

CHICAGO, OLD AND NEW

THE story of Chicago, from the day of her original settlement by trappers and pioneers to the present, when she stands the second city of the new world, reads like a romance, thrilling with details of disaster and triumph embraced in the progress from a frail frontier post to a great community holding within its limits nearly 3,000,000 souls. Passing from the destruction and rebuilding of Fort Dearborn to the stationing of a new garrison there after the evacuation in 1823, settlement was again resumed in the vicinity of the post, interrupted at intervals by the Black Hawk War. On the termination of hostilities, toward 1836, the troops were withdrawn permanently and the village of Chicago began to grow.

In 1837 a charter for the city of Chicago was granted by the General Assembly of Illinois. The first municipal election was held and William B. Ogden was elected Mayor. Two years before that a school census showed a population of 3,279 in the town. Little enterprise, such as is so common in these days, was then known, but the next decade developed great progress. In 1841 the first water works were built; the next year the first propeller was launched, the city's trade made giant strides, and in that year the

exports exceeded the imports. By 1844 the meat packing industry got its first start. Progress was rapid after that; the first public school, the first theater and other public institutions followed with the advent of each year. By 1856 Chicago was booming. In twenty years' time the population went from 4,000 to 90,000. The Federal census of 1860 showed the city had 109,263 inhabitants. By 1870 it had grown to nearly 300,000. Then came the fire in 1871, when practically the entire city was destroyed. But the recovery was phenomenal and in less than fifteen years the population was doubled. The World's Fair gave the city a globe-encircling reputation.

During the years succeeding the exposition the most noteworthy feature of Chicago, in addition to the expansion of her industries, commerce, financial institutions, educational and art developments, has been the improvement in the architecture and general character of the buildings erected for business and other purposes. Beauty of architecture, thorough utilization of space and substantial character, are the characteristics of the modern structure that occupy nearly all the space in the downtown business district of Chicago.

Leading Events During One Hundred Years of Chicago History.

- 1803. Fort Dearborn built by Capt. John Whistler and Lieut. James S. Swearingen of the United States Army, a company of infantry executing the work and afterward garrisoning it. Population, 75.
- 1804. John Kinzie and his family became the first settlers under the government of the United States. Ellen Marion Kinzie was born, the first white child of the settlement.
- 1805. The first lawyer came to Chicago.
- 1806. Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, sought to unite all the Indians into a confederacy against the whites.
- 1810. The first doctor came to Chicago.
- 1812. Massacre of the garrison of Fort Dearborn, together with a number of settlers on the south shore, Aug. 15; Fort Dearborn burned the next day. Population, 110.
- 1813. Phillip Fouché appointed as the first United States Marshal.
- 1816. Fort Dearborn was rebuilt, the Indian agency and warehouse were re-established, and the Kinzie family returned to Chicago to live. Population, 150.
- 1817. Route between Chicago and Mackinac established by the schooners Baltimore and Hercules.
- 1818. Illinois admitted to the Union as a State.
- 1823. Illinois and Michigan canal bill passed by the Legislature.
- 1824. The route of the Illinois and Michigan canal was surveyed.
- 1825. The first Protestant sermon was preached in Chicago on Oct. 9 by the Rev. Isaac McCoy, a Baptist clergyman. Population, 200.
- 1826. Election for Congress and for the Governorship was held.
- 1827. First company of State militia was organized. Forerunner of the packing industry of the city was the slaughter house built by Archibald Clybourn on the north branch of the river.
- 1828. Death of John Kinzie. Fort Dearborn was regarrisoned by troops.
- 1829. The first ferry was established near the present site of the Lake street bridge.
- 1830. Chicago was surveyed and platted, and the first bridge was built over the river at Randolph street. Population, 500.
- 1831. Cook County was formed and Chicago designated as its seat of government. First store built of boards was put up by Robert Kinzie on the west side of the river. First sawmill established and the first meat packed and shipped.
- 1833. Town of Chicago incorporated and the Democrat established by John Calhoun as the first newspaper. The schooner Napoleon took the first shipment of merchandise from the north of Chicago. Population, 800.
- 1834. The first mail coach route was established between Chicago and Detroit. The first drawbridge was built over the river. The first piano was brought to the city. Population, 1,000.
- 1835. United States land office was opened with a rush. Organization of the volunteer fire department and of the



OLD FORT DEARBORN—ERECTED 1803.

- Board of Health. First courthouse and the first schoolhouse built.
- 1836. Ground broken for the Illinois and Michigan canal on July 4. Galena and Chicago Union railroad was chartered.
- 1837. The city of Chicago was incorporated and its first city election held. The first census of the city showed a population of 4,170. First theater was opened. Financial panic.
- 1838. First steam fire engine was purchased, and the first lake steamer was built. The first exportation of grain from the post was 73 bushels of wheat.
- 1839. Fire cost the city a loss of \$75,000.
- 1840. The public free schools were reorganized and made permanent. Population, 4,470.
- 1843. Lowest price at which corn and wheat ever sold freely was reached in February, when corn sold for 18 cents, and white winter wheat at 38 cents a bushel.
- 1844. Tornado swept over the city and into the lake, doing damage to city and to shipping.
- 1845. The first permanent school building,

- called the Dearborn, was built, and County Court was established.
- 1846. Recruiting for the Mexican war lent to the excitement of the year.
- 1847. Celebration of the victory of Buena Vista, in which a citizen had an arm blown off by a cannon.
- 1848. The first telegram by the Morse code was received in Chicago from Milwaukee. The Illinois and Michigan canal was opened. The first session of the new United States Court was held. On Oct. 25 the first railway locomotive was coupled to two cars, and the train was run out about five miles over the track of the Galena road.
- 1849. Storm and flood damaged shipping to the extent of \$100,000. The old Tremont House was again burned, together with twenty other buildings. There was another epidemic of cholera. A panic among the banks.
- 1850. The United States census showed a population of 29,963. First gas was turned on the mains.
- 1853. First labor strike.
- 1854. Illinois Central railroad, first railroad completed into Chicago.

- 1855. Nearly 1,500 deaths occurred from the epidemic of cholera.
- 1856. Kansas aid meeting on the courthouse square subscribed \$15,000 for the free state settlers. First steam tug in the river. First suburban train was run, and the first iron bridge over the river was swung at Rush street. First high school opened.
- 1857. Chicago banks were in panic. At the close of the year Chicago was acknowledged as the metropolis of the West with a population of 93,000.
- 1858. The first street car was run in State street. Fire department was organized on a paid basis.
- 1860. Loss of the steamer Lady Elgin with 293 deaths was the catastrophe of the year. Population, 149,290.
- 1861. Camp Douglas established.
- 1862. First internal revenue collector was appointed.
- 1863. Four hundred miles of streets had been improved in various ways, and twenty-two miles had been graveled.
- 1864. Work was begun on the first water tunnel.
- 1865. The first water crib was opened. The Union stockyards were opened for business, and the first fire alarm telegraph service was established.
- 1869. Washington street tunnel, the first under the river, was opened. The park act was passed.
- 1870. Population, 298,977.
- 1871. The great fire on Oct. 7, 8, and 9, with a loss of \$280,000,000. City re-incorporated under the new general law. La Salle street tunnel opened.
- 1873. Serious financial panic, which affected the whole country.
- 1880. Population, 503,185.
- 1882. Cable trains first opened by the Chicago City Railway Company.
- 1883. Present City Hall and County Building were completed.
- 1886. Anarchist riots broke out in Haymarket square.
- 1890. Population, 1,105,540, making Chicago the second city in the United States.
- 1892. First elevated railroad put into operation. Ground broken for the great drainage canal.
- 1893. Holding of the World's Fair.
- 1894. Failure of Moore Brothers' Diamond Match and New York Biscuit Companies, with liabilities of \$5,000,000. Financial flurry and temporary closing of Chicago Board of Trade. Strike by Pullman, Ill., by American Railroad Union, led by its President, Eugene V. Debs; many riots in Chicago quelled by police, State militia, and United States troops sent by President Cleveland.
- 1896. Sound money parade of 100,000 men, greatest political parade that ever took place on the continent.
- 1897. Joseph Leiter forces a corner in wheat, the price going to \$1.87 a bushel.
- 1899. Opening of the drainage canal through the gates at Lockport. Cornerstone of the Federal building laid by President McKinley on Oct. 9.
- 1900. Population, 1,698,975.
- 1902. The celebration of the centennial anniversary.

HOW TO HOLD YOUR FRIENDS.

Live, Cheerful, Optimistic Qualities Needed to Bind Them.

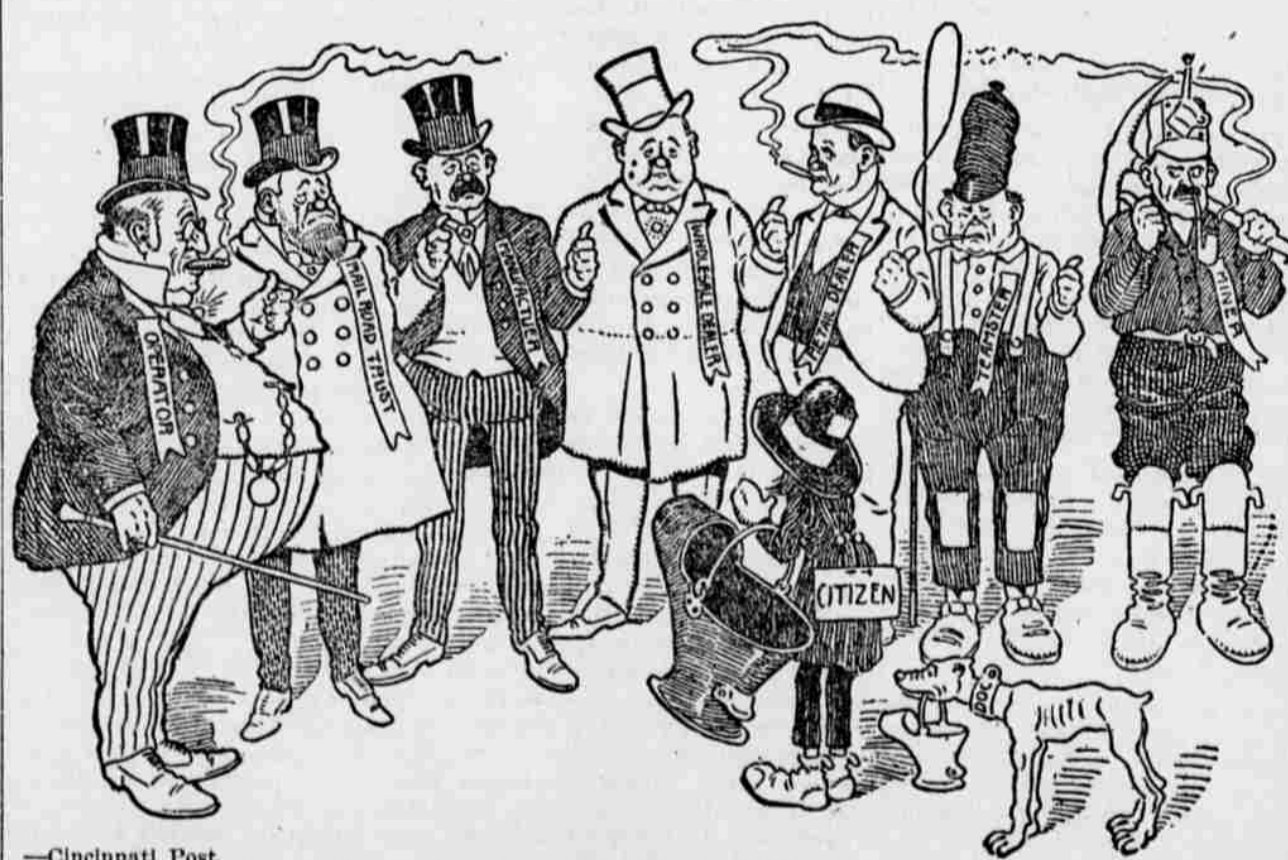
Those who would make friends must cultivate the qualities which are admired and which attract. If you are mean, stingy and selfish nobody will admire you. You must cultivate generosity and large heartedness; you must be magnanimous and tolerant; you must have positive qualities; for a negative, shrinking, apologizing, round-about man is despised. You must cultivate courage and boldness, for a coward has few friends. You must believe in yourself. If you do not, others will not believe in you. You must look upward, and be hopeful, cheery and optimistic. No one will be attracted to a gloomy pessimist.

The moment a man feels that you have a real, live interest in his welfare, and that you do not ask about his business, profession, book or article merely out of courtesy, you will get his attention and will interest him. You will tie him to you just in proportion to the intensity and unselfishness of your interest in him. But if you are selfish and think of nothing but your own advancement; if you are wondering how you can use everybody to help you along; if you look upon every man or woman you are introduced to as so much more possible success capital; if you measure people by the amount of business they can send you, or the number of new clients, patients or readers of your book they can secure for you, they will look upon you in the same way.—Success.

Uncle Remus Says:

De difference between bein' a wise man and a fool am not so great, but what de pickin up of a hot boss-shoe may decide de question one way or de odder.—Detroit Free Press.

WHO'S TO BLAME FOR THE HIGH PRICE OF COAL?



—Cincinnati Post.

Novel Cause for Damages.

An Ohio health food company has just lost a suit brought against it by a retailer in Germany, who demanded \$500 damages because in the pictures which the company put on cartons of its goods sent to the plaintiff the nose of the Empress of Germany was so blurred that it appeared to be missing. The retailer alleged that the dam-

age to the Empress' nose made it impossible for him to sell the goods.

The Way It Goes.

"I heard Kronnick remark that he never had such luck in his business as he's having now, but I didn't catch whether it was good luck or bad."
"Oh, he meant bad luck, of course. If it were good luck he wouldn't speak

of it as luck at all."—Philadelphia Press.

A Heavy Tribute.

In the last year the United States paid in ocean freight to foreign ships \$250,000,000.

Half the World's Rubber Crop. The United States now takes half the world's crop of rubber.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable Merit.

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, preparation and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism—prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier ever produced.

Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength restorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S

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FAMINE IN TIMBER TREES.

Growing Scarcity of Wood Suitable for Manufacturing Purposes.

It will be but a few years before durable timber becomes very much dearer than it is at present. Good chestnut and white oak posts worth now fifteen cents each, and cedar posts twenty cents apiece, are dressed, and are hard to get at that. Ten years from now the supply will be much less. No more profitable use of land can be made than to plant walnut, chestnut, oak, hickory, spruce, ash, maple, poplar, willow, locust and other trees that have a value in the arts for their timber. Plant the rough land to trees. The eucalypts are now grown in the southwestern portion of our country more extensively than any other exotic forest tree.

These trees are originally from Australia; they are known there under the name of antifever trees, as by their rapid growth and large amount of foliage they absorb the poisonous gases of the swamps, making the air pure and the climate healthy. In California, Kansas and Indiana tracts of land several thousand acres in area have been planted with seedlings of the eucalyptus rostrata for fuel, railroad ties and for windbreaks. On account of their rapid growth they make desirable shade trees for the dwelling and pasture lots. In many parts of the southwest the eucalyptus are utilized to advantage to furnish shade in pastures. If set along the fences and along the irrigating ditches they can be made to protect the cattle in the pasture without at any time interfering with farm work. Seedlings may be had from the nurseries in 300 lots at five cents each. There are some thirty different varieties, and all of them are said to grow equally well in the middle and southern States. Plant the hillsides in forest trees and farm the low ground.—Baltimore American.

Battle of Lexicon.

Bruiser—I heard you were laying for Snoozer to make him fight. Did you succeed?

Broncbuster—No. I called him everything I could lay my tongue to, but there was no fight in him.—Boston Transcript.

Didn't Pan Out.

Miss Towney (in search of the idyllic, at last meets a real live shepherd)—Pray, tell me, gentle shepherd, what is thy pipe?

The Gentle Shepherd—I left it at home, mum, 'cause I ain't got 'baccy.—Tit-Bits.

Shame.

When a man's foot gets tangled with a woman's under the table and she gets mad about it, you can make her madder by pretending you thought it was somebody else.

My Lungs

"An attack of la grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said I had consumption. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it cured me promptly."
A. K. Randles, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years to fall back on.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; \$1., most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.