cent of its value, and one on the corner of Clark and Madison nine per cent, of its value.”

Mr. Ripley adds: “The discrepancies in valuation either indicate favoritism on the part of assessors, or else a hit or miss method of assessing valuations, which does not inspire confidence in officials entrusted with such vast interests. Assessors in swearing to faithfully discharge their duties take oath of their intention to assess all property at its fair cash selling value. It is perfectly understood that nothing of the kind is expected; the idea being apparently that a low valuation by the assessors will prevent an over-valuation by the State Board of Equalization, and the result is that the property is under-valued about 88 per cent, while millions of dollars resulting from the growth and progress of the

community are allowed to be confiscated by individuals, who render no services in return."

"It is interesting to note in this connection," says Mr. Ripley, "that the absentee landlord is a factor in Chicago as well as in Ireland. A gentleman in Kentucky derives an income of \$26,000 annually for the ground rent of a lot on which stands the Ashland Block, at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets; and a thrifty citizen of Lowell, Massachusetts, an annual ground rental of \$50,000 for a lot, corner of State and Monroe streets; a resident of Medford, New York, a revenue from ground rent of a lot, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, of \$40,000; while it is stated that one-third of the business done in the last month, March, 1892, by a leading real estate firm was the sale of lots to non-residents, who had never seen the land they were buying, and were confidently purchasing mortgages on the industry of the present and future population of Chicago.

"While conducting this investigation we have become more and more impressed with the beautiful simplicity and certainty of the Single Tax, as compared with the chaotic

and unjust system now prevailing. One vice of the existing system is that it is extremely difficult to obtain information that will enable him to decide whether, or not, he is unjustly taxed; the discriminations which prevail, being hidden in the assessor's books. The system of taxation on land values alone would enable the public to know whether or not they were being robbed."

The Chicago *Times* published an article, on real estate, which gives some interesting facts: "The block bounded by Madison and Monroe streets on the north and south, and by State and Dearborn streets on the east and west, belongs to the school lands. It is the choicest part of the city, where the highest prices prevail. The improvements are not very modern though renting at high figures.

"The total valuation placed on this block by the school board and appraisers, including all the frontage on the four streets, \$2,725,356, and the total income derived from the property for the benefit of the school fund is \$163,521.36. The estimates of the property made by prominent real estate operators range from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. The leases run

until 1995, but a new valuation is provided for in 1895.

Fernando Jones was born in Forestvilles, Chautauqua County, New York, May 26, 1820. His parents afterward moved to Buffalo in the same state, where Fernando attended the public school, and was a pupil of Millard Fillmore, the thirteenth President of the United States.

In 1832, his father came to Chicago and purchased land. Three years later he returned with his family to make a home in the new settlement. He then started a hardware and stove establishment, with William Jones and Byron King on South Water street; at that time it was the only business street in the town. Before the arrival of the cargo of stoves, and at intervals afterwards, Fernando was employed as clerk in the United States Land office, commencing early the business which he has pursued the greater part of his life. During this time he learned the language of the Indians, so that he could converse quite fluently with them, and was able to act as interpreter for those who dealt with the Indians, as well as to deal with them

occasionally upon his own account, at the two Indian payments held here after his arrival.

The educational advantages of the "town" in those days were not sufficiently advanced for young Jones, and his parents were not satisfied to have him commence a business life so early, so they sent him to the academy in Canandaigua, New York, where he completed the academical course in two years.

It was while attending this school that Mr. Jones became acquainted with Stephen A. Douglas, who was then studying law in the office of John C. Spencer. Their friendship lasted till the death of the noted statesman. The Jones family, which consisted of ten children, inherited consumption, and all except two, Fernando and K. K. Jones, succumbed early to the disease. After Fernando returned from school and engaged in the real estate business with his father, his health failed, and, fearing the dreaded disease, consumption, he at once started for the southern climate where he remained a couple of years, principally in Kentucky. He gives some

interesting accounts of acquaintance with "Greasy Bob," Wickliffe, Cassius M. and Henry Clay, and Vice-President Richard M. Johnson while residing in that State. His health being fully restored, he returned to Chicago, only to soon leave it again, for he is next recorded as a citizen of Jackson, Michigan, where he was engaged in editing a monthly magazine devoted to temperance, education and agriculture. Wilbur F. Storey, late editor and proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, was one of the firm who printed the magazine.

It appears that the young man was not satisfied long with his work in Jackson, for he returned to Chicago, where his parents still lived, and soon after went to Rock Island, Illinois, where he resided for some time managing large real estate interests. About 1853 he disposed of his property in that town, and returned to Chicago again. Then he engaged in the preparation of a set of abstract books with John D. Brown and the late Gen. R. W. Smith, formerly of Rock Island. They followed the system originated by Mr. Rucker, which, with improvements made by Mr. Jones

and his subsequent partner, Alfred H. Sellers, is the same as used in Chicago today. During all his temporary absences from his home he seems to have "kept the run" of men and events in Chicago, and preserved their histories in his remarkable memory.

Mr. Jones was married July 7, 1853, to Jane Grahame, of Henry County, Illinois. She is a very attractive lady, and is intelligent and energetic. Her influence has been great in the efforts to promote the welfare of women, professionally and otherwise. She was one of the ladies who made the effort, and with success, to admit women to the Chicago University. Her husband is always a co-worker in all interests pertaining to the welfare of the public, and never discourages or opposes Mrs. Jones' plans.

They have two children—Genevieve, the wife of George R. Grant, a lawyer in Chicago, and Grahame Jones, who was recently graduated at Harvard University, and is now a law student. They have a fine, substantial residence on Prairie avenue, which is elegantly furnished, and contains rare pictures, statuary and candelabra imported from Europe. Mr.

Jones, with his family, has spent much time abroad, residing in Venice, Rome and Mentone—one year at each city. They lived in Florence, Italy, three years, and in Paris two years.

During his residence abroad he traveled extensively over the continent, and entertained the readers of the *Chicago Times* by correspondence at the same time.

Although Fernando Jones has passed the age of three score and ten, Time has dealt so gently by him that he scarcely looks fifty-five. He stands erect, and his faculties are as keen and strong as those of much younger men. Not long since a lady called to see him at the Abstract office to make inquiries about a title deed. When he presented himself she said that the Mr. Jones she wanted to see was an elderly man. After considerable argument by Mr. Jones she was convinced that he was the man.

Following closely the career of Mr. Jones it may be seen that he is a man of wealth, without, perhaps, being a millionaire, and that this wealth has been accumulated by dealing in real estate and real estate titles. Naturally

he would be inclined to look askance at the nationalization of the land, but as he has always conformed to the laws of the nation and is inclined to be ingenuous regarding the rights of the people, he may yet be a convert of the Single-Tax remedy for social troubles.



JOSEPH DUNCAN,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

It appears from return made to the Auditor of Public Accounts, by *Nicholas J. Cassiday* School Commissioner and Agent for the inhabitants of *Cook* County, that in pursuance of the several acts of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, authorizing the sale of Sections numbered Sixteen, or such lands as may be granted in lieu thereof for the use of Schools, *Wesley* said Commissioner did, on the *thirty-first* day of *October* eighteen hundred and thirty-*three* sell to *William Sney*

of the county of *Cook* and State of *Illinois* certain lot of Land lying in the county aforesaid, being part of Section numbered *Section Sixteen* of the *Third* principal meridian for the use of the inhabitants of Township, number *Twenty-two* north — range, number *Two* East — of School Lands within the said Township, as *Section* known as designated on the map of the said Section as made by the Trustee *Wesley* of the said Township, *and that the sum of \$100 of better Section Township being* *new paid* *of the three principal meridians lying in the town of Chicago* containing *three and fifty two hundredths* acres by survey, and that the said *William Sney*

has paid to the School Commissioner *one hundred and fifty two Dollars* and *is a set of Land aforesaid, with the appropriate survey;* *and to his heirs and assigns forever, in fee simple, as a more, perfect, and absolute estate.*



TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the same unto him the said *William Sney* *and to his heirs and assigns forever, in fee simple, as a more, perfect, and absolute estate.*

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these letters to be made publicly and the Great Seal of State to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at VANDALIA, this *20* day of *April*, 1836

BY THE GOVERNOR, *Joseph Duncan*
Wm. Good SECRETARY OF STATE.
AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.



CHAPTER XIV.

MARSHALL FIELD.

“The craft of the merchant is this bringing a thing from where it abounds to where it is costly.”—*Emerson.*

Marshall Field, the merchant prince of the World's Fair city, is, probably, the most exclusive and the most inaccessible of all her enterprising sons.

“Estimates as to the size of very great fortunes,” writes Amos W. Wright in *Harper's Weekly* of March 21, 1891, “are nearly always largely guess-work, but it is of interest to know that close friends of Mr. Field place his wealth at present at about \$30,000,000.”

This great amount of money was accumulated through commercial transactions, and with the assistance of a large clerical force, showing that this gentleman's judgment, when buying and selling dry goods, is sound in a commercial sense, and that he has the organizing faculty well developed.

Mr. Field may believe in co-operation, but he does not practice it, for he still continues

his business in a manner that indicates that he is trying to add more millions to those already accumulated. His investments are wide and various, being a large stockholder in railroads, and owning valuable real estate in the city and elsewhere. The wholesale and retail dry goods stores of Marshall Field & Company do a business amounting to the sum of \$35,000,000.

“The individual who can direct the rise of and hold in intelligent control a business of \$35,000,000 a year, reaching from beyond the Alps to the other side of the Rocky Mountains—for it involves branch houses in England, France and Germany—must possess, aside from mercantile foresight and sagacity, remarkable powers of organization, and of judging the men through whom he must necessarily act. These qualities Mr. Field has in an eminent degree. He commands with masterly success an army in constant active service, and did he wear a sword the world would be quick to call him great. One who can marshal the growing forces and resources of civilization as they are developed, and use them promptly in his service, keep



MARSHALL FIELD.

1810

abreast in the line of his operations with the demands of a rapidly increasing population throughout a vast region, possesses qualities of mind quite equal to, if different in some respects from, those of the foremost statesman and soldier; and as the paths of peace and productiveness gradually gain precedence over those of military and political strife, such abilities as his gain recognition accordingly."

The above paragraph, quoted from the sketch of Mr. Field in *Harper's Weekly*, is remarkable on account of its rhetoric. Marshall Field may be a Napoleon in commerce, but has he given the world anything that may be beneficial to the future generations? He, with other millionaires, has shown that great private fortunes are accumulated, and that it may be accomplished through the organization of labor forces, but he has not demonstrated that he has not taken advantage of his power, or that he recognizes the true value of his assistants. Until he manifests the spirit of a great soldier or a great statesman he will not gain that recognition that Mr. Wright would credit him.

However, Mr. Field shows exquisite taste in the arrangement of his business; for beauty, order and congruity are seen in all his belongings. The massive stone structure in which his wholesale trade is carried on occupies one block, and is an ornament in the neighborhood. The retail store on State street is also a fine edifice, where throngs of customers are served daily. Formerly goods were not displayed in the windows, but the prevailing style of decoration practiced by other merchants, who were prosperous, has been also adopted by Marshall Field, and goods may now be seen in great abundance and variety, making a fine display in the windows.

On account of the great increase of his trade, Mr. Field is about to enlarge his retail store by building a nine-story block at the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, east of the main building. The cost of the site amounts to nearly \$1,000,000. The building will be strong, beautiful and convenient, built in the Spanish renaissance style; the exterior being of brick and terra-cotta.

Mr. Wright says, with truth, that Marshall Field's success did not come from the absence of competitors, for they were numerous enough; and it may be added that there is not another firm which did business twenty years ago in Chicago that is here today. Nine out of ten in mercantile life do not succeed. But Marshall Field possesses the key to success in trade. "He was born so," says one who has known him from his childhood. "When he was at school he was a trader of Jackknives—we called them Barlow knives then—and I remember that he never made a trade in which he didn't get the best knife. I have lifted the lid of his desk and counted as many as fifteen Barlow knives piled up in one corner. He was not a playful boy at school, as most boys were. He was generally reserved in his manner."

The residence of Mr. Field, which is on Prairie avenue, just across the street from that of Fernando Jones' home, is a plain, substantial building. It is said that it is furnished tastefully, and that the walls are adorned with gems of art—a small but excellent collection. "He is not like some rich

men, who order pictures in blocks of five from leading dealers, giving them so much time and no more to obtain them, the dealers repairing to the Rue Bonaparte, where there is a factory of old and modern masters," writes one who has had access to the home of the merchant prince. He adds: "Mr. Field pursues a totally different course, buying no pictures that he has not seen and liked. The consequence is that he has already a collection—one that will be quoted, and that will contain standards of criticism—the one thing of absolute necessity in Chicago, and, indeed, in every city of the United States."

The writer quoted above gives a description of some of the paintings, as follows: "He has a Corot, which ought to form the standard by which people should judge Corots; and a Millet, which, though small, is one of the best pictures that the artist ever painted; and a Teniers, which is a pearl, and would be given a place of honor in any national gallery of old masters in Europe. He has a charming, exquisite Henner, and a strong, characteristic, genre painting by Defregger; a piquant little canvas by Vibert, the painter of

epigrams; an excellent painting by Meyer von Bremen; a splendid, but too small, head by Elihu Vedder, the Blake of America; a fine example of Schreyer, and some others of less importance."

It may be seen that Mr. Field was partial to painters of established reputation, as an evidence of true commercial advantage. But, when he makes a choice in the pieces of art, more characteristics are displayed, for naturally he will show more of his taste or feeling in the selection of a design. As the artist, who published an account of Mr. Field's collection in the *Chicago Daily News*, has examined and reported the style of these selections, it is given below:

"There are two examples of Corot, but one is very small, and hung so that it cannot well be seen. The other is truly a standard Corot, and one sees in it immediately the source of much of Daubigny's inspiration. It represents a meadow through which a languid stream flows. Men are carting hay, and there are women down by the river's side. Beyond the stream the pasture stretches away with great breadth. There are trees painted in Corot's

happiest manner close by the river, and there are others in the middle distance, a little wanting in transparency. Beyond is a background in which the artist has in the breadth of a quarter of an inch represented a great stretch of country, and then comes the beautiful sky. * * * The touch is remarkably light and delicate, and the picture has in general an exquisite freshness and transparency.

“There are two pictures of Millet, but one is a pastel in which there is nothing save the motive of pleasant life that distinguishes the artist. But the other one is undoubtedly a standard work, and, in the opinion of the writer, far superior to the *Angelus*. It represents a strong, stout, peasant woman coming from the watering place with a great pitcher on her shoulders, but, instead of holding it with her hand, a cramping and constrained attitude, she keeps it in place by a noose, which she holds at arm's length. The sun has set, and the round yellow moon has risen; there is enough diffused light in the air to enable one to see colors, the green pastures spread out and reaching back into gloom, and the dull blue of the woman's dress, with the

contours of her study frame. The picture has long been an artist's picture, one quoted by painters for the softness of the light, and for the genius with which the painter struck the intermediate key between the diffused light of twilight and the faint moonlight of the just risen moon. Artists admire a picture for the art there is in it. Whether, as some critics claim, you can see in the movement of the woman a softening and a tenderness produced in that rugged nature by the influences of the twilight, or whether this is the pure imagination of those who think that because they would be affected the woman must be, matters nothing. This picture takes rank for its artistic qualities, whatever may be the case with other pictures painted by J. F. Millet.

“The painting by Teniers came from the Secretan sale, and is a well-known and thoroughly authenticated canvas. It represents a farmyard in Holland, surrounded by farm buildings, with just a glimpse of the residence which has one of those quaint Dutch gables called after Queen Anne, although they had been in vogue in Holland for nearly a century. Cows, sheep, goats, have been

driven into the yard to be watered, and the man in charge of them is seen in the background bringing a fresh tub for that purpose. At the well is a stout farm girl filling a big pitcher of coarse stoneware, and around the coping are vessels of highly glazed pottery which are to be washed. A little imp of a boy approaches the girl, evidently to ask her to hurry up and let them water the stock. It is early in the morning, for the shadows are lingering still about the buildings. In the background, on the right-hand side, is a little bit of landscape, a creek with high and steep banks and open country beyond, with a hill against the horizon. The charm of the thing is the complete naturalness of it, and the extraordinary command of the artist over lights and shadows. * * * Very few colors are employed, but these are used with wonderful mellowness, and the painting attracts attention at the first glance by the liquidity and transparency of the coloring.

“The Henner is a portrait of a young lady, said to be a good likeness, though perhaps a flattering one. The flattery is not in any exaltation of the expression, or any improvement

of the features, or any heightening of the soft lustre of the eye but in the exquisitely suave texture of the skin, which the artist has rendered in a way that was never seen on any face in the world. * * * But it is none the less certain that the portrait is more than a portrait, for it is a most fascinating picture, full of color charm, with the most transparent shadows, and full of vitality, and expression. It will be treasured as a picture long after it has ceased to have value as a portrait.

“Defregger’s picture represents an old hunter reciting to a thrilled audience some dangerous adventure in the Alps in his youth. There are two girls, types of Tyrolean beauty, one fair, an ideal Gretchen, the other dark as a Provence rose, each a foil for the other’s loveliness. The most attractive listener is a giant mountaineer whose back is to the spectator, and it seems to heave with sympathy.

“Meyer von Bremen’s picture is a very famous one, so famous that it has been reproduced in a thousand periodicals and art journals. It is called *The Kind Sister*, and represents a little girl taking out of the bare foot of a younger brother a troublesome thorn,

while an elder sister attempts to pacify him. He is blubbering more than quite becomes his sex, and his roars of anguish are much more audible than the bells of the *Angelus*, if it is not heresy to say so. The three figures are well-drawn, and the coloring is remarkably pleasing and transparent, and, what is more, of an honest character, for this picture will preserve its freshness and naive charm when many pretentious paintings have gone to pieces, and have become blurs upon canvas."

In these pieces of art Mr. Field has most likely indulged his taste in not only design, but in his preference for renowned artists. A man who is so sensitive regarding his surroundings is often misunderstood by the community, and called proud and arrogant, when he is only the victim of his organization. Should a worthy person, who was clad in untidy garments, present himself to Marshall Field for an interview, he would be at a great disadvantage; for that gentleman would be repelled on account of the person's exterior appearance. He might better call upon a man who possesses the intellectual force that always rises above material surroundings.

Mr. Field has absorbed culture, as it were, having arrived at circumstances which would insure him the privilege of travel and access to the society that needs wealthy men as a means for its advancement. By his gift of commercial ability he has raised the credit of Chicago, and has been one of the prime actors that has advanced her material prosperity. The work he has accomplished in the world of enterprise was necessary, commendable and noteworthy, but it has its limit. Another generation may see the force, that he has manifested, without an opportunity to act. In the wise provisions of God's laws, every necessity seems to have formed a brain to do its work.

Marshall Field was born in Conway, Massachusetts, in 1835. His father was a farmer. This fact may account for the sentiment Mr. Field has exhibited in his selection of paintings of rural scenery; thus reminding him of his early life, when perhaps he little dreamed of his future financial success. It seems that his education did not extend beyond the common branches, for at the age of seventeen he commenced service as clerk in a

dry goods establishment at Pittsfield, in his native state, where he remained four years.

At this time he was twenty-one years old and with the experience he possessed, of mercantile business, with his natural aptitude, he started for the city by the Lake, and was immediately employed by Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, dry goods merchants. He proved himself attentive to business, and showed such good judgment in matters of the trade that in 1860 he was promoted to a membership in the firm, which was changed to Cooley, Farwell & Company. Soon afterward it was known as the firm of Farwell, Field & Company; but this partnership subsequently dissolved, and in 1865 Marshall Field and L. Z. Leiter bought shares in Potter Palmer's store forming the firm of Field, Leiter & Company. Two years afterward Mr. Palmer sold his share, and the other members continued in business until 1881, when Mr. Leiter sold his interest to Mr. Field. The firm is now known as Marshall Field & Company.

At the close of the year 1890, Robert M. Fair, general manager of the wholesale house

of Field & Company, reported it as the most prosperous year in the dry goods business that Chicago ever experienced, the volume of business being increased fully five to ten per cent over results of any previous year. "Values," he says, "are about the same as last year (1889), but will undoubtedly rise in the spring just in proportion to the added prices placed by the new tariff schedule."

During the year 1890 this firm paid \$1,400,000 customs duties to the government, and when the McKinley bill went into effect it was increased \$800,000. Although the tax falls upon the consumer, Mr. Field objected to this arbitrary method of being compelled to assist in the oppression, and appealed to the government. When he was obliged to pay \$3,000 duty on \$1,400 worth of pearl buttons imported from Austria, he was righteously indignant, and was willing that Governor Campbell, of Ohio, Representative Springer and others should use the circumstance in their attack against the law, although other members of the firm were not of the same mind regarding the subject.

Regarding Mr. Field's benevolence, Mr. Wright writes: "Though he contributes freely to worthy objects he has pronounced views in the matter of giving, and is careful not to add to the indiscriminate benevolence that often does more harm than good. His desire is to avoid any responsibility for blunting endeavor or for encouraging idleness." Mr. Wright handles his subject so gently and apparently with so much of a tone of apology that one might be suspicious that Mr. Field was not so liberal with his money as he is clever in acquiring it, and the artful writer describes a noticeable trait of Mr. Field's character as modesty by saying, "He is of a retiring disposition, and shrinks from newspaper notoriety. Anything like ostentation in charity he studiously avoids."

An ugly term is that word *charity*, when applied to the giving of money assistance, and Mr. Field shows distinctly good taste when he avoids ostentation in dispensing the results of what may be called his unearned increment.

Marshall Field gave the site for the building of the "University of Chicago," which is

now being organized. The ground is valued at \$100,000. This University, with President Harper at its head, bids fair to make the World's Fair city a great educational center, thus enhancing its importance. Mr. Rockefeller, of New York, started the fund by giving \$2,600,000, one half of which is to be used for the construction of a dormitory for the divinity school. Later Mr. Field subscribed \$100,000 for the building provided \$750,000 more should be raised.

It is promised that the University will be opened the first day of October, 1892. Applications from all over the country have been made and the building must be ready to receive them.

There is a large number of men employed in both the wholesale and retail establishments, of which Marshall Field is the head. These men represent a variety of characters, few of which are under the direct control of Mr. Field. But the choice of a private secretary may give one somewhat of an insight into the character of his employer. An interview with the man the merchant prince employs in that capacity would not make one

estimate, to a high degree, Mr. Field's idea of a representative. He, the secretary, seems to look upon interviewers as enemies of his master, and by his insolence makes the sensitive inquirer cry out:

" O monster! mixed of insolence and fear,
Thou dog in forehead, but in heart a deer!"

There is no doubt that he is a model servant who gives his best manners to his immediate superior.

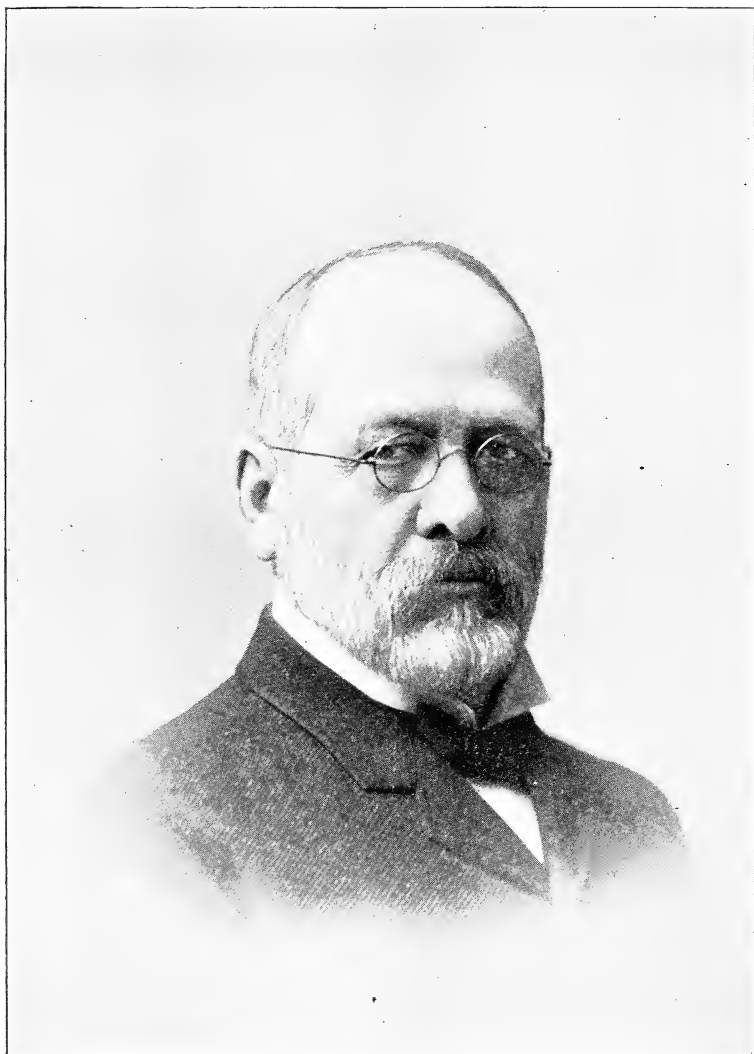
Money is not an equivalent for everything; there are many things it cannot purchase; but as every man is a consumer, he ought to be able to supply the necessities of consumption. Very great talent, in the ordinary sense of that term, is not necessary to success in acquiring riches; but the development of certain qualities always improves one to cope with existing circumstances. Marshall Field can purchase any material he wishes for, but he knows it is all perishable, and, outside of the world of Trade, he has probably no interest that gives him more happiness.

In appearance, Mr. Field is somewhat attractive. His career as proprietor, or master, of his business has imprinted an expression

upon his features of masterful repose. Mr. Wright says that he is a Presbyterian in his religious predilections, but is not a communicant. In another paragraph he says that he is a member of most of the principal clubs, but cannot be called a club-man. All of these traits harmonize, and pronounce Mr. Field a man of sensitive organization. He attracts wealth, but lacks the power of understanding how to administer it. Goethe said: "Nobody should be rich but those who understand it." Emerson said: "I have never seen a rich man. I have never seen a man as rich as all men ought to be, or, with an adequate command of nature. The pulpit and the press have many commonplaces denouncing the thirst for wealth; but if men should take these moralists at their word, and leave off aiming to be rich, the moralists would rush to rekindle at all hazards this love of power in the people, lest civilization should be undone." The power of riches, like the power of knowledge, lies in the disposition of it; but when the owner has not the ability, or understanding, to use his power, he should not be condemned.

“Those who are esteemed umpires of taste, are often persons who have acquired some knowledge of admired pictures or sculptures, and have an inclination for whatever is elegant, but if you inquire whether they are beautiful souls, and whether their own acts are like fair pictures, you learn that they are selfish and sensual. Their cultivation is local, as if you should rub a log of dry wood in one spot to produce fire, all the rest remaining cold.”

Marshall Field was married in 1863 to Miss Nannie Scott, daughter of Robert Scott, a prominent iron-master of Ironton, Ohio. They have two children, a son and daughter, both of whom are married.



HON. CHAS. B. FARWELL.

CHAPTER XV.

HONS. CHARLES B. AND JOHN V. FARWELL.

The life of the Farwells is an interesting study. They diverged from the start, and yet both men are millionaires, and one is a United States Senator.—*Chicago Sunday Tribune, March 23, 1890.*

The daring spirit of Chicago's enterprising sons seems unlimited. There is nothing so high or so extensive that can daunt their indomitable courage, and, despite all obstructions that may lie in the way, they generally succeed. The Farwells are among these sons, and may claim a conspicuous place in their history; but not so much on account of their dollars as of their deeds.

The legislature of the State of Texas passed an act, in 1879, appropriating three million acres of land for the purpose of building a State Capitol. The land lay in the counties of Dallam, Hartley, Oldham, Deaf Smith, Parmer, Bailey, Lamb, Castro and Hockley; embracing territory equal to that of the State of Connecticut. It was to be used for farming or grazing. Hon. John V. Farwell, Senator

Charles B. Farwell and Representative Abner Taylor secured the contract, in 1882, and, although they were several times delayed through a desire on the part of the State to change its plans for the building, they succeeded in completing the structure, and in turning it over to the State in the summer of 1889.

It is the largest capitol building of all the States in the Union, and is the seventh largest building in the world. It is said that prominent men from New York State, who were present at the dedication of the Texas Capitol, remarked that they would be willing to exchange their capitol building at Albany for it, and give two million dollars besides, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of the Albany structure approximates nearly \$22,000,000. Another interesting fact is that the Chicago company did not receive one cent in money from the state for the building.

The design of the Texas Capitol is somewhat Grecian; its form resembling a Greek cross with projecting center and flanks; rotunda and dome at the intersection of the main corridors. Besides the basement and dome,

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it is three stories in height, comprising business and storage apartments, offices, vaults, etc. It has all the appliances and conveniences generally used in a complete modern State Capitol.

The land, which has required a vast outlay of expense for fencing, watering and other improvements, is used as a cattle ranch, where one hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle are grazing; being the means employed to pay the interest of this remarkable investment.

John V. Farwell, two years after the contract was closed, succeeded in raising the money in England, for the expense of the capitol building. It is said that he secured the services of William Sturges who assisted him in forming what is known as the "Capitol Freehold Land and Investment Company." Debenture bonds to the amount of £1,000,000 sterling were issued on two million shares of stock, on which they succeeded in raising \$5,000,000. This transaction has resulted in a litigation, which involves \$1,210,000 between the Farwells and Mr. Sturges. The latter claims that he was, by agreement with the

company, entitled to two-fifths of the amount raised over \$3,000,000, which was the sum required to build the State House, consequently he has begun proceedings in the courts of this country and in England, for his commission on the sale of bonds.

Colonel A. C. Babcock, another plaintiff, has also begun a suit against J. V. Farwell & Co., J. V. Farwell, C. B. Farwell and Abner Taylor for \$750,000, or 15,000 shares of stock in the company which he claims for his share of the original co-partnership under which the contract with the state of Texas was secured.

The parents of the Messrs. Farwells moved to Illinois nearly sixty years ago, and with a determination, united with strong faith, they succeeded in adding to their stock of worldly goods, and in repairing their abode from that of a log-house to one of brick, in a few years, and to the credit of "the boys," it is said that they made the brick, cut the stone for the sills and caps, and made a wagon to haul them by sawing large logs for wheels. Henry Farwell, the father, was a bright, energetic man, who was

recognized somewhat as a leader by the neighborhood.

Hon. John V. Farwell is the most ardent christian of all Chicago's millionaires. Regarding the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday, he says: "When men attempt to change the decalogue they make a grave mistake; but they are endeavoring to alter the timetable of heaven, which gives us the Sabbath for rest. It was made for man, and not for angels or devils. America today holds a stronger place in the mind's eye of the nations of the world than any other power on the globe. We are rapidly becoming the most powerful nation on earth. We sprung from a people imbued with the spirit of Sabbath observance.

"Old England is very much out of joint with cutting off connection with us at that memorable tea-party. The international exposition at London was not open on Sunday, for the spirit of the English people is in favor of keeping the Sabbath. The progress of that country is the most wonderful of any on earth. It is a little island, but the sun never sets on its possessions. I believe this

prosperity is by reason of the fact that they are a Christian and Sabbath-observing people."

Born in 1825, John V. Farwell is fast approaching his seventieth year. He has lived in Chicago since 1845, and although he entered the city with only \$3.25 he has accumulated wealth, and made a reputation that, on account of his inconsistency of conduct is not enviable. Although the people may pronounce those, who make long prayers, and wear a saintly countenance upon the Sabbath day, but are somewhat careless in their dealings, hypocrites, their sincerity is no less a fact. "Every excess causes a defect; every defect an excess." Mr. Farwell is intensely religious. but like many other human beings, may lack moral proportion. "If an angel should come to chant the chorus of the moral law, he would take liberties with private letters, or do some precious atrocity," says an oracle.

His biographer writes: "Until the age of sixteen Mr. Farwell lived upon his father's farm, attending school during the winter months. At that time, although he possessed but limited means, he determined to have a more complete education, and accordingly

entered Mount Morris Seminary, devoting himself earnestly to those branches essential to success in business. He gave special attention to mathematics, book-keeping and composition, and, for the sake of economy, boarded himself, continuing his studies until he had acquired a good business education."

It may be seen that young Farwell started out in his career well equipped for any obstacle that might come in his way. When he arrived in the city of Chicago he found employment in the City Clerk's office on a salary of \$12 per month, with the privilege of reporting the proceedings of the Council, for which he received \$2 per report; but it is said that, he was not long in this position, on account of his strict adherence to facts, the reports of which were unpleasant to the authors of crooked ways. But he was not long out of employment; he engaged as clerk in a dry goods house, at a salary of \$8 a month; where he remained one year. The next year he was employed in the establishment of Hamlin & Day at a salary of \$280. Later he got a salary of \$600 as book-keeper with the wholesale firm

of Messrs. Wadsworth & Phelps. In 1851 he was a partner in the firm, which then was conducting a large business. Nine years later he became the head of the firm, where he has now served over forty years.

During the history of this house it has been destroyed by fire twice. The first occurred on a Sunday afternoon, but before the next Saturday night, order was restored and the store was in full operation. The next was the great fire of October 9, 1871, which stopped business for about two weeks, after which, a temporary building was occupied until a five story structure was completed, which is part of their present store, located on the corner of Monroe and Market streets. It was observed by the *Chicago Tribune* that this firm was chiefly responsible for the starting of a new business center, and for making what, in ante-fire days, seemed destined to be an eternally valueless portion of the city, into a thriving business quarter. Many leading firms soon erected buildings within a few blocks of them, thus giving great value to a formerly undesirable location and equalizing real estate values over a large district.

Mr. Farwell has been closely connected with the Young Men's Christian Association in Chicago, and the success of that institution is largely due to his efforts and his contributions. He has been active in works of charity and always foremost in public enterprise.

During the civil war, the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association presented to Captain Charles W. Barker, one of the Chicago Dragoons, a large blue silk flag with a silk fringe in red, white and blue. On one side, on a clouded background, was a mounted dragoon in gold, and the motto: "We will pray for you," placed above the figure and surrounded by thirty-five stars. On the other side appeared an American eagle, with the motto: "In God is our trust." Mr. Farwell made the presentation speech, which is given as follows:

"Captain Barker, I need not tell you that history informs us, that in all ages of the world, emblems of nationality have commanded the homage, the purse, and heart's blood—if need be—of every true patriot; and in America, sir, every insult to that *Magna Charta* of our blood-bought rights, brings to

its rescue men who will peril their all to defend its honor. In every controversy, individual or national, there is a right and a wrong side, and 'thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.'

"A heathen general once ordered his subordinates to number his army, before engaging a very much larger force in battle. The work being done, they reported a force of ten thousand men to go out against forty thousand, and counseled a surrender. The general said they had made an egregious blunder in the numbering of his men.

"After asserting that they had numbered them correctly, said he, 'How many did you put me down for?'

"'Only one sir.'

"'Bad mistake, gentlemen; you will let me number them over again. *Our cause is just.* You may, therefore, put me down for twenty thousand, and for each one of my soldiers you may count four, making in all sixty thousand against forty thousand of the enemy, every man of whom is not over half a man, when fighting against the right. Now will you fight them?'

“ ‘Aye, sir, and whip them, too,’ and they were as good as their word.

“ On behalf of the Young Men’s Christian Association, many of whose number are under your command, I present you this flag, the emblem of our dearly bought liberties, expecting that you will trust in God while under its folds, and be counted twenty thousand against its enemies, and every man of your command, a host, to follow your lead in placing it in the record of national glory, second to none that waves in the free air of heaven.

“ Your commander-in-chief, the President of the United States, on taking leave of his home in Springfield to assume the guardianship of our National flag, said: ‘I have a greater task before me than that which engaged the soul of a Washington, and without the assistance of the God of Nations, I cannot succeed; with it I cannot fail.’

“ I believe, sir, that he will not fail, for I believe that the God of Washington is Lincoln’s God, not for personal aggrandizement, but for our national weal, and the world’s redemption from tyranny. And now, sir, while I

hand you this stand of colors, permit me to propose this sentiment:'

“Down with the traitors' serpent flag!
Death to the wretch o'er whom it waves,
And let our heaven born banner float
O'er freemen's homes and traitors' graves.”

In those days Mr. Farwell was in the prime of life, and there is no doubt that he enjoyed, with great satisfaction, the exercise of his religious enthusiasm.

During the rebellion he visited the seat of war as a member of the United States Christian Commission, and, by correspondence with the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, gave some very interesting anecdotes about the Southern negroes. Among them are the following, clipped from that paper:

“Thanks to the God of Justice and Abraham Lincoln that the colored man's answer to a delegate's question, ‘What does U. S. mean?’ as it stands on the badge of the U. S. Christian Commission, is prophetic of the coming position of his countrymen—said he, ‘It means us.’

“These breastworks,” writes Mr. Farwell, “made by colored soldiers, those muskets, and those cannon borne and manned by

colored troops, and those graves filled by colored dead, speak to us of the rights of black men in tones that cannot be stifled by the cry of 'Nigger worshipper' in the ears of the American people. They do mean *us* most surely.

"On the boat we saw a very intelligent contraband, with whom we had the following conversation: 'What is your name?' 'Eli Brown.' 'Any relation to John Brown?' 'No, massa; but I have heard of him in Richmond. It cost Gov. Wise millions to hang him, but his soul is marching on.' 'You are from Richmond, then, and, of course, you recognise Jeff. Davis and the Southern confederacy?' 'No, sar, I doesn't, no how.'

"'Haven't you heard that Lincoln is going to do it?' With a look of astonishment, he was speechless for a minute, and then gathering faith in the author of the proclamation, said he, 'Wal, sar, when Mister Lincoln does dat, den I will.'

"'How did you get here?' 'I runned away, sar. Massa Allen didn't consult me when he sold my two chil'uns, so I no consult him when I leaved him.'

“ ‘White people down South say that you black people cannot take care of yourselves when you are free; how is that?’

“ ‘Wal, massa, we takes care of them and us too, when we’s slaves—can’t we take care of us alone when we’s free?’

“We attended a colored prayer-meeting at City Point, where the leader of the meeting shook hands with most every man in the house. He spoke with such force and clearness that he commanded the attention of the learned ministers, from New York, who were present. I took occasion to talk with him after the services, and found that he was a slave from Louisville, Kentucky—was a preacher, and gave this account of his first sermon:

“He was sixty years old. At the age of thirty he had a vision, in which the first chapter of Job and the second chapter of Acts were given to him word for word, and the next day being Sabbath, he repeated the two chapters, and spoke to his brethren. After the services, a white man, who knew him well, asked him where he had learned them, when he gave him the facts, and this friend

took out his bible and read them to him. He had never before known that there were such books in the bible as the book of Job and the Acts. Job bereft of all he had, and the disciples of Jesus endued with the Holy Ghost, and having all things in common, was to him all the theology he needed to preach to the slave who was bereft of all, surely—yet the gift of the Holy Spirit was left within his grasp, which levels all distinctions and raises to a common level, in the regards of the great All, Father, every child of the dust.”

President Grant appointed Mr. Farwell as a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, which was accepted and the duties of his office performed with earnestness and faithfulness. The original letter of appointment reads:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 15th April, 1869.

Dear Sir: The President has directed me to invite you to become one of the Commission to act as auxiliary to this Department in the supervision of the work of gathering the Indians upon reservations, etc.

The Commission will serve without pay, except for expenses actually incurred in traveling, and is expected to act both as consulting advisers, and (through their sub-committees) as Inspectors of the Agencies, etc., in the Indian Country.

The design of those who suggested the Commission was that something like a Christian Commission should be established, having the civilization of the Indian in view, and laboring to stimulate public interest in this work, whilst also co-operating with the Department in the specific purpose mentioned.

* * * * *

Earnestly hoping you will consent to your appointment; and that you will in any event withhold any refusal until the preliminary meeting has been held, and you have thus been enabled to discuss more fully the objects and the importance of the contemplated movement.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Cox, Etc.

Hon. John V. Farwell, Chicago.

Mr. Farwell has never taken any active part in politics, although he has been honored with positions of public and private trust. In 1864, when Abraham Lincoln was re-elected President of the United States, he was one of the Electors. Before the election he wrote a letter to the press in relation to his political views, which closed as follows:

“If I am chosen as one of the Presidential Electors of the great State of Illinois, which has furnished the best President, and the best General, since the days of Washington, I herewith give notice to the voters who shall

so elect me, that I shall vote to place them securely in Abraham's bosom, and not in the hearse of the grave-digger of Chickahominy, for political burial in the graveyard of nations."

Although the imperfections of individuals are at times almost unbearable it must be conceded that every one is entitled to some honor.

When fourteen years old Mr. Farwell became a member of the Methodist Church, but finally changed his membership to that of the Presbyterian. He believes in a broad christian platform upon which all may stand. When Mr. Dwight L. Moody organised the "North Market Mission," Mr. Farwell was Superintendent of it, and contributed liberally towards its current expenses, and when it developed into a Church, which was erected on Illinois street, he gave \$10,000 towards the building fund.

Mr. Farwell was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. He served in that association as Trustee, Vice-President and President for several years. His last official report was made in 1876. The ground upon which

the building stands, was bought of him, and paid for in stock; but, when several losses by fire were sustained, he was among the number that donated their entire stock to the association, thus relieving it from all embarrassment.

At the suggestion of Mr. Moody the building was named "Farwell Hall." In addition to the auditorium, it contains offices, and rooms for lectures, prayers and reading. Mr. Farwell spent three months in London with Mr. Moody, taking a great interest in his efforts for the spread of christian principles.

Hon. Charles B. Farwell was born in the village of Mead Creek, near Painted Post, Steuben County, New York, July 1, 1823. The first fifteen years of his life was spent at home and in the vicinity of his birthplace. He attended the Elmira Academy, where, it is said, that he ranked high in deportment and scholarship; but in 1838 his parents removed to Illinois, and he left the school very reluctantly.

He was a bright pupil in mathematics, and, being of an active disposition, soon secured a position with a party of government surveyors.

Although young and inexperienced, he filled the position very acceptably for three years, helping his father on the farm when not engaged in surveying.

At the age of twenty-one young Farwell started out in the world for himself, and, with ten dollars to fortify himself against *want* for a time, went to try a hand with Dame Fortune in Chicago, then (1844) a city of seven or eight thousand inhabitants. Many others have done likewise; some succeeded and some failed, but Charles B. Farwell was so constituted that his aims would not be directed towards anything but success, and his natural environments were such that his path would never be obstructed by his yielding to temptations that would dissipate his forces. That he was unknown and friendless in a strange city did not daunt his strong spirit, for he soon found employment in the County Court, where he remained until he engaged in the real estate business. Subsequently he was employed in the principal bank of the city as teller.

In 1853, Mr. Farwell was elected Clerk of the County Court, and by re-election held the office for eight years. He was well fitted for

the position which gave him an insight into the arena of politics, and developed his character for public life. He could easily grasp political situations, and his straight forward course in business matters made him popular with the honest citizen, and made him enemies among the unscrupulous officials.

This man has been closely identified with every public enterprise connected with Chicago. "No enterprise," says his biographer, "of a noble or philanthropic character is ever started that does not have his ready sympathy and aid to the extent of his ability." He is a keen observer of the traits of human nature, and intensely interested in the progressive elements of civilization. Although he has always been able to help himself, he can understand the fact that there are those who are not so well equipped, but, need the helping hand of a brother, in order to overcome difficulties. It is said: "No appeal for help is ever disregarded by him, and perhaps it would be difficult to find one whose practical life yields a more constant flow of noiseless charity."

After Mr. Farwell's term of office as County

Clerk expired in 1861, he engaged in the commission business with his younger brother, Simeon, and at the end of two years became a partner in the firm of John V. Farwell & Company, of which he is yet a member. In the meantime he has been in public life, serving as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County in 1868; and in 1870 was elected to Congress and by re-election represented Chicago three times. On account of his thorough knowledge and skill in the problems of finance, Mr. Farwell always occupied a prominent position on the Committee of Banking and Currency, in the House of Representatives.

When he was a member of the United States Senate, the friends of Chicago were soliciting Congress for the privilege of holding the World's Fair in this city he took the responsibility of carrying that measure through the Senate. During his service in both departments of legislation, Mr. Farwell was distinguished as a leader, but not as a speaker. He is a natural politician, and was a successful worker in the committees of which he was a member.

The Messrs. Farwell live in princely style. They have fine residences in the city, and in Lake Forrest. They know how to live like millionaires, and like princes. Although these men are not alike in their general character, they have some traits in common. One is religious in the orthodox sense of the term; the other may be religious, but does not manifest it in the general way.

Charles B. Farwell has four children living. Mrs. De Koven, Walter Farwell, Mrs. Winston and Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Taylor the youngest was married in June, 1890. The ceremony was performed at Lake Forrest before a large number of prominent people. Rose Farwell, the bride, graduated from the Lake Forrest University the day before her wedding, and her classmates attended the ceremony in their graduating costume, which was very simple, and in striking contrast to that of the bride.

A magnificent piece of Brussel's point lace which adorned the front of the skirt, is known to be a century old. Mrs. Farwell purchased it at the Paris Exposition, and it is said that the remaining half of the piece was looked

upon with longing eyes by the Prince of Wales, who procured it for the future wedding of one of his daughters.

The gift of Mr. Taylor to his bride was a magnificent crescent of diamonds each one a gem holding in its points a four leaved clover of the same precious stones, with a large ruby in the center.

The following sketch of Miss Farwell appeared in the *Chicago Evening Journal* the next day after the wedding:

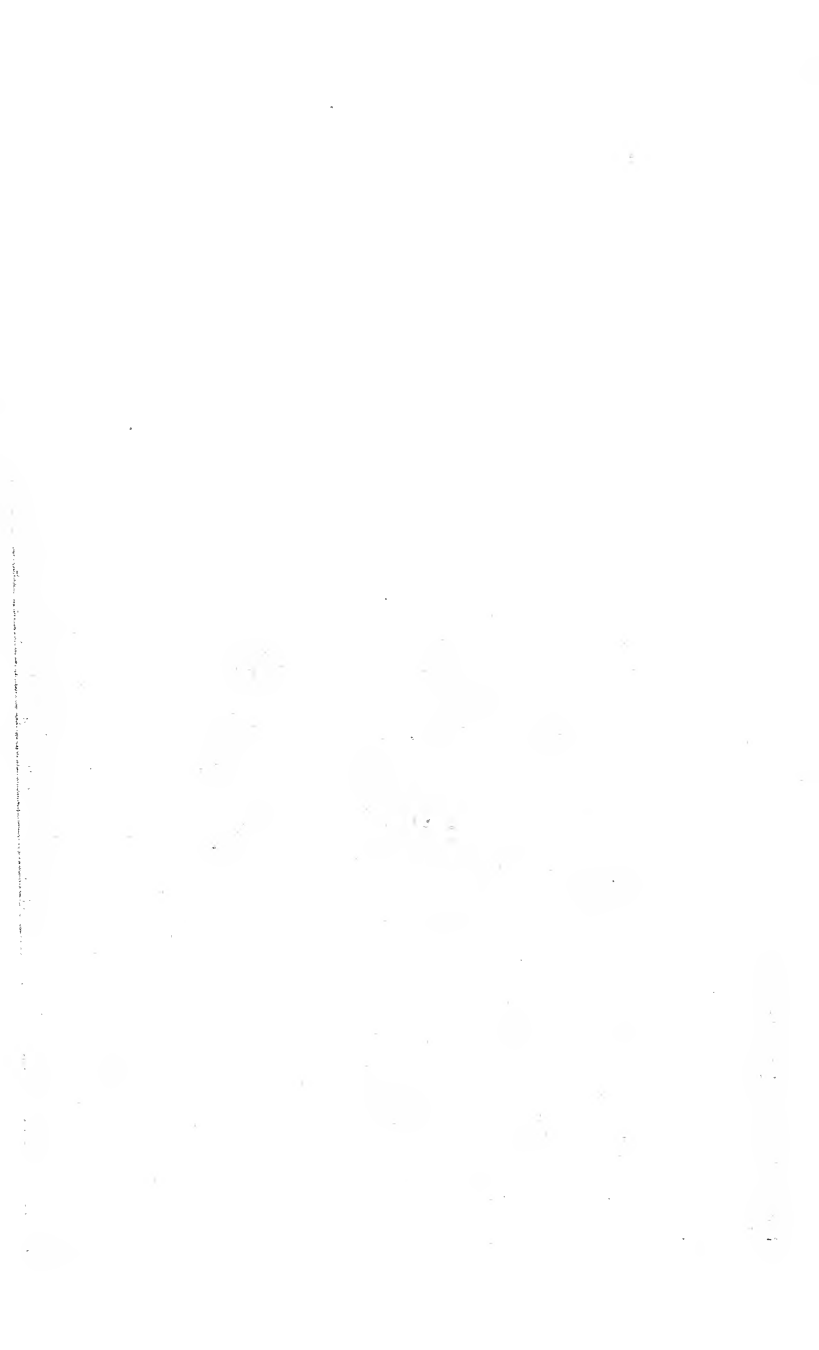
Miss Rose Farwell is the youngest daughter of Hon. and Mrs. Charles B. Farwell. Yesterday she was but a school girl; today the wife of a wealthy social leader. Well named, indeed, is she whose whole life long has been strewn with roses and who has had not one, but all the lovely things of life heaped upon in richest profusion. Born in the elegant mansion she leaves today, she has spent her life amid the beautiful groves which surround it, and her fearlessness is surely born of her free and happy life. Some four years ago she graduated at Ferry Hall Seminary having at that time the usual education considered necessary for a young lady. Her father, not satisfied with this, however, decided that she should have a more liberal education and deemed it wise that she take the full collegiate course at Lake Forrest Institute, and that no more favors be shown her in any way, exacting as stern a discipline and as vigorous training as if she were some mischievous young girl working her way for her education. She has succeeded in all of this despite the demands required by her father's position and but yesterday, with

all the dignity of an alumni, she read her graduating essay on "The Decay of Puritanism." Nor has all this resulted in the least little bit in suppressing her sweet girlishness or modifying that inborn love for out-of-door sports in which she so greatly excels. Her father says she can ride any horse which she can mount and her latest acquisition in that line is a thoroughbred racer brought for her special use from Kentucky, and which she handles with consummate ease. Add to that her proficiency in lawn tennis, her skill in handling the ribbons, and she is a perfect specimen of a beautiful and accomplished daughter, the result of an education thoroughly American.

And all this triumph of civilization is most fittingly chosen to adorn the home of the groom of today, Mr. Hobart Chatfield Taylor, a young man whose wealth is counted among the millions and which he inherits from his father, the late Henry Hobart Taylor.



COL. GEO. R. DAVIS.



CHAPTER XVI.

COL. GEORGE R. DAVIS,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN
EXPOSITION.

"None but the brave deserve the Fair."

The task of organizing the forces that are needed in such a great undertaking as that of the World's Columbian Exposition, which, not only celebrates the four hundredth anniversary of the great navigator's discovery, but brings together the results of progressive civilization up to the present time, has devolved upon Col. George R. Davis, who, it is conceded, is a born leader and organizer.

The members of the National Commission were unanimous in their choice of this man. His record in public affairs decided the selection. He has a wonderful knowledge of human nature, well versed in the affairs of the world, and, it is said, possesses that subtle tact which is often called diplomacy. With keen perception and comprehensive

views, he handles the multiform forces that are subject to his orders without blundering, and executes his tasks with rare ability.

Col. George R. Davis was born at Three Rivers, Massachusetts, in 1840, and received his early education in the public schools of Ware, in the same State, where his paternal ancestors had lived for over a hundred years. He graduated at Willston Seminary, East Hampton, in 1860. When the civil war broke out young Davis volunteered to serve in the army, and was promoted to the rank of Major in 1863. His record in the army is very creditable, and due to his natural ability for organization, which he displayed in connection with the difficult duties required in the Quartermaster's Department. In 1869 he was moved to the headquarters at Chicago, where he has ever since been a resident. In 1871 he went into business, connected with the financial management of some of the largest insurance companies in the United States. A man endowed with such rare executive ability would naturally be chosen as leader of his party. In 1878 he was elected to Congress, and served three successive

terms, during which he gained distinction in carrying through measures of public importance among which are the improvements of the Chicago harbor.

In the fall of 1886 Col. Davis was elected Treasurer of Cook county, holding the office for a term of four years. He has a family of six children, two sons and four daughters. Mrs. Davis, his wife, was a resident of New Orleans before her marriage, which occurred in 1867. They reside on the West Side in a very pretty house which is often the scene of pleasant social gatherings. Col. Davis is a genial host. He is a descendant of a Quaker family on his mother's side, and has inherited to a great degree the friendly disposition exhibited by that sect.

The Director-General has the conduct of the Exposition under his direction, and in order to show how he appreciates the responsibility, and his comprehensive view of its importance, historical and otherwise, his remarks at the dinner given in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition by the New York Members of the National Commission, at Delmonico's, December 21, 1891, are

presented to the public. A copy of the invitation is given below:

101 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK,
Dec. 9th, 1891.

MR. GEORGE R. DAVIS.

On behalf of the National Commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition, appointed for the State of New York, Messrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Gorton W. Allen, and John Boyd Thacher, I have the honor to invite you to meet them at dinner on Monday, December 21st, at Delmonico's, 6:30 P. M., to consider New York's interest and duty in connection with the Great World's Fair. They hope to have the pleasure of your presence on that occasion. Yours truly,

J. SEAVER PAGE.

GENTLEMEN:

Being called upon in my official capacity as Director-General of the World's Columbian Exposition, through your courtesy I wish to express my appreciation of your consideration in extending to me an invitation to be present at this banquet in the great metropolis of the Nation, and to assure you of my pleasure at the opportunity to meet face to face and to clasp the friendly hands of so many gentlemen of New York and of other States—men distinguished in national and international affairs, who, with me, are equally desirous that the World's Fair of 1893 shall in every way be a success; shall in every way express to the world the productiveness of American soil, the wealth of American genius, the breadth of American intellect, the warmth of the American heart, the generosity of the American people, and the superior qualities and characteristics of our great democratic form of government over all other forms of government in the world.

Standing in such a distinguished presence and with such a subject calling us together, I feel sure that all thought of local interest and of all personal, ambitious

ends will have no place among us, and that we shall be inspired by the single ambition that we are brothers of one family, seeking to build up and improve the Father's domain, and by so doing build up and improve ourselves.

As the key to our thought we may ask the general question: "What is the intent of the World's Fair? What lesson is it to inculcate? What influences is it to exert upon the world and upon our Nation?"

As a general answer it may be said that the World's Columbian Exposition is intended to express our gratitude to all nations of the earth that have in any way promoted our prosperity and made our national life possible. Under that gracious Providence, which Mr. Lincoln in his farewell address to his neighbors in Springfield appealed to; that Washington at all times relied upon; without which he could not have succeeded—under this Providence we are indebted to all of the nations of the earth for our place and station in the world. Our country has gathered profit alike out of the successes and the misfortunes of other nations and governments of the world.

As a general statement it may be said that the nations of the earth, which have contributed to our national success, are not jealous of us, but they are rather proud of the part they have had in our upbuilding, and the greater the success of the World's Columbian Exposition the greater will be the glory reflected upon them. An inferior Exposition would naturally lower us in our own estimation and would subtract from the renown of the nations that have helped us.

The Exposition is to be American sunshine and soil, American skill and genius, American scholarship and thought, against all the world, and the world will be the prouder and all the better if we gain the victory.

Any consideration of our indebtedness to the nations of the world must of necessity lead us to reflect upon the leading character who stood out as the representative of the best thought of those nations, and who pushed their people out to our assistance.

Fourteen hundred and ninety-two, eighteen hundred and ninety-two and three—these dates spanning four hundred years, bring Spain and Columbia together, and lead us to acknowledge our indebtedness to Spain.

The education of Columbus in the great schools of his time and his experience in navigation gained by his several voyages upon the Mediterranean; the valuable charts, journals, and memoranda of a distinguished navigator, which came into his possession through his fortunate marriage, his great struggle for a livelihood when residing at Lisbon, the very center of geographical speculation and adventure, all conspired to incite the adventurous spirit of Columbus, and it was here that he first felt the inspiration and declared "that there was land to the westward," and that a faithful voyaging in that direction would land the navigator on the eastern shores of Asia.

The story of Columbus is familiar. His repulses and discouragements were great, and it was some ten years later that we find him a weary traveler, leading by the hand his little motherless son, Diego; when, overcome with fatigue and hunger, he asked for bread and water for his famishing child at the Convent of La Rabida. Here he was welcomed by the Brother Superior and bountifully supplied. The brothers of the convent became so interested in the grandeur of his views that the Brother Superior then and there promised that he would exert on behalf of Columbus such influence as might be necessary to secure to Columbus a hearing before Ferdinand and Isabella, which promise this Brother Superior faithfully fulfilled.

This incident in the life of Columbus has always impressed me with the sense of gratitude that the world scientific and the world commercial owe the world religious, and more especially the debt of gratitude the people of this country of ours owe to the brothers of this convent and especially to the Brother Superior, for on this incident and the faithfulness of this Superior to his promise, swings the door through which Columbus passed to the discovery of this continent.

Many years passed during which Columbus struggled when his appeal to the Spanish court was not listened to. Aye, when turned adrift with the admonition, "Trouble the nation no more;" aye, when all others had apparently shut the door of hope in his face, Isabella called him to her presence and assured him that she would assume the undertaking for her own crown of Castile and would defray the expenses of the perilous voyage from personal means. Who can estimate the debt of gratitude that this country owes to the Spanish people and to the great and generous hearted Queen who, when all others failed, gave herself to the great undertaking that opened this continent to the peoples of the world!

It gives me pleasure to state that the Government of Spain is deeply interested in the success of the Exposition and it will make an exhibit which will reflect honor upon the Queen and the country which assisted Columbus to cross the enfurrowed seas and open America to the world.

Nor is it possible for us to speak of our national indebtedness to Spain without remembering Italy, whose dominion once swayed from the dark sources of the Euphrates to the Pillars of Hercules at Gibraltar, under whose bright blue skies the eyes of Columbus first saw the light of day. Therefore, to Italy as well

as to Spain must America make acknowledgment. Italy will be here with an exhibit of the rich treasures of its classic land.

Then there is Germany, that land of music and mathematics and of subtile thought; that land which has given name and character to some of our leading States; that land, whose thrifty sons and daughters are scattered by the million over our vast domain; what does not this country owe to the German? Perhaps if we let the light fall upon the face of Sigel and his heroic followers, we will pause before we seek in common figures to compute the uncounted debt; Germany is to be with us in '93 with a magnificent display of the resources of that great Empire.

Austria will be with us. The tens of thousands of former subjects from both Upper and Lower Austria who are of us will gladly welcome the representatives of their home country, and the display promised from Austria-Hungary will be superb in every respect.

Then there is France—the land of genius, scholarship, art and politeness. What does this country owe to France? There came to this country in 1777 a son of France who became a close and intimate friend of Washington, and in 1780 he was entrusted by the Congress of the United States with the defense of the State of Virginia, and, when in 1784 he visited this country after all the war clouds had passed away, his tour was one unbroken triumph and the name of Lafayette was upon the lips of every one. Then does not her generous and tasteful statue stand in the very doorway of this great city, casting a light far out upon the stormy deep, telling the love that the young Republic of France bears for the Republic that Lafayette helped to establish. The most generous appropriations are being made by the French Republic to enable that nation to make an exhibit that will be

worthy of her great history. There is not a class of people among us (and there are many) more earnest or more anxious for the success of the Exhibition, nor more tasteful or helpful in their suggestions than are these sons of France.

Already the Turkish Government—or rather the Ottoman Empire—has made choice of its position on the Exposition grounds, as indeed have many others. One of its leading sons said the other day that the Columbian Exposition of '93 will enable Turkey to prove to the world that it is not the "sick man" of the nations, but a strong and growing nation, loving liberty, progressive and powerful.

Russia, that land of teeming millions, of diversified people and multiplied tongues—Russia, from where its brow is bathed in the cold waters of the Arctic Ocean to where its feet rest in the waters of the Black and Caspian Seas, will be here. Russia is interested in us; we are interested in Russia. Russia has ever been our friend, and in the hours of our darkest trial it was no little comfort to every true American heart to know that the great navy of Russia was sleeping quietly in American waters. The great Russian Government will be with us in '93, and through the Exposition the nations of the earth will come to know more of Russia and her peoples, and will love her more because of her exhibit.

Then there are Sweden, and Norway, and Denmark. We have no more industrious, peaceful, thrifty population among us than the great and growing Scandinavian population. These countries will be here with fine exhibits; their representatives have already visited us.

Then there are Holland, and Belgium, and Switzerland and the other continental nations of Europe—they will be here.

Great Britain will be with us. The Nation that has given us more of its subjects and more of whose sons and daughters are among us than any other nation of the world; the Nation that is one with us in blood, in spirit, in language, and in love of constitutional government—one with us in literature, in science, and in art; that Nation which is related to us by ties that neither time nor war nor revolution can sever. Its Shakspeare is our Shakspeare; its Byron is our Byron; its Milton is our Milton; its Tennyson is our Tennyson; its Gladstone is our Gladstone; its Edwin Arnold is our Edwin Arnold, and "The Light of Asia" and "The Light of the World" are literary food for all our sons and daughters.

Great Britain will be with us; its treasures of mine and sea will be here; its treasures of literature, art, science will be here; its treasures from India, Australia, British North America, the Cape, from all its colonies and from all its islands in the sea, will be here. Treasures from England and Ireland, Scotland, Wales will be here. The representative wealth, and genius, and skill of its 300,000,000 of subjects will be here, and it will be our greatest competitor in the race for first place amongst the nations of the world, and such competition demands the perfect unity and broadest liberality, on the part of every State in the Union and on the part of the Congress of the United States, that the Exposition may be in every respect what every foreign nation will be delighted to have it, and what every true American desires it to be.

I have not spoken of China nor Japan, not that I am forgetful of the relations that they as nations sustain to us and we to them. Japan stands in the foreground in wonderful example of the swift progress of modern development and education. These governments will be here. The Exposition means to Japan and China.

everything; it means all of those moral blessings which invariably accompany the era of invention. Nor have I spoken of the vast nations that lie south of us, nor is it perhaps necessary that I should. Their hearts are all with us in being one with Columbus, the discoverer of America. They are our foster children. Mexico and the Central and South American republics, hanging on the great Andes like basket panniers filled to overflowing with precious stores, the cereals, gems, and metals—to these countries the display of resources at Chicago will strengthen and encourage reciprocal relations and attract more strongly the attention of eager capital.

We owe much to ourselves. To the upbuilding of the great republic and to the States and Territories of our own country, to the people of North America, to the institutions, to the commerce, to the quick civilization, the benefits of the Exposition must be sweeping in their extent and universal in their application. The new States of the far West, side by side with territories knocking at the door of Statehood, will bring their best offerings of gold and silver and wheat and grain to this latter industry to be christened by the people of the world and receive the benediction of their assembled sisters. The States of the boundless prairie and of the lonely mountain region will prove by the excellence and the abundance of their products the secrets of our Nation's prosperity, and explain why "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

Raw material will meet its natural complement, machinery, and the result will stimulate the production and advance both. The new South, the marvel of our day, according to your distinguished orator and statesman, Mr. Depew, "the land of promise for the young man," will be given ample opportunity on the grounds of the Exposition to present an illustration of its last

thirty years' progress. Once again cotton will meet corn and to their mutual advantage, and the exhibits from that country will greatly surprise even those acquainted with the resources of the South, and eventually divert broad and richest streams of money to their proper lodging place.

To these great States contiguous to Chicago, and of which Chicago is a great, influential, and commercial center, the Fair cannot fail to be of incalculable benefit. Proximity will permit these States to present large exhibits at comparatively small cost, and 20,000,000 of their people through the perfection of railroad facilities can be conveyed to the gates of the Exposition at small expense.

None will receive greater benefits from the great Exposition than the States of the Atlantic coast, and in this participation your own State, the Empire State, in a far higher than political sense, is again a pivotal commonwealth. It leads among the Atlantic States in population, in commerce, and in wealth. Its harbor is universally regarded as the gateway of this Nation. Through it will pass the majority of exhibitors and sight-seers from abroad, all of whom will enjoy its hospitality. It will reap largely of the benefits of the Exposition without any of the attendant disadvantages. It will maintain before the world its high rank as a producer, and arm in arm with the great sister State of the prairie will present to the Columbian Exposition the representative wealth and greatness of this Nation. Indeed, it is my thought that the Exposition is not only going to draw the sister Nations that are near us closer together, but I believe it will draw all nations of the earth nearer together, and that it will cement the States of the Union so closely that thereafter there will be no North, no South, no East, no West, no black, no white, no German, and no Irish, but one cemented

American Nation, under one flag, and that bearing across its Stars and Stripes in letters of livid light that the nations of the world can readily read, "Peace on earth, good will to men." To such a consummation let us unitedly work.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

For the purpose of giving an epitome of the origin and progress of the great Columbian World's Fair of 1893, the following extracts are taken from recent publications of the most prominent officials of the EXPOSITION MANAGEMENT.

Hon. W. T. Palmer, ^{President} President of the World's Columbian Commission, in a recent address said:

“When Congress determined to invite all the peoples of the earth to join us in a national exhibition of art, industries, and products, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of a continent which had been reserved and concealed until the world had need of it, by that invitation and the accompanying provision the honor of the government was pledged to the Nation's guests and to the Nation's citizens alike that safe conduct, fair play, and the finest discrimination should be extended to all comers. To secure this through

an agency which should be removed from party manipulation and inaccessible to mischievous local interests the National Commission was created, and its membership, equally divided in political affiliations, was drawn from every State and Territory of our domain. Upon this Commission first devolved the responsibility of measuring the area and fitness of the location of the Exposition and the bona fide and financial ability of the local corporation to provide the housing powers, sanitary conditions, and landscape effects sufficient and worthy of the national guarantee and approval. The general province and authority of the Commission might have been stated in the language of the oath of the Roman Consuls, 'To see that the republic received no harm,' or that its hospitality be not dishonored.

“It is also specifically charged in the Act with the conduct of all ceremonies pertaining to the anniversary and the Exposition, with the preparation of the classification, the determination of the plan and scope, the allotment of space, the appointment of all judges and examiners, the awarding of all premiums, and other duties which show the thought of Congress

to have been that this arm of the government should be extended over and around the Exposition to the end that the humblest participant, from the weakest nation or tribe, should be assured of his fullest rights and wholly impartial treatment.

* * * * *

“It is said that travel broadens a man, but it is not given to all to travel extensively. Here the object of travel will be measurably supplied. The bringing together of the rare products of the world, natural and artificial, where objects illustrating the histories of countries and their present status, together with inventions which have changed the face of the globe and the characters of men, will in their appropriate place interest and instruct. I think we will all concede that it is not the discipline of study, it is not boat clubs, not football that determines a man's future, but rather the trend given his life by their combined influence and the atmosphere which he there breathes and which is born of them all. To such an atmosphere is the world invited at the Exposition of 1893.

“ I have never regarded it otherwise than in a sentimental aspect. Beyond all material considerations, beyond the rivalry of cities, beyond the congregations of peoples, beyond the glare and luster of pageants, beyond the aggregation of merchandise, beyond the wonders of the loom and the skill of the inventor, the speaking canvas or reposeful marble, I see a residuum worth more than all. I see influences born of the commingling of our people with each other and the people of other lands which will direct and invigorate a higher individual and national life. I see a discontent born of intelligence itself within the bounds of law. I see a better conception of mutual relations. I see a conviction growing in the minds of men that it is not what a man has, but what a man is, that determines his happiness. I see the commencement of an era leading toward that good time coming of which men like to dream, which prophets have foretold, and of which birds have sung.

“ If any other day had been fixed for the great Exposition than the one associated with a great event in history the American mind

would have regarded it as a commercial enterprise; but the coincidence of its opening and the anniversary of the greatest event since our Saviour was born struck a chord which responded from the entire country and which will continue to vibrate until the work is done. I have never felt doubts of the absolute and entire success of the enterprise any more than I have doubts of the flow of Niagara or of the continuance of the atmosphere. Long since, if any selfishness ever entered into it, it has passed the selfish stage.

“The American people want it. There is not a colored boy picking bananas at Key West, or a Swedish emigrant at the headwaters of the Mississippi who is not looking forward to it. There is not a lone fisherman dragging his net at the extremity of Maine to the almond-grower at Pasadena who is not scheming to visit it. Our people have correct views regarding it. They look forward to it as the great kindergarten of humanity. Aside from what is to be learned they believe that here will be the school where the impulse to aspiration and knowledge may be stimulated and directed, where memories may be revived and traditions garnered.

“The charge has been made that partizan politics has had to do with the management of the Exposition. To me it seems to be without the slightest foundation. The President of the commission is a Republican. The Vice-Chairman of the Executive committee is a Democrat. The Secretary of the Commission is a Democrat, and the Director General a Republican. They were elected by acclamation, and a man must be devoid of all sensibility who would not feel under the circumstances that he was committed thereby to observe the strictest neutrality. My observation has been that among said officers, among the members of the Board of Control, and in the Commission there has been a disposition where there was an opportunity to lean against their party affiliations.

“The President of the World's Columbian Exposition Company is a Democrat, the Treasurer a Democrat, and the Secretary a Republican. Some of both organizations have been in public life, have had to do with political affairs, have held to their respective parties with tenacity because they had convictions and because they believed that the great

national parties were the engines by which those convictions could be promoted; but they are men of sense, correct ideas, and generous impulses, and I believe each one and all would consider themselves dishonored if they lent themselves to and did not oppose on any and all occasions the slightest tendency to partizan discrimination. They have refrained from taking part in partizan gatherings or making speeches for fear that hostile comment might be evoked and the great Exposition injured thereby. They have not only been above suspicion but they have avoided the appearance of evil.

“In conjunction with the World’s Columbian Exposition the association having in charge the preparation of grounds and buildings, and which for the sake of brevity is sometimes called the Local Corporation, the Commission created a Board of Conference, to which all differences between the two bodies have been referred, and no difference has ever been submitted for arrangement that has not found a speedy and harmonious solution, and said solutions have always been accepted by the National Commission with entire unanimity.

“The creation of so large a Board of ‘Lady’ Managers (and I am glad to say here that that board would have much preferred the name of ‘woman’ to that of ‘lady’) was the cause of some adverse comment. The course of that board has justified the action of the Commission. It was the first time that our government had in any such way recognized women. The appointment of 115 (two from each State and Territory and nine from Chicago) to co-operate with the Commission and to promote its development will have manifold results.” It has dignified woman. A responsibility has been placed upon her outside of household cares. It has given weight to her opinions. It has opened new avenues to her efforts. The plan of the Woman’s Building was designed by a woman. A frieze as beautiful as the Parthenon’s and more suggestive and realistic has been designed by a woman and forwarded from California. The work of the board has given her a broader horizon and a wider outlook. Women, who have apparently hitherto known nothing of life but the delights of the promenade, the badinage of the salon, the luxury

of the boudoir, or the dolce far niente of sea-side loiterings, have sprung forth, like Minerva from the brain of Jove, full panoplied for work.

“ They have met their less fortunate sisters on the common ground of a common purpose, and the women of South Carolina, Arkansas, Massachusetts, and California have established an accord of sympathy which must be invaluable in the unification of our people. The reports they carry home, the influence for good which they will exert as a political factor, cannot be overestimated. To those who believe in more varied work and better wages for women, who appreciate her artistic taste, who believe that the more woman is dignified the greater the assurance of worthy sons to be given to the Republic, the action of the Commission needs no defense.

* * * * *

“ Again the caravans come across the sea not to seek another land, but to find a better one. They sail up the river made immortal by the genius of Irving. They pass through the waterway prompted by the foresight of Clinton and created by the energy of your

people. They pass into waters which the keels of Champlain and La Salle have plowed, and which have been dyed by the blood of Perry's men. They circumnavigated the peninsula. They dropped their anchors within the mole and, amid salvos of artillery, they are received not as strangers, but as expected guests, not beneath the shade of the plantain and the palm, but in pavilions as fair as were ever designed by the hand or conceived by the heart of man, and they bring to us and to all people not the sword, but the banner of peace."

REMARKS OF WILLIAM T. BAKER, OF THE WORLD'S
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

"The Act of Congress, approved April 25, 1890, providing for the Exposition, states in the preamble that 'such an exhibition should be of a national and international character, so that not only the people of our Union and this continent, but those of all nations as well can participate.' And to carry out this intention the Congress provided two agents to do its will. The first is a Commission consisting of two Commissioners from each State and Territory of the United States, appointed

by the President on the nomination of the Governors of the States and Territories respectively, and eight Commissioners-at-Large, appointed by the President.

“The board so constituted was designated the ‘World’s Columbian Commission.’ The duties of the Commission relate to exhibits and exhibitors, or, as stated in the Act, ‘to prepare a classification of exhibits, determine the plan and scope of the Exposition, award all premiums, if any, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and representatives of foreign nations.’

“The other agent recognized by the act of Congress is the World’s Columbian Exposition, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois. This corporation has charge of the ways and means, the erection of buildings, the maintenance, protection, and policing of the same, the granting of concessions, the collection and disbursement of all its revenues, and fixing the rules governing the Exposition. It is composed of upwards of 28,000 stockholders and is controlled by a board of forty-five directors. These directors have been chosen from among the active

business men of Chicago and are every one of them men who have made an honorable success of the pursuits which they have followed in finance, commerce and manufactures, and are giving their time and their best energies to the success of the Exposition. Many of them are known wherever American commerce has been permitted to extend, and I think it proper to add that they have been selected quite regardless of political affiliations, and that politics never has been and never will be considered in the management of the business of this corporation. The Board of Directors is divided into thirteen standing committees having jurisdiction over the several departments of the Commission and the Directory, and all expenditures are directed and scrutinized by them as closely as is done in the private affairs of the best managed mercantile establishments. They know that they are charged with a great public trust and having accepted its responsibilities will welcome investigation of their conduct of that trust to the last detail.

“ The jurisdiction of these two bodies, as to the details of the work, somewhat embarrassing

at the outset, was settled by a compact by which they are working together harmoniously and effectively. Under this compact fifteen grand departments were determined upon, the heads of which are appointed by the Director General, who is the executive officer of the Commission, and all expenses, except the salary of the Director General, are paid by the World's Columbian Exposition Company.

“In order that the city of Chicago might enjoy the honor conferred upon her by having the Exposition located in her midst, she was required to furnish an adequate site, acceptable to the National Commission, and ten million of dollars in money, which was, in the language of the Act, considered necessary ‘for the complete preparation for said Exposition.’ This obligation the citizens of Chicago promptly met. The adequate site and \$10,000,000 were provided, and on evidence thereof the President of the United States issued his proclamation inviting the nations of the earth to participate in the Exposition.

“Every department of the Exposition will be produced on a scale greater than has

ever been accomplished even where each was made the subject of a special exhibition. This is notably the case in the Departments of Agriculture, Transportation, Electricity, Mines and Mining, Horticulture, and the Department for Woman's Work. A large space has been accepted by the government for its exhibit, and the buildings to be constructed will be such as will do credit to their surroundings. The Navy Department is building a model cruiser, which will appear to be afloat alongside the pier constructed for it off the shore of Lake Michigan. It has been said that the son in order to be as good as his father must be better, and we are justified in saying that an Exposition to be equal to those which have preceded it must excel them all. What has been done heretofore in other expositions would not do for us. There was really no beaten paths to follow, no precedents to guide us, only a lofty purpose to make the Exposition worthy of the occasion and equal to the expectations of the government that gave it being.

“The Exposition grounds cover an area of 633 acres; the buildings erected by the

Exposition will cover 105 acres and there will be approximately twelve acres covered by buildings not erected by the Exposition. The Exposition grounds have a frontage on Lake Michigan of one and three-fourths miles, and there is within the grounds, exclusive of lake frontage, five miles of docks and two and one-half miles of navigable water course, which, during the Exposition, will be perambulated by boats of every description for the pleasure and convenience of visitors. There are eleven main buildings, all of which have reached an advanced stage of construction so that no doubt exists as to our ability to complete them in time for their dedication in October next, as required by law.

“For the protection of these buildings and their contents, and to supply fountains and all the daily requirements within the grounds, we have provided for a possible supply of sixty-four millions of gallons of water daily, which will be carried through twenty miles of mains from six inches to three feet in diameter. Ten miles of these pipes are already laid and power in place for pumping 3,000,000 gallons of water daily

under pressure of 100 pounds per square foot. For supplying power for machinery, etc., we have provided for boilers having a water evaporating capacity equal to 25,000 horse-power, and engines for generating electricity, 18,000 horse power; for driving line shafting and isolated exhibits, 2,000 horse-power; for compressed air, 3,000 horse-power; and for pumps, 2,000 horse-power. Electrical force will be supplied as power to the amount of 3,000 horse-power. The system of sewerage projected will be extensive and complete.

“In planning the grounds and buildings we have employed the highest architectural genius in America, including three of the foremost artists of New York city. The Board of Architects, ten in number, first met in conference with Mr. Fred. L. Olmstead, our landscape architect, and agreed upon a general plan, each accepting an assignment of one grand building. The economy of the new material used by us for exterior covering has enabled us to give the architects an open field for the exercise of their genius. When each had completed his individual plan further conferences were had, and all were made to

harmonize without cost to the artistic beauty or individual worth of each. The result has been an ensemble of land and water, of nature and art, that in its completed state will, I believe, be more beautiful than anything yet created by the hand of man. This exhibition of the genius of American architects will be a revelation to the world, and for years to come its beautiful forms will inspire students and its details will be copied wherever public buildings are erected. In the grand court in particular the glories of the Taj-Mahal will be eclipsed at every step, and your children's children will tell the traditions of its splendor.

“The estimated cost of the completed structures, including landscape, statuary, fountains, terminal facilities, police and fire stations, and all that may be necessary for the comfort and convenience of visitors, will be \$15,117,500, exclusive of the cost of administration, which is estimated at \$2,770,000, up to the opening of the Exposition, May 1, 1893.

“The money contributed by Chicago to this great national enterprise is being expended with a view solely to the interests of the Exposition. Every contract has been let

to the lowest bidder, regardless of where he hailed from. Competition has not been restricted to any section, and owing to our unsurpassed facilities for transportation from every direction contractors in all parts of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific have had an equal opportunity with our own, and have availed themselves of it to such an extent that 31 per cent in number and 36 per cent in amount of all our contracts have been awarded outside of Chicago. Contracts have been let already in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, in San Francisco, Seattle and Omaha, in Minneapolis and Duluth, in Kansas City and St. Louis, in Leavenworth and Louisville, in Birmingham, Ala.; in Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, in Wilmington, Del.; Plainfield, N. J.; Jackson, Mich., and in Stanford, Conn.; in Rome and Florence, in Italy, in Paris, Constantinople, London, Edinburgh and Berlin. In keeping the workshops busy and labor satisfied in eighteen States are we not demonstrating that this is not a Chicago fair, but is, as Congress intended it to be, a national and international enterprise?

“The official invitation of the President has been accepted by nearly every nation on the earth, and even in the few countries where there has been no official acceptance the individual interest and enterprise of the people are at work, so we will apprehend that none will remain unrepresented. Mr. James Dredge of the Royal Commission of Great Britain accompanied by Sir Henry Wood, its Secretary, and Herr Wermuth of the Imperial Commission of Germany have made personal visits to Chicago and returned home full of enthusiasm for the work. Nearly every nation in Europe has informed itself by the personal observations of official representatives who have approved of the preparations made by us, and will aid their people to make complete and artistic exhibits. The Latin-American Department, which was organized at an early date, has aroused enthusiastic interest in Mexico and all the South American Republics. The Archæological treasures of old Mexico and Yucatan have been resurrected and the tombs of the Incas ransacked for the benefit of the great Exposition, and if we had nothing to show beyond the exhibits in this

department we should still have a marvelous exhibition.

“As to the exhibits from our own country we have no misgivings whatever; in fact, application for space already received indicate that the large plant, that we have provided, may be inadequate for all who may desire to exhibit. This may result in such a pruning as will admit only the cream in all departments, and, at any rate, it justifies the extensive preparations which we have already made. It is our ambition, it is our purpose to make the Exposition in the highest and best sense educational. While the present stage of development of science and the arts will necessarily be represented on the largest scale, yet we shall not forget the beginnings of things. We expect the Exposition to be not simply a bazaar but an illustrated history of the progress of 400 years. And visitors to the Exposition will not be limited to the consideration of material things. The World's Congress Auxiliary, organized by our directory, has for its motto ‘Not Things but Men.’ Its object is to provide for the proper representation of the intellectual and moral progress of the

world by the consideration of living questions by the leaders in all the chief departments of human achievement. The series of congresses will continue during the period of the Exposition, and will, we believe, invite the thinking men and women of every land to its councils. These discussions will be largely engaged in by women, and in the gatherings of the brightest intellects of the world they will have a grand opportunity of demonstrating their leadership in the moral and social reforms and the educational advancement of the race.

“The Woman’s Department as organized by the Board of Lady Managers is something quite unique in expositions, and will be presented on a scale that would be impossible of attainment in any country but our own. More than a generation ago the Sage of Concord said that it was a chief felicity of our country that it excelled in women. What was true then is a thousand times true now. There is nothing more significant in the progress of our civilization than the great increase of the opportunities in every field of endeavor that is open to women. The Woman’s Building

in the great Exposition, now nearly completed, was planned by a woman architect, is embellished with sculpture and art designed by women, and will contain an exhibit of woman's work that will be a marvel to all visitors. It will be a brilliant object lesson to all the world in what is being accomplished by women in the world's work, and a revelation of the extent to which she has become more than a helpmate to man.

“The buildings of the Exposition must, according to the Act of Congress, be dedicated October 12, next, on the four hundredth anniversary of Columbus' discovery. We shall be ready, and the programme of ceremonies for the occasion, to continue through three days, is already nearly complete. But the gates of the Exposition will not open until the 1st of May following, and the ceremonies precedent to that occasion will take place in New York.

“I believe my enthusiasm does not outrun my judgment when I say your citizens will have no grander opportunity than the present to demonstrate their patriotic public spirit in helping on a great enterprise. It would be

worth many times \$5,000,000 to this dear land of ours if every generation of Americans could rally around some sentiment, some grand idea, not of war, that would unite the East and West, the North and the South in enthusiastic accord. The dangers of sectionalism could then never threaten the stability of our institutions, and the man of New York or of San Francisco, of New Orleans or of Chicago would lose nothing of loyalty to his city or section by being, first of all, an American. The people of France were united in their enthusiasm for the last great Exposition, and the value of its success to the city of Paris cannot be compared with the gain to France. Such an opportunity is presented to our people in the World's Columbian Exposition. There will be presented in friendly emulation the best results of four centuries of human progress, in which this people if united will have the lion's share. If we were actuated by the proper spirit of national enthusiasm there is no question but that the Exposition will demonstrate our commanding position as leaders in the arts of peace before all the world."

NATIONAL COMMISSIONS TO EUROPE IN THE
INTEREST OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN
EXPOSITION.

Two Commissions were sent to Europe in 1891, the first in July, consisting of five members: Benj. Butterworth, Moses T. Handy, Ferdinand W. Peck, William Lindsay and A. G. Bullock.

Their mission was mainly to Northern Europe, and was eminently successful. From their report of September 24th, 1891, are extracted the following conclusions:

“In their visit to the several Governments of Europe, the Commissioners endeavored not only to explain the scope and plan of the Exposition, the ways and means provided for an exhibit of those material things which evidence the progress of civilization in the industrial arts and applied sciences, but they also called attention to the arrangements that are being made to illustrate the advancement in the moral, intellectual, and social worlds; that a series of Congresses would be held during the Exposition season, and that at these Congresses the important problems of the age, social, scientific, financial, and

economic, would be discussed by the foremost thinkers and writers of the United States and other countries.

“It was gratifying to observe that the liveliest interest is taken by all the nations in this branch of the Exposition, they realizing that the mission of this convocation of the nations had a purpose above and beyond the mere matter of promoting the barter and sale of merchandise.

“Attention was also called to the Women’s Department, presided over by Mrs. Palmer, who had recently visited several of the leading capitals of Europe, where she had done most excellent work, which the Commission was able to supplement.

“The success of the Commission was in a large measure due to meeting personally those in authority at the different capitals, and explaining in detail every matter pertaining to the Exposition concerning which information was desired; and, subsequently, having full and free conferences with the Commissioners appointed to have charge of the interests of the nations they severally represent.

“Beyond that, the visit by the Commission

was accepted by the nations as an expression of good will by the Government and people of the United States, which was reciprocated in a manner that secured for the Commission a cordial reception and a friendly hearing."

The second Commission was to Southern Europe and was composed of only two members, Thomas B. Bryan and H. N. Higginbotham, both active and zealous in Italy, but on the latter's return to America Mr. Bryan alone represented the Commission during much of its important work. It was at this time, in February, 1892, that he obtained an audience with Pope Leo XIII, and secured the pontifical letter which has been published in all the principal languages and countries of the world, and has elicited favorable comments from the Protestant as well as the Catholic press. In the absence of any report from Commissioner Bryan, extracts from a few leading papers abroad and at home are appended, and first is the subjoined translation of the Pope's letter as it appeared in the *London Times*, and in all the great papers of both continents.

“Pope Leo XIII has given the World's Fair his pontifical approval and expresses fervent hope that it will succeed.

“Vice-President Bryan, special commissioner for the Exposition, was granted an audience with the Pope while he was in Rome. During the audience his Holiness expressed great interest in the World's Fair. At the close of the interview he granted Mr. Bryan permission to address a letter to him with the assurance that it would be answered in a letter giving every encouragement to the enterprise and thereby insuring the earnest participation of the Catholic world. This letter was given to the Associated Press at Rome yesterday and reads as follows:”

POPE LEO'S LETTER.

To the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, the Special United States Commissioner to Italy for the Chicago Columbian Exposition — GREETING: While we see on all sides the preparations that are being eagerly made for the celebration of the Columbian quarto-centenary feasts in memory of a man most illustrious and deserving of Christianity and all cultured humanity, we hear with great pleasure that

the United States has, among other nations, entered this competition of praise in such a manner as befits the vastness and richness of the country and the memory of the man so great as he to whom these honors are being shown. Nothing certainly could be more splendid than what is told us of the grand and magnificent Exposition which the nation will hold at Chicago, bringing together every kind of produce and work which fruitful nature bears and the artful industry of man creates. The success of this effort will surely be another proof of the great spirit and active energy of this people who undertake enormous and difficult tasks with such great and happy daring. We rejoice moreover in the nobility of the purpose, which is equal in greatness to the undertaking itself. It is a testimony of honor and gratitude to that immortal man of whom we have spoken, who, desirous of finding a road by which the light and truth and all the adornments of civil culture, might be carried to the most distant parts of the world, could neither be deterred by dangers, nor wearied by labors until, having in a certain manner renewed the bonds

between two parts of the human race so long separated, he bestowed upon both such great benefits that he in justice must be said to have few equals and no superior. While, therefore, we bestow upon the citizens of the great republic well merited praise, we express the fervent hope that their noble undertaking may, other nations uniting with them and lending their aid, have a most prosperous issue, that will prove of great use in stimulating the ingenuity of man, in promoting the development of nature, and in encouraging all the fine arts.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, in the year 1892, and the fifteenth year of our pontificate.

LEO XIII.

PARIS EDITION, NEW YORK HERALD.

“ROME, March 16.—Mr. Thomas Bryan, Commissioner for the Columbian Exposition, and his son and secretary, Colonel Bryan, left Rome tonight—the first for Genoa, Milan and Spain; the latter for Paris and Havre, whence he sails for America.

“They returned here two days ago from Greece, Turkey and Roumania, They arrived in Greece at the time of the crisis.

The old Ministry had given a partial promise that Greece would participate in the Exhibition, and Mr. Bryan has obtained a positive promise from the new Ministry that she will.

“In Roumania, where the Commissioner had an audience of the King, the latter showed the greatest interest in the Exhibition. He presented Mr. Bryan with large portraits of himself and Queen, and with a beautiful silver and two bronze medals.”

A PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL VIEW.

The *Churchman*, of New York, said editorially, May 7, 1892:—“The letter of Leo XIII. to Mr. Bryan, president of the European Commission of the Chicago Exposition, is entirely a new departure in papal policy. It is a direct address to the people as a nation, without regard to the fact that the nation includes a great variety of religious persuasions, and is largely non-Roman Catholic. The French Encyclical on the duty of Roman Catholics toward the Republic, followed the hitherto invariable precedents of such utterances, and was addressed primarily to the French bishops, and through them to “the

faithful." The extent and significance of the innovation signaled by the letter to Mr. Bryan, and by the personal address of the pope to that gentleman, when he sought the aid of the Holy See in the national undertaking, is much better understood abroad than in this country. Here it was received with some surprise, simply for its novelty. In Europe it signifies a total abandonment of monarchical principles by the head of the Church, in a direct overture to the democracy. There is every reason to believe in the sincerity of Pope Leo's admiration for this country, and his recognition of republicanism generally as a legitimate form of government, since his favorite schoolman, St. Thomas Aquinas, is clear on this point. The American people are pleased to note the presence of liberal political ideas in the Vatican, even though such ideas do not yet prevail there, but are almost peculiar to the pope himself."

The universally cordial reception of Mr. Bryan on his return from his mission abroad could best be shown by copious extracts from the newspapers published on both sides of the



Administration

Building

Copyright 1901
The Government of Madras



water. Suffice it to quote from two of Chicago's leading papers of opposite politics as follows:

“Mr. Bryan, who has at length returned to America and is expected to arrive in Chicago tomorrow, has the best reasons for being satisfied with the results of his tour in southern Europe in the interest of the World's Fair. He has invaded nations in which sentiment toward America and American enterprises was lukewarm or even hostile. He has traveled among people of different race and language to his own; in countries remote, not only from this continent, but from the seaboard nearest this continent. Yet everywhere his admirable address, his many accomplishments and his indomitable enthusiasm have won the most cordial and respectful hearing. His reception at the Vatican and the letter he procured from Leo XIII. must be set down as one of the most notable triumphs of what may be called amateur diplomacy.”—*Chicago Evening Post*.

“Thomas B. Bryan in his visit to Europe has promoted the interests of the World's Columbian Exposition as no other man possibly could have done, and in his private capacity as a citizen and a man he has everywhere reflected the highest credit on Chicago—which is exactly what Chicago expected him to do.”—*Chicago Tribune*.

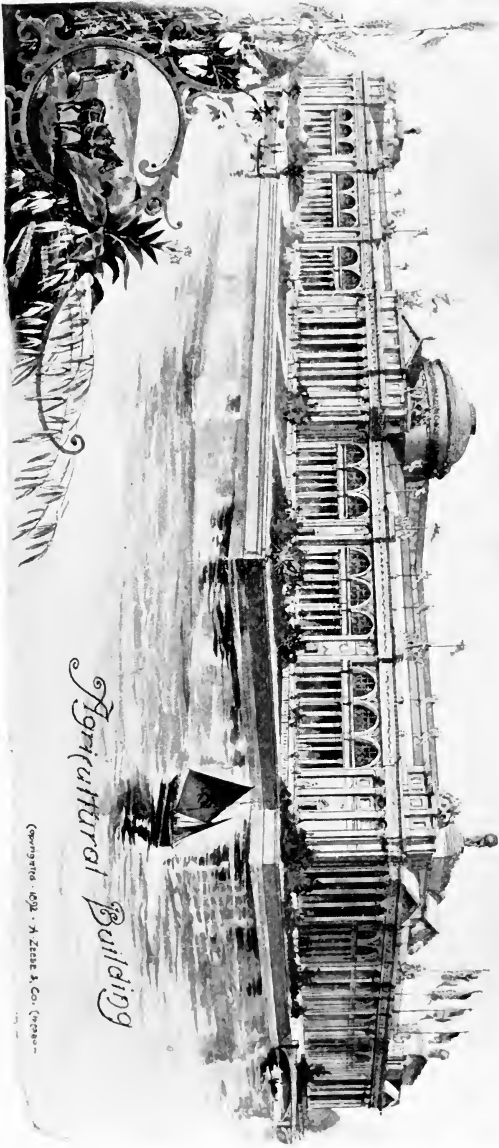
The following descriptions of the departments and the buildings have been gathered from official documents:

By popular verdict the Administration Building is pronounced the gem and crown of the Exposition

palaces. It is located at the west end of the great court in the southern part of the site, looking eastward, and at its rear are the transportation facilities and depots. The most conspicuous object which will attract the gaze of visitors on reaching the grounds is the gilded dome of this lofty building. This imposing edifice will cost about \$450,000. It covers an area of 260 feet square and consists of four pavilions 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square, and connected by a great central dome 120 feet in diameter and 275 feet in height, leaving at the center of each facade a recess 82 feet wide, within which are the grand entrances to the building. The general design is in the style of the French renaissance. The first great story is in the Doric order, of heroic proportions, surrounded by a lofty balustrade and having the great tiers of the angle of each pavilion crowned with sculpture. The second story, with its lofty and spacious colonnade, is of the Ionic order.

The interior features of this great building even exceed in beauty and splendor those of the exterior. Between every two of the grand entrances, and connecting the intervening pavilion with the great rotunda, is a hall or loggia 30 feet square, giving access to the offices and provided with broad, circular stairways and swift-running elevators.

Above the balcony is the second story, 50 feet in height. From the top of the cornice of this story rises the interior dome, 200 feet from the floor, and in the center is an opening 50 feet in diameter, transmitting a flow of light from the exterior dome overhead. The under side of the dome is enriched with deep panelings, richly moulded, and the panels are filled with sculpture in low relief, and immense paintings representing the arts and sciences. In size this rotunda rivals, if it does not surpass, the most celebrated



Agricultural Building

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domes of a similar character in the world. In this building will be located the principal offices of the management.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

This department has been cheerfully accorded the earnest support of State Exposition Boards, State Boards of Agriculture, and important organizations of farmers in the matter of securing satisfactory exhibits of the products of agriculture comprised in the classification of the department. It is confidently believed exhibits will be secured from every civilized country, covering the entire range of food products.

Arrangements for the Dairy School are well advanced, and its success assured. Exhibits of cereals are being collected in a number of States. The exhibit of animal and vegetable fibers, wool, cotton, hemp, flax, etc., will be complete and exhaustive. Methods of irrigation and farm management will be illustrated by models, etc.

The exhibit of farm implements and machinery will be the most complete ever seen at any exposition.

The educational features of the Department's work, illustrating important processes, will cover a wide scope. A typical agricultural experiment station provided by the agricultural experiment stations of the United States will be located in the Agricultural Building.

The purpose of the department is to convey to the visitor and student a picture of the abundance, variety, development and possibility of the agricultural resources of the world.

One of the most magnificent structures raised for the Exposition is the Agricultural Building. The style of architecture is classic renaissance. This building is put up very near the shore of

Lake Michigan, and is surrounded by the lagoons that lead into the park from the lake. The building is 500 x 800 feet, its longest dimensions being east and west. The north line of the building is almost on a line with the pier extending into the lake, on which heroic columns, emblematic of the forty-four States, are raised. A lagoon stretches out along this entire front of the building. The east front looks out into a harbor which affords refuge for numerous pleasure craft. The entire west exposure of the building faces a branch of the lagoon that extends along the north side. With those picturesque surroundings as an inspiration, the architects have brought out designs that have been pronounced all but faultless. For a single story building the design is bold and heroic. The main entrance leads through an opening 64 feet wide into a vestibule, from which entrance is had to the rotunda, 100 feet in diameter. This is surmounted by a mammoth glass dome, 130 feet high. All through the main vestibule statuary has been designed, illustrative of the Agricultural industry. Similar designs are grouped about all of the grand entrances in the most elaborate manner. The corner pavilions are surmounted by domes 96 feet high, and above these tower groups of statuary. The design for these domes is that of three women of herculean proportions supporting a mammoth globe.

The Dairy Building, by reason of the exceptionally novel and interesting exhibits it will contain, is quite sure to be regarded with great favor by World's Fair visitors in general, while by agriculturists it will be considered one of the most useful and attractive features of the whole Exposition. It is designed to contain an exhibit of dairy products and also a Dairy School, in connection with which will be conducted a



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series of tests for determining the relative merits of different breeds of dairy cattle as milk and butter producers.

W. J. BUCHANAN, Chief.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

All nations of the world are cordially invited by the management of the World's Columbian Exposition, to make an Horticultural display that will be extensive, unique, representative, worthy and instructive.

The facilities offered exhibitors will surpass those of any previous exposition, and consist of a magnificent Horticultural Building with extensive grounds adjacent and the greater part of a beautiful elevated island, from which excellent views of all the great buildings can be had.

Horticultural Hall is the largest and grandest ever erected for a horticultural exhibition. It contains about 89,000 square feet more of floor space than the combined floor areas of the buildings used for a similar purpose at the Centennial, New Orleans and Paris. It is 1,000 feet long by an extreme width of 287 feet. The dome is 187 feet in diameter and has an altitude of 113 feet on the inside, thus giving room for the largest palms, bamboos, tree-ferns, giant cacti, etc. The basso and alto-relievo ornamentation, in a frieze extending along the front and sides of the building, is especially attractive and, in connection with statuary and fountains, will have an unusually pleasing effect, aside from the plant decoration which will harmonize with the general plan of the building.

The plan is a central glass dome, connected by front and rear curtains with two end pavilions, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. In these courts will be placed bearing orange trees and other semi-tropical fruits from California and Florida, to illustrate

the manner of growing and cultivating the orchards and groves in those states. The front curtains have glass roofs and are each 270 by 69 feet. They will be used for tender plants. The rear curtains are each 346 by 46 feet, and, while designed to give an abundance of light, are not entirely covered with glass. They will be adapted to fruit and other exhibits that will require a comparatively cool temperature. The first stories of the pavilions are each 117 by 250 feet, and are intended for the extension of the fruit display and for installing the viticultural exhibit in one, and horticultural appliances, seeds, etc., in the other. The principal part of the second story in each will be used for elegant and commodious restaurants; the remainder, in the form of galleries, for garden seats, vases, preserved fruits, etc. Forming a circle inside the dome there is a broad promenade gallery from which visitors can look down upon the plant and floral decorations. This gallery is sufficiently extensive to install many miscellaneous exhibits.

The classification embraces everything of interest to horticulturists, and should they desire to be progressive they cannot afford to miss the instructive object lesson which will be presented. Assurances of cordial support from all parts of the world indicate a revelation in advanced horticulture that will be a surprise to the profession.

Great Britain and the Continent of Europe will display the finest specimens of rare plants from numerous conservatories; Australia and New Zealand will contribute ferns, palms and bamboos; the Latin-American countries, tropical fruits and many curious plants, and even far away Japan will send specimens of trees, several hundred years old, to illustrate their skill in dwarfing trees. Trees over one hundred years old, and not more than two feet high, will greet the gaze of the wondering visitor.

Many States and territories have arranged to make a complete herbarium of their flora and wax models of all their fruits; and from the whole it is intended to make a grand collection for the United States. This has never been attempted before, and it is expected will attract the attention of botanists in every part of the world.

The Floricultural display will be on a scale of magnitude equal to all other sections of the World's Fair, of such flowers as tulips, lilies, pansies, roses, asters and sweet peas, etc. They will be in array by hundreds of thousands, to say nothing about many novelties which have not yet been unearthed.

J. W. SAMUELS, Chief.

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

The rules and premium list apportioning \$150,000 in premiums among the various species, breeds and varieties of live stock have been published and 10,000 copies distributed in this and foreign countries.

A large number of live stock associations in this country have announced their purpose of offering supplemental premiums for their respective breeds, ranging from \$200 up to \$10,000 each. A magnificent home representation is assured, while reports from foreign countries render certain the statement that the Live Stock exhibit will bring together the most remarkable collection of pure bred animals ever witnessed in the history of expositions. The exhibit will also comprise specimens of wild animals, song birds and birds of plumage from this country and abroad.

Provision has been made for office-headquarters for the different live stock and agricultural organizations of the United States

The most ample preparations are being made to care for the great Live Stock interests at the Exposition.

A commodious amphitheatre for exhibition purposes will be erected, as well as the necessary stables, barns, hospitals, etc.

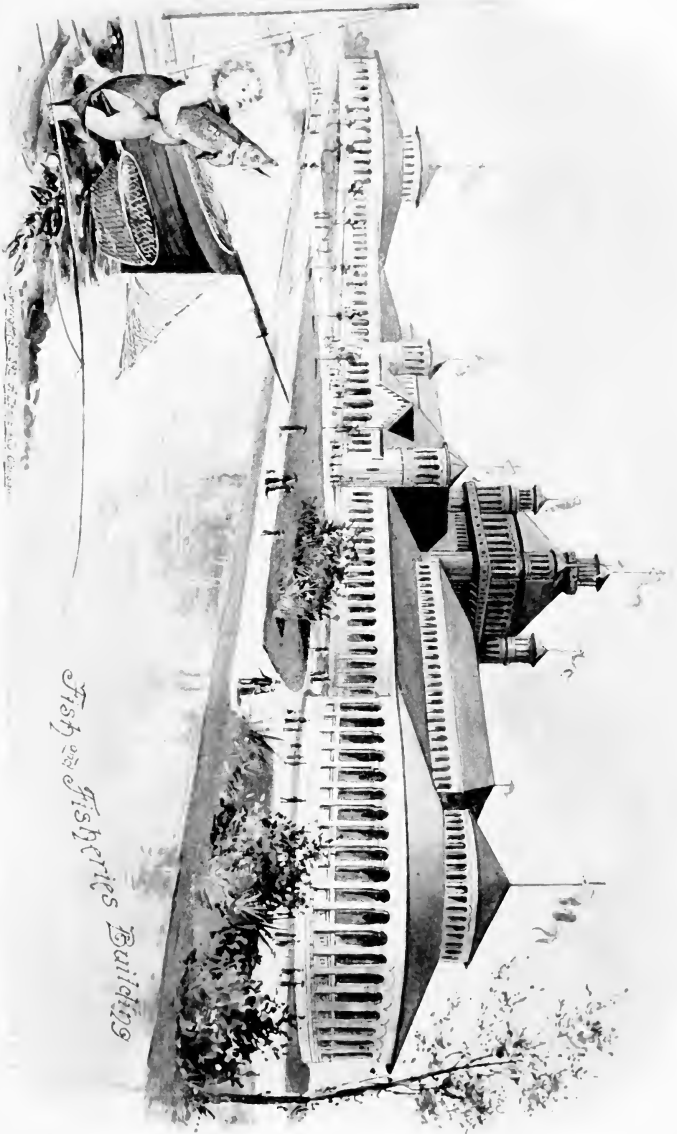
The rules and regulations governing the eligibility of Live Stock for entry are being distributed, and while care will be taken to secure specimens of the best established breeds, the rules are sufficiently liberal to permit the entry of animals from every part of the world, which have such characteristics as to make them objects of interest to visitors at an International Exposition.

The Live Stock exhibit will open in June, 1893, with a Kennel Show, lasting six days followed in August, September and October by the exhibition of horses, cattle, skeep, swine, poultry, pigeons, etc. The liberal money premiums—amounting to \$150,000 besides the medals and diplomas to be awarded by the National Commission, which the Exposition Management offer—have already stimulated a widespread interest in this exhibition.

THE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

The picturesque group of buildings devoted to this Department is located just north of the Government Building, facing the lagoon, which runs along its south front. The buildings are composed of one large rectangular structure, having two curved arcades stretching like arms east and west, and at the end of each of these is located a polygonal building. The commercial fisheries and fish culture will be displayed in the rectangular building, while angling will be in the westernmost pavilion and the aquaria in the eastern building.

It is expected that this group of buildings, while being among the most picturesque within the confines of the Exposition grounds, will also contain some very



Fish and Fisheries Buildings

interesting exhibits. In them will be shown living fishes and other animals inhabiting both fresh and salt water, as well as various kinds of aquatic and marine plants. Many of these plants are commercially important, besides having a value for keeping fish alive in the aquaria.

In the angling building will be shown all the methods of angling used throughout the world, while in the rectangular structure will be exhibited the methods of fishing, fishery appliances, products of the fisheries, etc., as used and produced by the world generally. It will be possible to make some very interesting comparisons in this department, since there will be representations of the primitive forms used by natives of North and South America and the West Indies at the time when the continent was discovered by Columbus.

Those engaged in fish culture in this and other countries and those concerned in carrying on the commercial fisheries throughout the world have become much interested in this particular phase of the Exposition. In nearly all sections of this country where fisheries are prosecuted committees have been appointed to take such measures as are necessary for the promotion of fishery exhibits; many of the State Fish Commissions are actively at work preparing displays illustrative of their functions and the result of their efforts, while in some of the foreign countries special appropriations have been asked to enable the proper officials to prepare and bring to Chicago exhibits of fisheries and fish culture. Many private firms have already asked for space, and it may be reasonably expected that the buildings will be filled to overflowing with attractive and instructive displays.

The aquaria will be found in the eastern building, and there is little doubt but that this will be one of

the chief points of interest of the whole Exposition.

The marine fishes will be captured off the coast and forwarded alive by rail, in tanks filled with sea water, to Chicago. They will secure the scaly captives in seines, select such desirable ones as are caught in the pound nets of the fishermen, and take them in tanks ashore, where they will be shipped to the Exposition. The tanks utilized for transportation will be of sufficient size not to crowd the occupants and provided with a device for circulating and aerating the water.

J. W. COLLINS, Chief.

MINES AND MINING DEPARTMENT.

By the employment of the expression, "products of the soil, mine and sea," in the enacting clause of the Act of Congress, providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, mining was raised to an industrial rank that previous expositions had denied it.

Under the scope and plan of the Columbian Exposition, and under the classification provided for guidance in installation, many of the branches of the mining industry, heretofore incorporated in other departments, will be placed in their legitimate and natural positions in the Mining Building.

The raw material, the natural product, to be exhibited in the Mining Department, will constitute the basis of every other exhibit made, except that of Agriculture and Horticulture. The groundwork of all the arts and sciences and the mechanical industries will be contemplated within the walls of the structure dedicated to Mines, Mining and Metallurgy. All of the precious minerals, all of the economic minerals, all of the precious stones, all of the coals, all of the building stones and marbles, all of the clays and sands, all of the salts and pigments, as well as the machinery, implements and appliances employed in their conversion to the uses of man, will be fully represented.

Designed by the Architectural Firm, Chicago

Mines and Mining Building



The subject of coal will be treated on very broad lines. It would be impossible to accept for exhibition purposes all the really meritorious specimens of coal that can be secured, for the purpose of demonstrating the resources of the country in this great fuel. The treatment must be comprehensive and sweeping, and the display based upon the distribution of the great coal fields that stand out prominently in the geology of the country. The coal industry is of gigantic proportions, involving the investment of many millions of dollars and the employment of hundreds of thousands of people. The display of coal at the Exposition will be qualitative rather than quantitative. The different varieties of coal produced by the different localities will be shown, together with the chemical analysis of each and the results of tests determining economic value and adaptability to various uses. The coal resources of countries, States and sections will be shown by geological maps and drawings, exhibiting the stratification, cross-section, etc., which will render apparent the extent and accessibility of the vast number of coal beds and veins which underlie the earth's surface.

As regards iron, efforts will be made to have an adequate exhibit of that great branch of industry. Without considering the contributions that will be made to this division by foreign governments, this country, which is now the first nation in the world in iron production, will provide a display of the greatest interest and benefit to the manufacturing world. The development of the iron resources of the Southern United States within the past few years, no less than the attention which has been devoted to this particular industry in the West in the same period, surrounds this product with national interest. It is intended to arrange this exhibit with the fullest appreciation of

the magnitude and importance of the iron industry, with ample data as to the location and extent of the greater deposits, the analyses of the ores, with all the machinery and devices employed in mining, hoisting, conveying, storing, etc. Statistics, not only based upon the operations of the past, but in a degree indicating the extent to which they may be carried on in the future, will constitute a valuable feature of this division.

Every provision has been made for the installation of the ores of both the precious and base metals and cabinets of mineral specimens contributed by private individuals, associations and technical and mining schools. These will be arranged with conspicuous care as to detail. States, nations, individuals, collectors and colleges will vie with one another in endeavors to establish the superiority of their respective collections, or to demonstrate the value of certain mineral countries, sections, or lands. Every ingenious device and design will be utilized by the several States, territories and countries to illustrate the magnitude of their deposits.

The division of mining machinery will demonstrate the usefulness and economy of every character of mechanical equipment.

The extensive apparatus and tools employed in the great petroleum and natural gas industries will be amply exhibited, with oils and bi-products. No group will be of greater interest or of more practical value than that which illustrates the extent and method of the gigantic operations in this division of the mineral kingdom.

Sands for the manufacture of glass, many-colored clays, and kaolin of all grades for the potter, brick-maker, porcelain worker, etc., polishing substances, whetstones, hones, and emeries, will constitute a group

of unusual interest to both the student and manufacturer. Asphaltic and cement mixtures and artificial stones, which have made the pavements of Paris and of the Capital of our own country superb in their cleanliness and the admiration of the world, will be illustrated in all their multifarious uses.

The salt mines of the Old World, and the brines and other salt workings of our own country will contribute their quota of this snowy, crystalline product. Adding to the color effect and interest of the exhibit will be variegated heaps of nitrates, sulphates, borates, pigments of all kinds, ochres and vermillions, phosphates, coprolites and every variety of mineral fertilizers. In another group the useful graphite, with the methods by which it is transformed for use in the shape of leads, crayons, lubricants, etc., will be exposed.

Ingots, bars, and castings of white aluminum, with aluminum alloys, will be found in juxtaposition with pigs and bars of reddish copper. Tin ores and block tin, sheet and bar zinc, ingots of nickel, specimens of bismuth, antimony, arsenic and other metals with their ores and alloys will be arranged in a manner confusing in diversity, yet artistically and scientifically disposed.

For the purpose of practical study, the division of History and Literature of Mining and Metallurgy will be unsurpassed. To this end, college faculties and professional men are already pledged.

An elaborate and accurate reproduction of ancient and unique mining and metallurgical methods, appliances, tools and processes as illustrating the evolutions in the industry, will attract the attention of all classes, and teach fruitful lessons in the advance of science, invention and general civilization.

The Mines and Mining Building is located on the south bank of the Great Lagoon that encircles the Wooded Island.

The structure is, in many respects, one of the handsomest and most ornamental of the departmental buildings. Its architecture and its inspiration is in the early Italian renaissance, but the subject has been liberally treated. In plan the building is simple. It is, in area, 350x700 feet, and its elevation from the floor to the cornice line is 65 feet. There are four great entrances to the building, imposing in dimension and elaborate in design. The North and South entrances are 88 feet wide, with openings 32 feet wide, and 56 feet high. On either side, immense pilasters reaching upward 62 feet to the top of the banner staff, give the structure a massive and solid appearance.

The power provided for the Mining Building will be concentrated at convenient points in the building for its distribution on the ground floor, where demonstration will be undertaken. The building will be brilliantly illuminated by electricity, the arc lamps being of great power and ranged in semi-circular groups, while thousands of incandescent lamps will add to the brilliancy of the effect at night.

The building devoted to mines, mining and metallurgy, when finally opened to the public arranged in minute detail and sweeping possibility, will unquestionably prove not only the point at which the practical and scientific miner, geologist, inventor and manufacturer will assemble, but it will be also a resort of abiding interest and general instruction for all classes of people.

F. J. V. SKIFF, Chief.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

Foremost among the triumphs to be recorded at the World's Columbian Exposition will be the displacement of manual labor by machinery. The century whose closing decade will be immortalized by a greater union of all nations, on a peaceful plane, than the



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world has ever seen, will be remembered in history as the age of machinery. And peerless in the ranks of nations which have given to mankind the fruits of invention in mechanical form, will stand the United States of America. Necessity, the parent of man's inventive faculty, has nowhere been encountered in such formidable shape as in this country, which may appropriately be called the cradle of invention. Within two generations this vast continent has been developed by a race of energetic people, whose inventive faculties have been quickened alike by the obstacles encountered and by the experience of the benefits of civilization left behind in the old worlds. Crude experiment has begotten inventive genius, and the pioneers who fought nature in its sternest shape have returned to become the preceptors of those whose researches have led to theoretical rather than practical discoveries.

The Machinery Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition will of necessity, be one of the most important of the entire exhibition. The United States of America will put forth her best efforts, while Europe will spare no pains to prove that her artificers have not lost their skill, and that in the great competition for wealth the Old World is still abreast of the New.

The enormous extent of the space under roof in the buildings devoted to the display of machinery, in round figures nearly eighteen acres, is a proof of the appreciation of the importance of this branch of the Exposition entertained by the Management. That this vast enclosure will be filled, there is no reason to doubt; on the contrary, the problem which threatens to confront the executive, is not how to fill the space, but rather how to find adequate space for the exhibits. Situated at the main entrance to the Exposition

grounds, at a point where all visitors by rail will necessarily pass its doors on entering the Exposition, the Machinery Building, or as it is officially termed, the Palace of Mechanic Arts, will possess an exceptional advantage in point of location.

The exterior design of the building has been pronounced one of the grandest in the whole array of architectural wonders to be seen at the Exposition. Indeed, so well has this been recognized, that the first pictorial view scattered broadcast for the purpose of making known to the world plans upon which the City of Chicago was preparing to entertain the world, was one of this building.

The main building of Machinery Hall is 850 feet long and 500 feet broad. The interior will present the general appearance of three railroad train-houses placed side by side. These train-houses are spanned by arched iron trusses, with spans of about 125 feet each, and these trusses are about fifty feet on centers. Each of these arched naves is lighted and aired from above by large monitor roofs; in the center, three domed roofs, each covering an open space 125 feet square, take the place of monitors. Outside of this immense three-naved room on the north, east and south runs a 50-foot-wide two-story building. This opens directly into the main hall; both on the first floor, and on the second floor on the north and east fronts, forming a great gallery.

There are two main entrances to Machinery Hall, one on the north, facing Administration Building, and one on the east, facing Agricultural Hall. In each of the four corners of the building is a domed pavilion containing a grand staircase, and there are other staircases adjacent to the two grand staircases referred to. There will be other entrances along the sides and ends of the Main Hall and Annex, giving ample

accommodation for the immense crowds that will daily visit the great exhibition.

The Annex Building contains three naves, and runs 550 feet to the westward, carrying out the long naves formed by the trusses in the Main Building.

On the south of the Main Building for its whole length is a one-story structure, which is to contain the vast steam and electrical plant which is to supply power and light to the whole of the Exposition Buildings and Grounds.

The whole of Machinery Hall, throughout, rests upon planking and trestle-work foundations; its frame is very largely of wood, but the main trusses spanning the building are of iron, and are of such width that they will be serviceable in the future in the construction of railroad train-houses. The Main Building and Annex added together, will give a perspective of nearly 1,400 feet in a straight line. It is the intention to have in each of the naves an electric-traveling crane move from one end to the other. These will be used for installing and moving the machinery exhibits, and when the Exposition opens platforms will have been built on these traveling cranes, and they will be used to carry visitors.

The exterior of the building is to be covered with the plaster material called staff, which is to be used for the covering of all the other buildings at the Exposition. In the figure and ornamental work every attempt has been made to indicate the purpose of the building, the statues representing mechanical forces, or carrying portraits or the names of inventors.

Running the entire length of the Main Building and the Annexes are three avenues or aisles, the center one twenty-five feet wide and the sides each fifteen feet in width. At the western extremity of these aisles will enter the tracks of the auxiliary railroads

destined for the conveyance of heavy machines to the first cross aisle, from which the traveling cranes will carry them to the exact spot whereon they will be deposited for exhibition. L. W. ROBINSON, Chief.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

For the first time in the history of World's Fairs, it has been decided to give the science of transportation, in its broadest meaning, that attention to which its importance entitles it. The development of modern transportation has been so recent and so rapid that its significance has hardly been understood. Already its early history is in many instances fading away or utterly lost. Judged by their relations to the everyday life of the world, no other industry surpasses it in utility, or equals it as a power in the progress of civilization. Considered from the standpoint of the amount of capital invested it overshadows every other industry.

If to the railroads we add the shipping of the world and all means of conveyance on common roads, the magnitude of the interests represented in this department of the World's Columbian Exposition may be fairly estimated.

It is the intent of this Department that it shall fully and fairly present the origin, growth and development of the various methods of transportation used in all ages and in all parts of the world. As far as possible, the means and appliances of barbarous and semi-civilized tribes will be shown by specimen vehicles, trappings and craft. Past history will be illustrated by relics of the earlier days. It is hoped that in the interest of historical accuracy and the preservation of important relics which are now daily passing away, the attention of the Department of Transportation Exhibits may be called, by its friends in all parts of the world, to exhibits of this kind which may and ought to be secured.



Transpiration Building



Transpiration Building

The development of water craft from the crudest forms to the modern ocean steamship; of wheeled vehicles; from the first inception of the idea of the wheel to their present seeming perfection; and of that greatest of all means of transportation—the railway—will also be further illustrated by accurate models, drawings, plans and designs in cases where the actual apparatus, appliance or machine itself can not be exhibited.

It is the desire of this department to keep the historical feature clearly in view, and even to magnify it. By so doing, the greatest exhibition of the actual means of transportation employed throughout the world today will stand out in high relief by contrast; and the wonderful achievements of recent years will bear more weighty testimony to the genius of the age in which we live.

The building for the display of Transportation Exhibits is eligibly located on the western bank of the large lagoon surrounding the beautiful wooded island which occupies nearly the center of the Exposition. As will be seen by the bird's-eye view (Plate I) it is near the main entrance to the grounds and convenient of access for those arriving by all routes. The building is surmounted by a cupola reaching a height of 165 feet. Eight elevators will run from the center of the main floor to balconies surrounding the cupola at height of 115 and 128 feet. The view from this observatory will be beautiful in the extreme, and will give visitors an excellent comprehension of the whole plan of the Exposition Grounds at a glance.

The Main Building covers a space of 960 feet in length by 256 feet deep—but as shown in the plans, the main floor includes nearly nine acres of additional space under roof. The total floor space, including the entre-sol, is nearly seventeen acres. A 75-foot transfer

table will traverse the annex, along the western line of the Main Building. Railway tracks will be laid in the annex at right angles to the transfer table. The heaviest locomotives and cars can be run direct from the installation track, which runs alongside the southern end of the building, upon the transfer table which will take them to their proper tracks inside the building. The length of these tracks is such that an entire train can be shown connected as when in actual use. When installation of heavy exhibits has been completed, the pit of the transfer table will be floored over. The annex will open into the Main Building in such a manner as to afford long and striking vistas down the main avenues and isles.

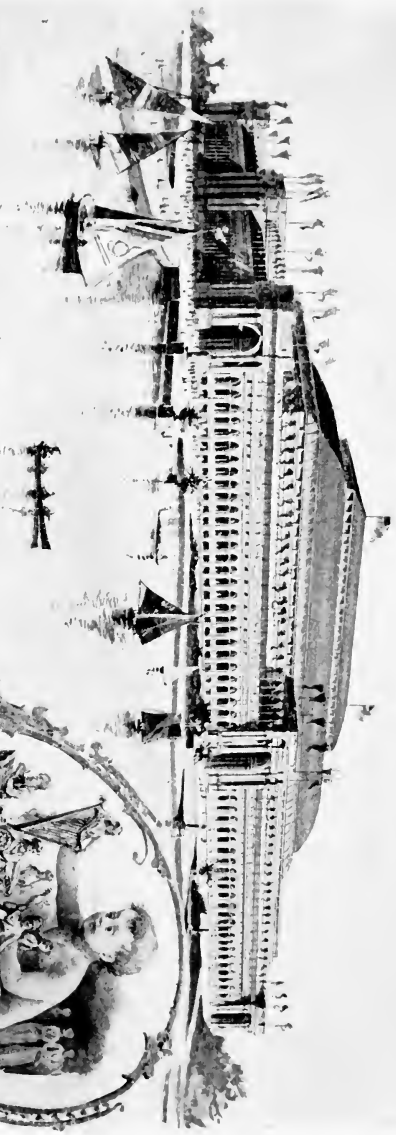
WILLARD A. SMITH, Chief.

MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT.

The exhibition in this Department will certainly prove an attraction of supreme interest, not only to the people of the United States, but to the world at large. Under the liberal classification prepared by the Committee of the National Commission, the Department of Manufactures embraces thirty-four exceptionally large groups, divided into two hundred or more classes of the leading industries, collectively representing the products of the modern machinery and man's skillful handiwork in every conceivable form and design.

The constantly increasing interest of our home manufacturers, and the world-wide rivalry of inventive genius in the production of labor-saving devices and improved machinery to meet the ever growing popular demand, will be fittingly illustrated in the great variety of exhibits in this Department, and make it one of the most interesting and instructive features of the Exposition.

Manufacturers and Liberalists



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As an additional incentive the Director General has recommended to the National Commission that a special medal of award be given for the best artistic display or installation of exhibits in each group. The Commissioner has heartily approved the suggestion, and it is hoped that this honorable reward will encourage and stimulate each exhibitor to make extraordinary efforts.

The interest taken in the Exposition by foreign exhibitors who will also be grouped under the Classification in the Department of Manufactures, in the main building, will lend additional interest and importance to the Department. Already the following nations have officially signified their acceptances:

Algeria, Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Chili, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dutch Guiana, Dutch West Indies, Ecuador, France, French Guiana, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, Hawaiian Islands, Hayti, Honduras, Japan, Jamaica, Korea, Madagascar, Mexico, New South Wales, Nicaragua, Orange Free State, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Porto Rico, Queensland, Russia, Salvador, San Domingo, Siam, Spain, Trinidad, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zanzibar.

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is in the Corinthian style of architecture, and in point of being severely classic excels nearly all of the other edifices. The long array of columns and arches, which its facades present, is relieved from monotony by very elaborate ornamentation. In this ornamentation female figures, symbolical of the various arts and sciences, play a conspicuous and very attractive part.

Designs showing in relief the seals of the different States of the Union and of foreign nations also appear

in the ornamentation. These, of course, are gigantic in their proportions.

The exterior of the building is covered with "staff," which is treated to represent marble. The huge fluted columns and the immense arches are apparently of this beautiful material.

There are four great entrances, one in the center of each facade. These are designed in the manner of triumphal arches, the central archway of each being 40 feet wide and 80 feet high. Surmounting these portals is the great attic story ornamented with sculptured eagles 18 feet high, and on each side above the side arches are great panels with inscriptions, and the spandrils are filled with sculptured figures in bas-relief. At each corner of the Main Building are pavilions forming great arched entrances, which are designed in harmony with the great portals. The interiors of these pavilions are richly decorated with sculpture and rural paintings. The long facades of the great hall surrounding the building are composed of a series of arches filled with immense glass windows. The lower portion of these arches up to the level of the gallery floor and 25 feet in depth, is open to the outside, thus forming a covered loggia, which forms an open promenade for the public, and will provide a very interesting feature, particularly on the east side where it faces the lake. It is intended to locate here a number of cafés, where the great crowds can loiter at their ease and enjoy the breezes and cool shadows of the afternoon. JAMES ALLISON, Chief.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The primary object of the Electrical Department is the demonstration in actual operation, of the commercial and economic application of electricity. It is desired moreover to make exhaustive tests of electrical



Electrical Buildings

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apparatus in all possible directions with a view to establish the actual efficiency of the same in comparison with other and older methods of accomplishment.

In addition to these practical features, it is contemplated to present object lessons of interest and instruction, showing the development of the science from its formative or initiatory state to the present time. The accomplishment of this object will take the form of an historical exhibit embodying models, drawings and crude machinery made and used by pioneers in the science. It is the earnest desire of the Department to make a full and connected showing in this direction, and the co-operation of all who are interested in the work of the Department is solicited.

Reverting for a brief space to the practical features of the exhibition, a few of the more pressing applications of electricity may be mentioned, in which directions special facilities will be required, and in which an endeavor will be made to meet the requirement.

The buildings and grounds of the Exposition will be lighted by electricity. It has been estimated that about 8,000 arc lamps of 2,000 candle power, and about 130,000 incandescent lamps of sixteen candle power will be required. Besides this, from 3,000 to 3,500 horse power will be required for the operation of the machinery of exhibitors. To furnish and transmit this 24,000 horse-power the Exposition Company will construct a plant which, though a complete station in itself, will be composed of a number of smaller complete plants, installed by those who contract to furnish certain parts of the service. These plants will be primarily for the service of the Exposition, but are not for that reason prohibited from becoming competitive exhibits as well, provided the usual course is taken by their owners, of making the

proper application as exhibitors, through the office of the Director General.

An intermural railway of five miles in extent for transporting passengers about the grounds will be arranged for as a part of the service of the Exposition, and though the question has not been definitely settled, it is expected that electric power will be the operating force.

In addition to this road, it is contemplated to make provision for the exhibition of electric motor cars in operation. The necessary space for this purpose has not been located as yet, but exhibitors may feel assured their interests in this behalf are fully appreciated, and will be given proper consideration in ample time to allow of all necessary arrangements.

Preparations are being made for the exhibition of motors and other electric machinery, to fully illustrate the possibilities of the science in the direction of mining and milling, the long-distance transmission of power for mining operations, and the various applications of the power at the point of usefulness.

Reducing, refining, separating, welding, and shaping metals and all kinds of electro-metal work will be features of the exhibition of this department, and all possible facilities will be furnished exhibitors in this field.

Art in electricity is becoming popular, and an endeavor will be made to show the newest and most approved fixtures for lighting, as well as the many systems of stage and auditorium lighting, the lighting of art galleries, etc. Small chambers illustrating varied effects promise to be popular with exhibitors, and all proper aid will be extended by the Department looking to the best possible result, as well to the exhibit generally as to the individual exhibitor.

Wiring, underground and overhead systems of construction, interior insulation, conduit construction,



The Palace

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etc., promise to be greatly benefited by carefully installed exhibits, showing development in these directions, and exhibitors will be given opportunity for thorough tests of their apparatus.

It is superfluous to add to this general statement that every possible field of electrical work will be liberally considered, and that all systems of all countries will be placed as favorably as possible to the end that best results may accrue to the electrical people and the public at large.

The edifice now in course of construction, and fast approaching completion, is especially designed to contain the electrical exhibits, and presents as harmonious a whole, considering its intended service, as it is beautiful in architecture. It is 700 feet long, 345 feet wide, its length being from north to south. The general plan is a longitudinal nave, 115 feet wide, and 114 feet high, crossed by a transept of the same width and height. Longitudinal galleries will extend along either side of the building 115 feet wide, at a height of 30 feet above the main floor. These galleries will be connected by narrower galleries at either end supported by trusses.

The Exposition has been most liberal in providing space free of cost, and its officers must therefore, and for obvious reasons, assume arbitrary power in the acceptance of exhibits, and the allotment of space. This power will be invariably applied with a view to secure the best general results, as well as in the direction of aiding the greatest possible number of exhibitors to make the most of the opportunity afforded by so great an Exposition. J. P. BARRETT, Chief.

FINE ART DEPARTMENT.

It is the aim of the Department of Fine Arts of the World's Columbian Exposition to make a showing of

Fine Arts of the various nations, giving each country adequate space in which fairly to represent its highest and most characteristic achievements in painting, sculpture, architecture and decoration. In sculpture and architecture it is designed to exhibit figures and monumental decorations, bas-reliefs in marble or bronze, figures or groups in bronze, bronzes from *cire perdue*, gems, cameos and intaglios. Under the head of paintings are embraced paintings in oil, paintings in water color, paintings on ivory, on enamel, on metal, on porcelain and other wares, and fresco painting on walls. In addition there are included engravings and etchings, prints, chalk, charcoal, pastel and other drawings, and exhibits of private collections.

All the Works to be admitted to the Department of Fine Arts must first pass an examination by a competent jury, duly constituted. In foreign countries, represented by a General Commission, or by a National Committee, the Special Commissioner for the Fine Arts may be the chairman of such jury, and work only be received through this Foreign Commission. In America, due notice will be given artists and others of places where pictures are to be sent at a given time to be examined by American jurors.

In the Department of Private Collections it is hoped to include not only collections of paintings but of art objects of various kinds, representing the choicest productions of the art of various nations. In the Oriental arts, especially, many collections have been formed during recent years, and it is desired that there may be a fair showing of what is best in Oriental art embraced in such collections.

It is proposed to give the best possible expression of architecture as a fine art. It is expected that adequate exhibits of recent architectural progress will be made by foreign countries, and gratifying interest

has been shown in the same direction by American architects.

Grecian-Ionic in style, the Fine Arts Building is a pure type of the most refined classic architecture. The building is oblong, and is 500 by 320 feet, intersected north, east, south and west by a great nave and transept 100 feet wide and 70 feet high, at the intersection of which is a dome 60 feet in diameter. The building is 125 feet to the top of the dome, which is surmounted by a colossal statue of the type of Winged Victory. The transept has a clear space through the center of 60 feet, being lighted entirely from above.

Around the entire building are galleries 40 feet wide forming a continuous promenade around the classic structure. Between the promenade and the naves are the smaller rooms devoted to private collections of paintings and the collections of the various art schools. On either side of the Main Building, and connected with it by handsome corridors, are very large annexes, which are also utilized by various art exhibits.

The Main Building is entered by four great portals, richly ornamented with architectural sculpture, and approached by broad flights of steps. The walls of the loggia of the colonnades are highly decorated with mural paintings, illustrating the history and progress of the arts. The frieze of the exterior walls and the pediments of the principal entrances are ornamented with sculptures and portraits in bas-relief of the masters of ancient art.

The general construction, although of a temporary character, is necessarily fire-proof. The main walls are of solid brick, covered with "staff," architecturally ornamented, while the roof, floors and galleries are of iron.

All light is supplied through glass sky-lights in iron frames, or by electricity. HALSEY C. IVES, Chief.

LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT.

The central idea of the World's Columbian Exposition is its power to educate. Each succeeding World's Fair, beginning with that held in London in 1851, has been the schoolmaster of the nations. No other single educational influence has been so instantly and so intensely active. This is because each national exhibit has been the exponent of that nation's advancement. The nation which has borne the palm of victory is that whose progress in education, taken in its broadest and fullest sense, has been most pronounced. Recognizing these truths, the promoters of the Columbian Exposition have given to education the position of highest prominence in the center of interest and in the grandest of all the great structures. Here Education is surrounded by her handmaids—Music, Science, Literature, Charity, Religion—and these, grouped together as by their nature is most fitting, form the constellation of the *Liberal Arts*. These are the arts whose advancement has made the closing century glorious, and has made all mankind free in the light of truth and law and liberty.

In a still larger way the Department of the Liberal Arts is surrounded by those special departments which have grown up in the world by reason of her educative and vital forces—those of Agriculture, Mechanism, Electricity and the Engineering of the Mine, the Railway.

The oft-repeated question: What does Liberal Arts include? is thus generically answered. More specifically it includes, first and largest, Education; then Hygiene, Sanitation, Charities, Medicine and Surgery, Literature, Books, Libraries, Journalism, Physical Science in all departments, Engineering, Architecture, Government and Law, Commerce, Social and Religious Organizations, Music and the Drama.

The Department of Liberal Arts will occupy 400,000 square feet of space in the south end of the Main Building in Jackson Park.

The Main Building, devoted to Manufactures and the Liberal Arts, is 1,688 feet long, and 788 feet wide. It covers more than 31 acres of ground, and will contain on its two floors about 42 acres of floor space. Its central dome will be nearly 1,300 feet long, and 400 feet wide. It covers more than 31 acres of ground and will contain on its two floors about 42 acres of floor space. Its central dome will be nearly 1,300 feet long, and 400 feet wide, and its central height will be nearly 30 feet greater than that of the monument upon Bunker Hill. This building will contain in its south end Liberal Arts; in its north ends, Archæology and Ethnology; in its center the manufactured products of all nations. It will not contain any motive power, or processes of manufacture, these being all referred to the buildings for Machinery, Electricity or Mining. Each of the departments in this building will occupy a distinct and well defined space.

Very earnest expressions of demand for a separate building for Liberal Arts, or for education alone, have been presented from all sections of the country, and no one has felt this desire more intensely than has the Chief of the Department. But a careful consideration of all the conditions has led him to believe that the present solution of the question should be accepted as satisfactory. If placed out of Jackson Park, either south or west, this department would be removed from the great center of interest, and would seem to be thrust out of its home, its own rightful abode. The Exposition authorities long since determined the Exposition should not be divided, but that all its departments should be united upon Jackson Park.

The Chief of the Department begs to present to those interested in the Liberal Arts, and especially to his co-laborers in the field of education, the following conclusions as the result of careful reflection and a thorough analysis of the situation.

1. The amount of space provided is fairly adequate, as compared to that given to other departments.

2. Its position is central, convenient, dignified, and worthy.

3. Its position is much to be preferred above any which would place the department outside of Jackson Park, and away from the immediate association with the remainder of the Exposition

SELIM H. PEABODY, Chief.

ETHNOLOGY AND ARCHÆOLOGY DEPARTMENT.

Occupying a large and prominent place in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, the Department of Ethnology and Archæology must be classed as among the most attractive and interesting features of the Exposition.

All possible phases of prehistoric man in America and the life of the aborigines at the time of the landing of Columbus will be illustrated at the World's Columbian Exposition by this department.

The conditions under which man was living when his existence in America is first traced, will be shown in diagrammatic paintings representing the terminal portions of the ice-sheet, with the clay and gravel deposits and boulders at the the flora and fauna of the time, and man associated with animals since extinct. This series is planned to contain the skeletons of the mammoth and the mastodon, with mounted specimens of northern animals living at that early period far south of their present abode. With portions of skeletons of man will be objects of

handiwork and other representations pertaining to the life of that time. In connection with the habitations of the Eskimo, models of men, women and children will be shown, made from casts taken and colored from life and dressed in native costumes. These figures will be made in extended number to illustrate all types of mankind. The work, in part, is in papier machè, with the figures draped in actual garments.

One of the most interesting and striking representations will illustrate the architecture of Yucatan in casts taken from some of the ruins. To make the moulds for a complete cast of any single building will be not only a gigantic operation, but will cost several thousand dollars. The selections of subjects is not determined with absolute certainty, but the great portal from the court at Labna is one of the subjects approved for the series. Others are the Temple of the Sun, at Chichen-Itsa; the House of the Nuns, at Uxmal, and an old house at Merida (1549) with richly carved ornamentation. The entire collection of casts from Paris, recently arrived at the Peabody Museum which were made from moulds taken by M. Desire Charnay during the Lorillard expedition to Yucatan and other southwestern parts of the continent, will also be exhibited.

In another group will be shown the origin and development of the primitive arts, and the progress of nations during the historic archæological period will be illustrated. This representation will contain such important objects as models of ancient vessels and models to illustrate ancient buildings, particularly the various habitations in the form of huts, etc., built in this country. A third group will be an illustration of navigation and cartography. A complete series of maps of the world will be collected, both of those anterior to Columbus and of others illustrating discoveries

eries down to the present time. In the case of the most rare maps only reproductions will be presented, although the loan of many originals is expected. A fourth group will exhibit inventions, arranged to illustrate progress, with amelioration of life and labor. In this will be shown originals, copies and models of notable inventions, supplemented by a collection of portraits of distinguished inventors.

Other collections of similar completeness will represent all the principal tribes of the northern part of the continent, the Indian races of the interior, the inhabitants of the West Indies and the eastern tribes of North America at the time of Columbus, the native tribes of the southwest, those of Mexico, Central America, and South America, in all cases with their habitations and costumes and arts and industries extensively shown, with the addition of the previously mentioned models of the varied types made from life.

The various material required for these exhibits will be largely secured by new explorations, though much is expected from private collections; and much, if need be, can be furnished from the Peabody Museum. At present there is every indication that the entire department will form as complete an illustration as possible of American life before the coming of the Spaniards, honorable to the Exposition and to American archæologists in general.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

In some respects the Forestry Building will be one of the most interesting structures on the ground. It will be made of wood sent from almost every State in the Union. Each State has been asked to furnish trunks of trees for the supporting columns, and twenty-five States, through their World's Fair boards, have already promised to send the columns. Arkansas will furnish

pine, white oak, red oak and sassafras; California sugar pine, red wood and trunks of the young *seynoa*. Delaware will send red cedar, white oak and white ash. From Kansas will come burr oak, hickory, huckleberry, sycamore and walnut. Minnesota will send white pine, sugar maple, ash, oak, cottonwood, spruce, box cedar, tamarack and elm. North Dakota will furnish half a dozen columns and so will Tennessee. Wisconsin has agreed to furnish columns of pine, white oak, basswood, elm, birch and spruce.

The Southern Lumbermen's Association has agreed to build one of the grand vestibules of the Forestry Building. It will be constructed of yellow pine. The National Association of Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers will put in another vestibule, making it entirely of hard wood, in a very artistic design.

The building is located in the southeastern portion of the park. It is 200x500 feet, with a central height of 60 feet.

Surrounding the building is a spacious portico, 16 feet wide, each of the columns of which is formed of three trunks in their natural state, contributed by the various States and Territories, and several South American countries, illustrating their characteristic woods. Each trunk will contain a tablet on which will be engraved the name of the tree; the name of the State, Territory or country furnishing the same, and an estimate of the quantity of such timber standing thereon. The sides, window-frames and roof will also present a rustic appearance, the roof being thatched with tan and other barks. The main and minor entrances, as well as the interior, are elaborately finished in different kinds of wood. From the colonnade surrounding the building rise flagstuffs, from which will be displayed the coat of arms of the States, placed directly over the tree trunks furnished

by them, the stars and stripes and the flags of all foreign nations.

The entire building, in connection with the exhibits contained therein, will illustrate in the most complete manner possible the forest resources of the world.

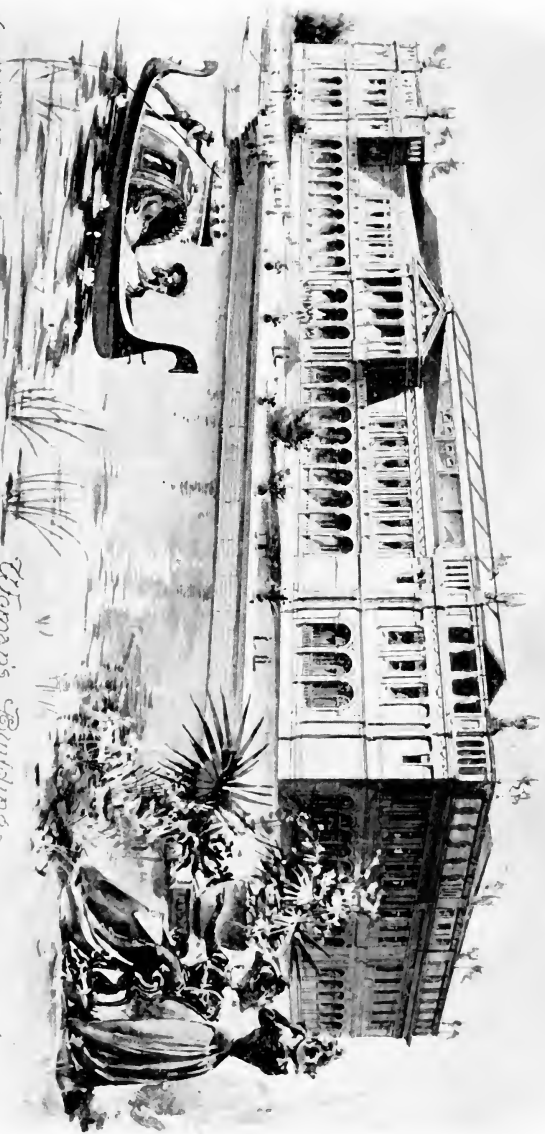
WALKER FEARN, Chief.

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Were women to do nothing else in the great Exposition but present this splendid edifice, they would have done enough to challenge and command the wonder, admiration and respect of the whole civilized world. It is not a graceful structure planned in consonance with the softness and grace of those who are to occupy it, by men willing to thereby testify homage, but a noble thought conceived in a woman's brain, conceived on lines that have won from the most eminent architects the highest meed of praise and appreciation, and then carried to completion by women. From its firm foundations to the delicate sculptures that crown its lofty roof it is fully, absolutely and entirely woman's work. Nor is it the product of a single brain, of a single individual. In reply to the announcement that there would be an open competition among women architects for the plan of the building, there came plans from a dozen women—plans of such a high order of excellence that it was only after long and careful deliberation with the architects intrusted with the planning of the great structures of the Exposition, that the Chief of Construction awarded the prize to Miss Sophia G. Hayden.

A further surprise awaited the architects in the revelation of Miss Hayden's ability to prepare and furnish all necessary working plans, drawings and estimates, and generally to assume precisely the position and responsibility resting on each of themselves in the

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Wagner's Buildings

erection of the buildings they had planned. Work was at once begun on the building, and it will be the first to be completed.

The extreme dimensions of the building are 400x-200 feet, the longer axis running nearly north and south. The general scheme of construction is a center pavilion connected with two end pavilions by arcades which are open in the first story. Architecturally considered, it is of the school of the Italian renaissance, very delicately treated, the detail being worked out in an essentially feminine manner.

In the main rotunda will be displayed the most brilliant achievements of women in all lines of work. These exhibits will be admitted on invitation only, and the mere fact that an exhibit is found there will be tantamount to the very highest recognition of merit that can be bestowed.

The second story will contain parlors and reception-rooms, committee-rooms, dressing-rooms, etc.; the great Assembly Hall above the north pavilion; and the model kitchen, refreshment rooms, etc., above the south pavilion. Those rooms above the main entrance will give access to an open balcony extending across the front of the building and commanding a view of unrivaled beauty and splendor. The vast roof is supported by immense caryatides designed and modeled by Miss Enid Yandall, of Kentucky, and is laid out as a great roof garden, where again woman's brain and woman's hand will plan and execute.

A special feature of the beautiful building will be the sculpture with which it will be adorned. Twenty designs in plaster were submitted by as many women for the statuary for the roof line and for the relief work in the pediments. The well-known sculptor Augustus St. Gaudens found it an exceedingly difficult matter to select the best of these, so evenly excellent and so highly

artistic and appropriate were all of the submitted designs. Miss Alice Rideout, of California, finally was awarded the coveted distinction. Three main groups are included in Miss Rideout's accepted design, representing respectively "Woman's Virtues," "Woman as the Spirit of Civilization" and "Woman's Place in History." The first and last groups will stand free above the attic cornice sixty feet from the ground. The third, "Woman as the Spirit of Civilization," will be in high relief, and will fill the pediment over the main entrance.

The objects of the Board of Lady Managers have been concisely stated by the President of that organization as follows :

"To give an adequate idea of the extent and value of what is being done by women in the arts, sciences and industries.

"To show to the breadwinners, who are fighting unaided the battle of life, the new avenues of employment that are constantly being opened to women, and in which of these their work will be of the most distinct value by reason of their natural adaptability, sensitive and artistic temperaments, and individual tastes; what education will best enable them to enjoy the wider opportunities awaiting them and make their work of the greatest worth, not only to themselves but to the world."—*World's Fairs, etc.*

PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION DEPARTMENT.

The work devolving upon this department is, perhaps, best defined by its title—publicity and promotion. As the result of one year's work no part of the world is now in ignorance as to the date, scope, plans, progress and prospects of the Exposition. We are in communication with 90 per cent of the newspapers and periodicals now published. Seventy-

five per cent of these are regularly printing information furnished from this office. We are also in communication with all of the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in foreign countries and with many thousand possible exhibitors. Our news items are published regularly in English, French, German, Spanish, and occasionally in other languages. We have a mailing list of 65,000 names.

I take occasion to acknowledge the almost uniform liberality of the press toward the Exposition. Manifestations of unfriendliness or a mercenary disposition are rare and insignificant, and the department is inspired by this kindly and obliging attitude to renewed efforts to secure for the press such recognition as has never before been accorded it by any international exposition. With its finger on the pulse of the world, this department can assert with confidence that not only in the magnitude and beauty of the grounds and buildings, but in the variety of exhibits and in the attendance of visitors, the Exposition of 1893 will easily take first place and more than realize the anticipations of its most sanguine projectors.

MOSES P. HANDY, Chief.

BUILDINGS WELL PROTECTED.

One of the most perfect water systems ever built is now about finished at the world's fair grounds. When it is completed such a thing as a big fire at the Exposition will be impossible, except through the carelessness of the Columbian fire department. Water will be supplied from two pumping stations that have a combined capacity of 64,000,000 gallons a day. The aggregate capacity of all the stations in Chicago is 260,000,000 gallons a day, and this supply is distributed over an area of 180 square miles. The square mile devoted to the World's Fair, therefore, will have just one-fourth the capacity of all the pumping stations in Chicago.

One station is to be equipped free of cost to the Exposition Company by the Worthington Pump Company. It can draw 40,000,000 gallons of water from Lake Michigan every day, and drown out any ordinary fire that might be started. The pumps for this station are worth \$250,000. They will constitute the exhibit of the Worthington Pump Company. From a new pumping station just completed at Hyde Park 24,000,000 gallons a day will be secured. The water mains have been so connected that the supplies of both stations can be turned on a fire at a moment's notice.

THE BATTLE SHIP

Unique among the other exhibits is that made by the United States Navy Department. It is a structure which, to all outward appearance, is a faithful, full-sized model of one of the new coast-line battle ships. This imitation battle ship of 1893 is erected on piling on the lake front in the northeast portion of Jackson Park. It is surrounded by water and has the appearance of being moored to a wharf. The structure has all the fittings that belong to the actual ship, such as guns, turrets, torpedo tubes, torpedo nets and booms, boats, anchors, chain cables, davits, awnings, deck fittings, etc., etc., together with all appliances for working the same. Officers, seamen, mechanics and marines are detailed by the Navy Department during the Exposition, and the discipline and mode of life on our naval vessels are completely shown. The detail of men is not, however, as great as the complement of the actual ship. The crew give certain drills, especially boat, torpedo and gun drills, as in a vessel of war.

The dimensions of the structure are those of the actual battleship, to wit: length, 348 feet; width amidships, 69 feet three inches; and from the water line to the top of the main deck, 12 feet. Centrally placed on this deck is a superstructure 8 feet high with a ham-

mock berthing on the same 7 feet high, and above these are the bridge, chart-house and the boats.

At the forward end of the superstructure there is a cone-shaped tower, called the "military mast," near the top of which are placed two circular "tops" as receptacles for sharpshooters. Rapid firing guns are mounted on each of these tops. The height from the water line to the summit of this military mast is 76 feet, and above is placed a flagstaff for signaling.

The battery mounted comprises four 13-inch breech loading rifle cannon, eight 8-inch breech loading rifle cannon, four 6-inch breech loading rifle cannon, twenty 6-pound rapid firing guns, six 1-pound rapid firing guns, two Gatling guns and six torpedo tubes or torpedo guns. All of these are placed and mounted respectively as in the genuine battle ship.

On the starboard side of the ship is shown the torpedo protection net, stretching the entire length of the vessel. Steam launches and cutters ride at the booms, and all the outward appearance of a real ship of war is imitated.—*World's Fairs, etc.*

CONGRESS OF RELIGIONS.

One of the remarkable features of the Columbian Exposition will be a series of religious congresses from August 25 through the month of September, 1893. The chairman of the general committee, Rev. John Henry Barrows, of Chicago, has associated with him members of sixteen different religious organizations. They have invited the representatives of all the great historic religions to confer together and to show what light religion has to throw on the great problems of the age. Their plan has met the approval of Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Gibbons, the poets Holmes and Whittier, Archbishops Ireland and Ryan, Professor Drummond; Professor Godet, of Switzerland; Rabbi Maybaum

of Berlin; Justice Ameer Ali, of Calcutta; President Washburn, of Robert College, Constantinople; Bunyin Nanjie, a learned Buddhist, of Japan, and scores of the leading scholars of America and Great Britain.

THE CONGRESS OF ALL NATIONS.

While the Columbian Exposition of 1893 is intended to celebrate the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, and primarily to illustrate American progress, the United States appropriately extends the hand of fellowship and hospitality to all other nations, already represented on her soil by millions of emigrants. It will be a universal congress, which is no respecter of geographical boundary, race, color, party or sex. All the nations of Europe are bound to cosmopolitan America by invisible but indissoluble ties. England, by the force of maternal kinship, and our assimilation of her language, her literature and her jurisprudence; Germany, by the preponderating influence of the Germanic element engrafted upon our native stock, and her patriotic desire of Germanizing the modern world; France, most deeply imbued with an affection for our republican form of government.

Wherever the Stars and Stripes are honored the American invitation has sped. To Egypt, oldest of nations, yet the land of eternal freshness despite its age, and whose monuments reveal a mine of interest; to even the more ancient India, the prototypes of whose races are traced by philological research to the very twilight of history; to Persia, the land of "the Lion and the Sun," the fertility and exuberance of whose literature are equaled only by the versatility of its architectural forms; to China, whose civilization was hoary before ours had dawned, and whose strength for ages lay in her isolation; to the Japanese, whose sea-rovers in medieval times left the imprint of



U.S. Government Building

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Northern Asia upon our western shore from Alaska to the Gulf of California; to Russia, who has advanced her frontiers into Central Asia, pushing her military roads of steel from the borders of the Caspian Sea to Bokhara and to Samarcand, where now the Cossack rides an iron horse. Everywhere through continental Europe—from the Elbe to the Pyrenees, from the straits of Dover to the Baltic, wherever the American government is represented—its invitation has been forwarded under our President's official seal. From Antwerp to the borders of the Rhine, through Holland and Belgium, the prosperous twin kingdoms of the Low Countries, beehives of industry and commerce; to the picturesque valleys and mountain terraces of Switzerland, whose luxuriant plains and forests and pathless precipices remain as they were when ages ago they witnessed deeds whose memory will live forever; to Austria, one of the oldest empires of christian Europe, whose civilization hurled back the Moslem legions from the ramparts of Vienna long before the Reformation; to the palaces of Stamboul, studding the banks of the Bosphorus, whence the Turkish crescent, defying the grasping ambition of the Russian autocrat, stretches its glistening curve from the Tigris to the Danube; to Portugal, whose maritime enterprise was the starting point of the age of discovery, and whose regal history beamed with brilliant naval explorations long before the western conquests of Ferdinand and Isabella; to Italy, that marvelous peninsula whence Roman power of old, medieval liberty afterwards, and art's perennial triumph always dispensed the principles of civilization, and gave Columbus to the world; to Spain, which espoused his stupendous enterprise, and created the physical power and resources which were essential to his triumph; to the land of Scandinavia, whose daring sailors braved the terrors of un-

known seas and whose deeds even challenge the honors of the Genoese discoverer—to these and all other nations representing the older civilizations, America extends a generous welcome.—

Exposition Graphic.

VISITORS PROTECTED.

About 20 per cent of the visitors who come to the fair will be able to take care of themselves. The remaining 80 per cent will need help in finding suitable boarding houses. These are the ones the Exposition Company proposes to look after. At the Centennial one building on the grounds was devoted to the comfort of visitors. It was fitted up with reception and toilet-rooms, writing-rooms and telegraph offices. Tickets to theaters and other places of amusement were on sale. Now, at this Exposition seven or eight such buildings will be required. They will be under the control of the Exposition Directors and not managed by outside parties. One of these buildings will probably be at the main entrance to the grounds, near the Administration Building. Another may be located at the extreme southeast end of the park, near the lake shore. A third will probably be just in front of the east entrance to the Manufactures Building, near the lake shore. Another building will be erected near the Fisheries Building. The Casino out on the pier may also be used for this purpose and likewise a special structure near the Woman's Building. Still another will be erected in Midway Plaisance, but the largest and probably the finest of them all will be on the wooded island, surrounded by flower gardens. These buildings will be resting places in every sense of the term. No exhibits of any character will be admitted to them. They are for the exclusive use of tired visitors.

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