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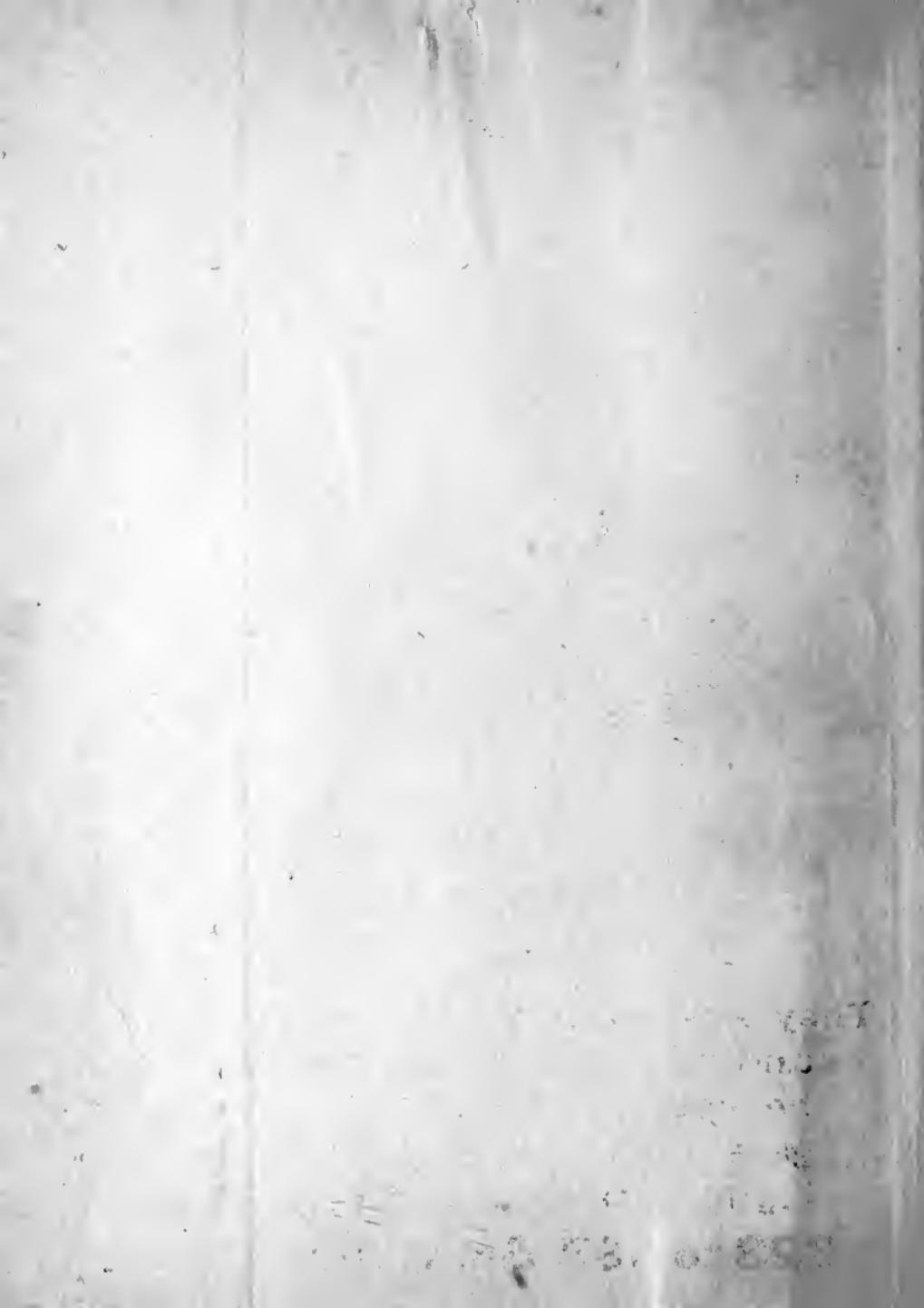


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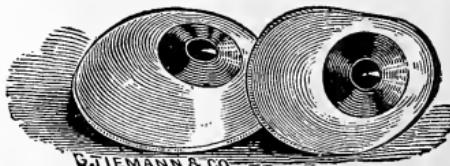
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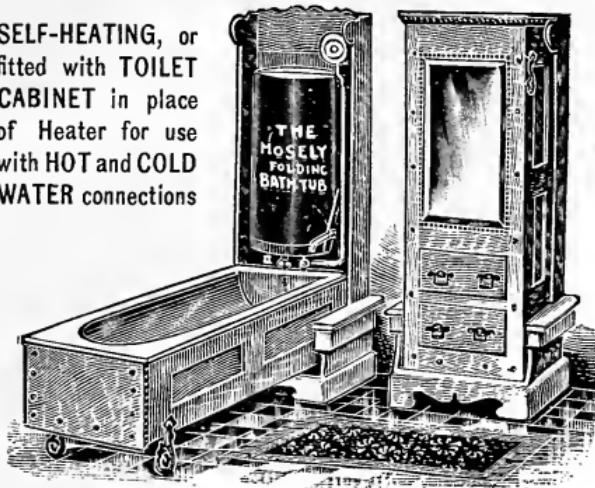
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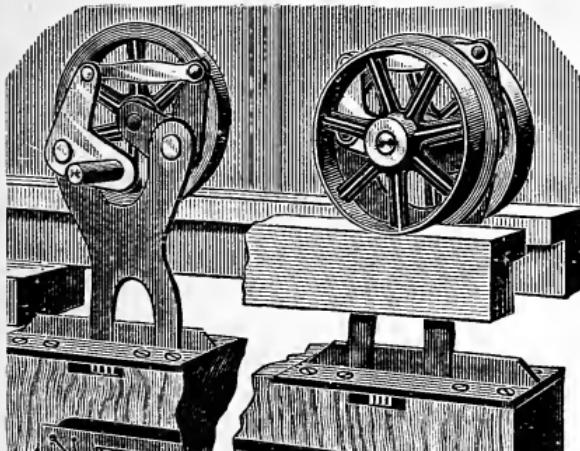
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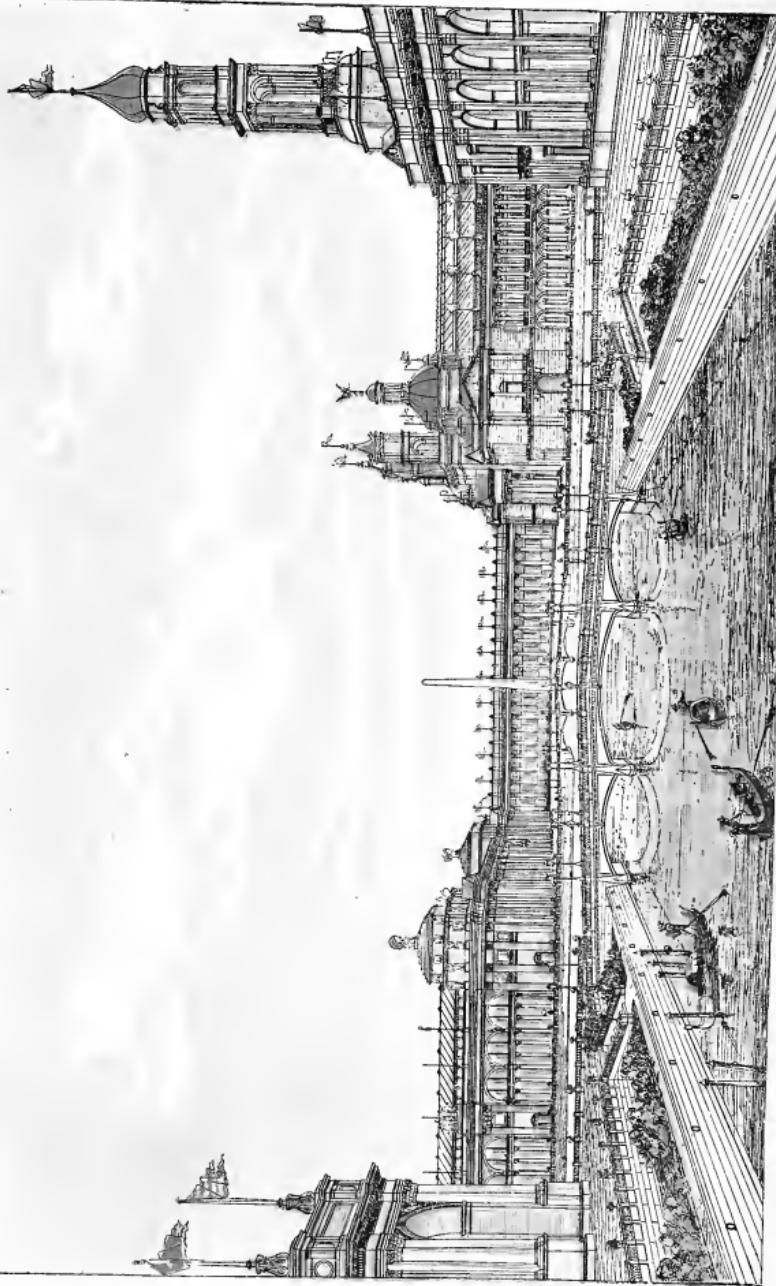
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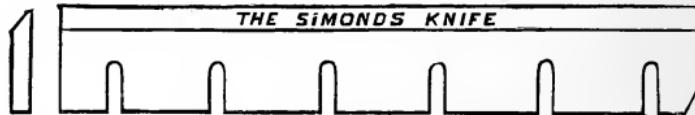
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358 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

This HAND-BOOK, so far as it relates to the World's Columbian Exposition, is compiled from official sources. I believe it contains, in substance, all the information in possession of the management up to this time. The extent of this information, one year before the opening, will probably surprise the reader. As a matter of fact, however, the scope and character of the World's Fair is as well understood now as it will be on May 1, 1893. Henceforth it will be the task of the Director-General and his Chiefs of Departments rather to compress than to expand. Notwithstanding the immense amount of space originally provided for and afterward increased, it is found even at this early day that the allotments to foreign and home exhibitors must be curtailed.

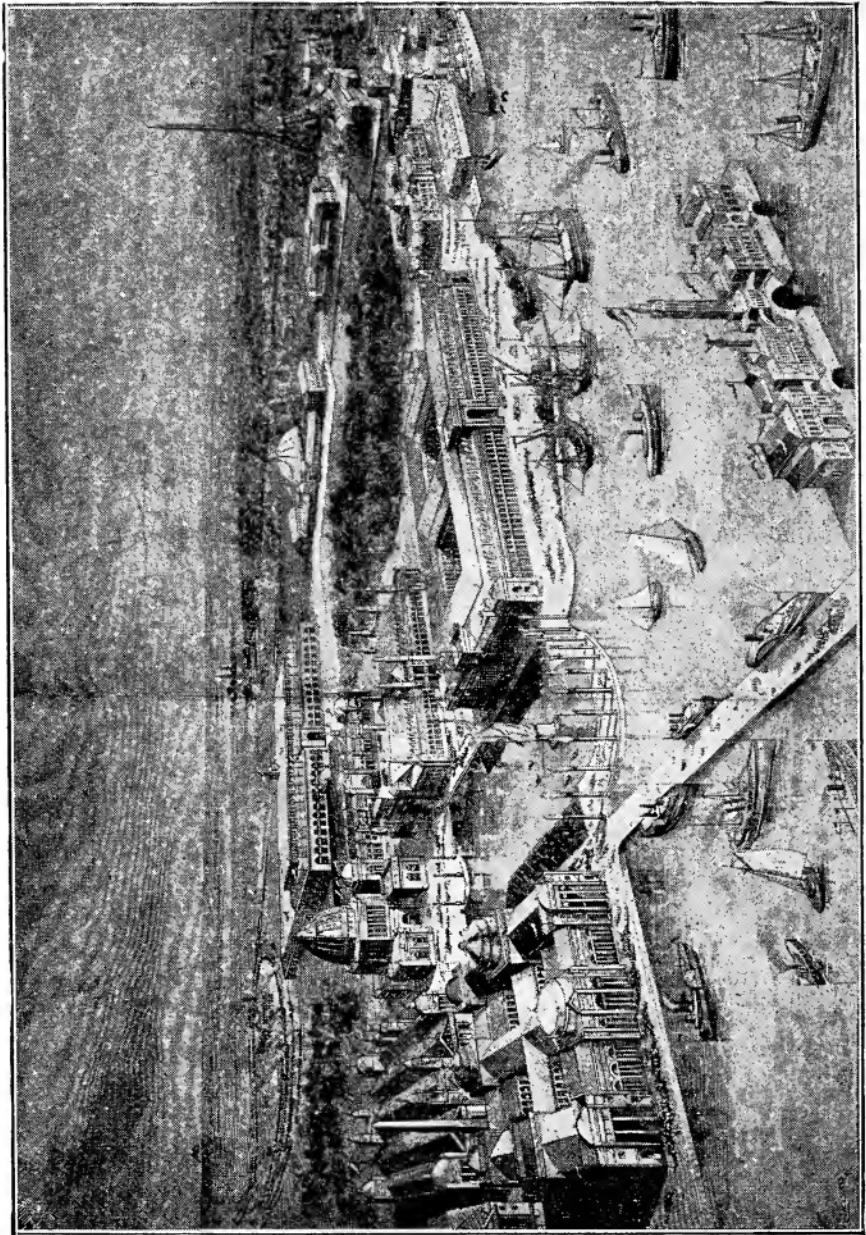
The World's Fair of 1893 will be a Universal Exposition in the strictest sense of that term. It will overshadow all its predecessors. The latest and greatest of European Expositions must lose by comparison with it. This statement is supported by the facts presented within these covers.

I have thought it essential to devote considerable space to information concerning Chicago. This is presented in alphabetical order, and covers, I think, everything that might be of value or interest to the stranger within our gates.

This Hand-Book will be revised from time to time, until, at the opening of the Exposition, it will be a complete guide for the visitor. In order to make it so, I do not think that many alterations or additions will be necessary.

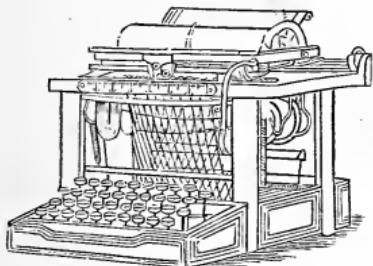
JOHN J. FLINN.

May, 1892.



[Engraved For The Standard Guide Company.]
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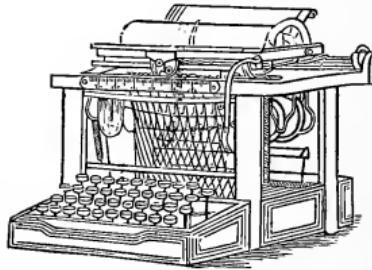
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PART I.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS—WHERE THE IDEA OF HOLDING THEM WAS BORN AND HOW IT GREW—THE GREAT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL FAIRS OF HISTORY—FROM LONDON IN 1761 TO PARIS IN 1889—DESCRIPTION OF THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.

It is eminently fitting that the civilized Nations of the earth, individually or collectively, should pause at intervals, to take an accounting, as it were, of the progress which they are making in science, art and commerce, as well as in government, morality and politeness. The world of discovery, of invention and of appliance travels at a rate of speed which defies the most acute and coolest-headed observer of events—he becomes amazed if he tries to classify them; confused if he aims to follow them; bewildered if he attempts to understand them. At best his vision, even though he be blessed far beyond the average with an ability to measure the achievements of his contemporaries, is of short range. He may be able to trace the progress of his neighborhood, of his country, or even of the world at large, in a given direction, but beyond this his knowledge, as it is extended, becomes uncertain, unreliable, superficial. His eye can not behold any more than his mind can comprehend the countless changes, innovations or improvements which are occurring in every department of human activity. If he be a physician, and would be considered worthy of distinction, he must be constantly on the alert, or discoveries of living interest to his profession will escape him. He will have little time to devote to astronomy or to architecture, and his knowledge of the progress being made in these branches must necessarily be that which is acquired by the interested spectator, rather than by the toiling student. If he be an astronomer, an architect, a painter; a civil engineer, an electri-

cian, a worker in wood or a worker in iron; a merchant or a mechanic; an artist or an artisan, and is striving to gain honorable prominence in his profession or extraordinary success in his calling, so much of his time and so much of his labor must be devoted to the special line of duty which lies before him, that he will have but small opportunity of investigating the triumphs of mind or muscle which are recorded daily in other parts of the world and in other walks of life.

The enlightened nations of the globe, spurred on by the lovers of art, the enthusiasts in discovery, the devotees of science, the far-seeing philosophers, the liberal-minded philanthropists, the studious political economists and the wise statesmen, have for over two centuries been seriously engaged in devising plans whereby such a man may be enabled to see, within a reasonable period of time and at a reasonable outlay, what his brother-laborers are accomplishing. Since all men can not travel in search of knowledge, it has been deemed proper that the results, at least, of the skill which is born of knowledge and which is diffused pretty equally throughout a nation and throughout the earth, should be collected, as far as may be, at intervals, so that the thinker and toiler might be enabled to witness what is being achieved by brain and brawn beyond the limits of the village, town, city, state or country, in which he lives and labors. Few men in the rank of life where constant activity of mind or body is an absolute requisite, have the means or the time at their disposal, no matter how strong the inclination may be, to travel the world over. As a rule, the very men to whom the experience of sight-seeing would be beneficial, and from whose experience communities and nations would be most likely to profit, are debarred from the opportunities which travel affords. The statesmen of many countries realized this fact as early as the seventeenth century, and it gave rise to a problem for the solution of which suggestions without number were offered. England, France,

Germany and Holland had their envoys—scientists, artists, scholars and artisans—abroad at public expense, whose mission it was to penetrate the secrets held by the industrial classes of the sister nations, and bring back the knowledge they obtained to the country which sent them forth. France for centuries guarded certain industrial secrets with a jealousy and with a care that defied the prying eyes of those envoys, and which were only made known to England finally by the immigration of the Huguenots. Holland sent her tradesmen and her manufacturers into France and England, on every pretense, with no other object in view than the discovery of certain processes of dying wool. Peter the Great of Russia, disguised as a mechanic, worked as a common laborer in a Dutch shipyard in order that he might learn the art of ship-building and introduce it to his subjects. The special industries of nations had not become as fixed as they are now. The contest for pre-eminence in the arts of peace was only less bitter than that which was waged for pre-eminence in the arts of war. Proud as a nation might be of the skill displayed by her artificers or her weavers, she wanted no foreign apprentices, and the secret of turning the links of a chain or of weaving a pair of stockings was preserved by a family or a community carefully behind locked doors or high walls, communicated only in whispers, and never allowed by any chance to escape from the lips of the possessor in the presence of the uninitiated, even when a fortune would have been the price of treason. And yet in those days of trade-jealousy between nations there existed a vanity, as there always has and always will exist a vanity where human nature is given a fair opportunity of asserting itself, which was gradually bringing about a change in the drift of popular opinion, that finally culminated in the unlocking of trade secrets and in the solution of the problem. This vanity assumed at first only neighborhood proportions; but it gradually spread over entire continents, and has continued to

be one of the inspiring and inspiriting motives of the brain-worker and the muscle-worker, the scientist and the artist, the scholar and the handicraftsman to this day, as well as one of the most important factors in the expansion of human ideas, in the enlightenment of mankind, and in the development of domestic and international trade. It is the vanity, not only excusable but praiseworthy, of desiring to excel, and, excelling, to exhibit. It began at the village fair, spread to the town hall, grew to the dimensions of a national industrial display, and finally took on the proportions of an international exposition.

We are indebted to the English Society of Arts for the idea of National Industrial Expositions. As the International Exposition was the natural and inevitable outgrowth of this idea, it may be said that to England belongs the credit of originating what of late we have been pleased to term "world's fairs." There was, however, no broad or generous impulse behind the action of the Society of Arts when, in 1761, it offered prizes for machinery, agricultural and miscellaneous, which it proposed to exhibit in the rooms occupied by the Society in London. The exhibition was to be strictly national in character—that is to say, strictly British. And as an evidence of the jealousy with which inventions and improvements were guarded by the patentees and manufacturers, the advertisement announcing the exhibition, among other things, promised that the machinery displayed should be constantly under the surveillance of members of the Society, who would see that foreign spies were kept at a safe distance, and that no drawings were made upon the premises. We have only to recall, from prints or descriptions, what agricultural and miscellaneous machinery looked like at the beginning of the present century in order to form a fair estimate of what it was in 1761. That first exhibition of machinery in London must have been a very crude affair from our standpoint, but it was the beginning of a movement in the direction of encouraging a taste for

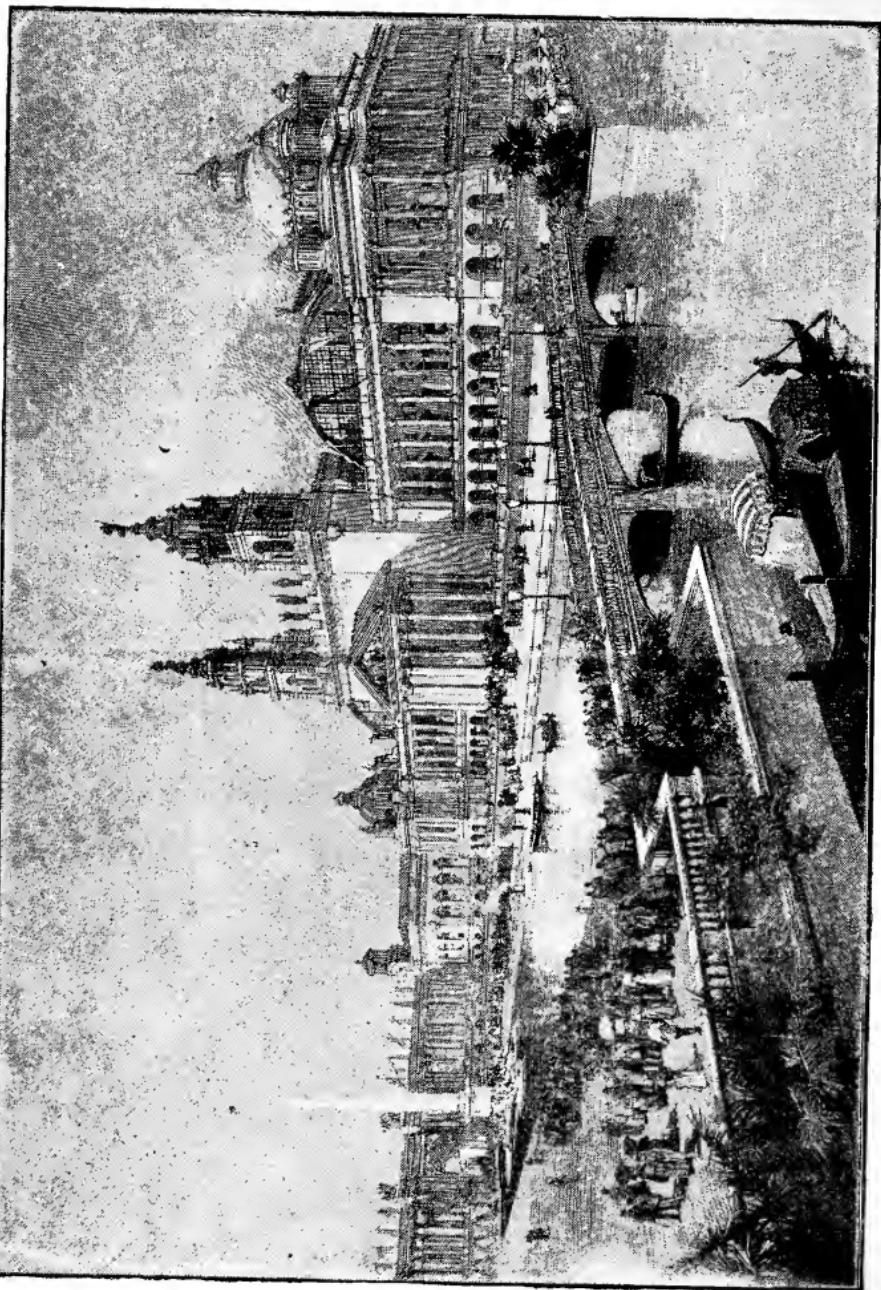
invention, which spread rapidly throughout Great Britain and into continental nations. The French, quick to see and seize upon a good idea, were not long in following up and improving upon the English mechanical exhibition. The Revolution had scarcely made Napoleon Emperor before a series of National Industrial Expositions were planned by that versatile and indefatigable monarch. The first of these displays was held in Paris in 1798, ere the country had yet recovered from the Reign of Terror, and only 110 exhibitors took part in it. A jury of nine persons, selected by the Emperor, was empowered to decide upon the merits of the various manufactures presented for public inspection. Napoleon and Napoleon's subjects in those days hated the English with an intensity that would not be allayed, and this hatred permeated every movement of a national character in France. And so we find that a gold medal was offered at this, the first of the French Expositions, to the manufacturer who should deal the heaviest blow to English trade. The name of the successful contestant, as well as a description of the contrivance, whatever it was, which it was believed would cripple English commerce, are both lost to us. We only know that British trade survived the blow, and that France has continued to prosper right in the face of English competition. A second exhibition was opened in 1801, and proved to be more successful than the first — so much more so that a third exhibition was opened in 1802, and this was followed by exhibitions in 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, 1839, 1844 and in 1849. At the exhibition last named there were no less than 4,494 exhibitors. This was the last of the purely national fairs held in Paris. One has only to follow up the history of these exhibitions, and trace the progress of French manufacture and trade between 1798 and 1849, to see what a marvelous influence they exerted in the development of the industries of that country. In half a century the number of exhibitors increased from 110 to 4494, France became a nation of manufacturers, and Paris was transformed from a mere

resort for the dissipated pleasure-seekers of Europe into one of the greatest industrial centers on the globe! The impetus given to French manufacture by the very first and least successful of these exhibitions was so pronounced and so evident that Napoleon became an enthusiastic promoter of trade displays in all parts of the Empire, and Talleyrand declared, long before the exhibitions had attained respectable proportions, that in their encouragement lay hidden the future glory of the French people. It is not necessary, hardly, to point out to the intelligent reader the remarkable strides made by France in art, manufacture and commerce between 1798 and 1849. Every student of recent French history is familiar with the subject. In spite of revolutions and wars, such as have cursed no other European nation during the present century, the French people have clung tenaciously to the arts in which they excel, and the competition of the world has not been sufficient to weaken their hold upon the trade which beyond question received its first impulse from the little exhibition held in Paris in 1798. The arts were popularized by the series of National Exhibitions which closed in 1849. The youth of France was spurred by these displays to emulate and to surpass the achievements of their fathers. A taste for the useful, the beautiful and the ideal was created and encouraged. All France was in training for these exhibitions, and the results of the skill and labor of the people were displayed and given prominence by successive governments. The brains of the French people were kept in a state of constant activity. Their pride, local, national and personal, was excited; the people of all nations acknowledged their industrial supremacy. The National Exhibitions had brought about all this. France had reached a point where she acknowledged no competitor; she had no rivals to fear. She was ready, when invited in 1851, to display her handiwork alongside of the productions of other nations at the first great International Exhibition which was held in London.

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Prominence is given here to the National Expositions of France, for the reason that in France, more than in any other country, were industrial displays encouraged during the early part of this century, and in France, more than in any other country, is it possible to trace the direct influence of these exhibitions upon the people, upon their products and upon the growth of a nation in the estimation of the world. We know that in the fine arts, in the production of delicate fabrics, in the manufacture of the thousand and one useful and beautiful things which contribute to our comfort and delight, the French people have excelled for many years. We know fully as well that the National Industrial Expositions of that country were the schools in which the people received their education and imbibed a taste for the arts which have made them famous.

England, as we have said, was the founder of the National Exhibition. In England, also, was held the first International Exposition. But between the little mechanical fair of 1761 and the great world's display of 1851 a wonderful change had occurred throughout Europe. Every nation on the continent was struggling to shine as the center of some special industry. The arts of peace became of more importance to the people, if not to their rulers, than the arts of war. Machinery was working its way gradually and steadily into favor, and the minds of the people were diverted from national and religious jealousies and hatreds into channels that promised not only prosperity for the manufacturer and merchant, but a little more ease and comfort than the mechanic and the artisan had enjoyed under the old system of labor.

A spirited competition arose among the different villages, towns and cities of the various countries, and the National Exhibitions, which came to be of annual occurrence on the continent, became the battle-fields on which the skilled and industrious artificers tried their strength. We find that in 1820 a series of Exhibitions were opened in Austria, and that National Exhi-

bitions were held in Vienna in 1835, 1839 and 1845—exhibitions, by the way, which did much toward attracting strangers to the Austrian capital and which promised at one time to make that city as popular with continental travelers as Paris. Had the Austrian pursued the liberal policy of the French government, which, whether Bourbon or Corsican, imperial, monarchistic or republican, never neglected the goose that laid the golden egg, Vienna might have outranked Paris among the attractive cities of the continent. But Austria grew tired of Industrial Exhibitions just at the very time when all the rest of the world was becoming interested in them. In Germany there were National Exhibitions at Berlin in 1822 and 1827, neither of which was a pronounced success, but at the Berlin Exposition of 1844 there were 3,060 exhibitors. Germany at this time was cut up into kingdoms, Duchies and provinces, and Berlin was not the prominent capital it has become in our day. Yet these exhibitions did much toward keeping Prussia in the lead of her sister States and in determining that Berlin should be the center of German art, German industry and German activity. National exhibitions were held in Saxony, at Dresden, from 1824 to 1845. In the last named year the number of exhibitors was 6,013. Saxony has for years been the home of “cottage industry.” It continues to be a kingdom of manufacturers and artisans. Though the exhibitions of Dresden ceased, the people of Saxony have seldom failed to solicit and obtain space for their exhibits among the displays of other countries. And it might be said truthfully that perhaps there is no people in Europe who watch with closer attention the progress made in art and manufacture outside of their own country than the Saxons. It is by carefully observing the work of foreign designers as well as by studiously following close at the heels of the leading manufacturers of France, Belgium and Switzerland, that the hosiery and glove manufacturers of little Saxony have been able through all these years to keep a grip upon the immense traffic which they enjoy.

Switzerland had national exhibitions between 1837 and 1848, Lausanne, Bern, St. Gall and Zurich equally sharing in the distinction of being selected as locations. Belgium had national exhibitions in Brussels and Ghent, between 1835 and 1850; national exhibitions were held at Moscow, St. Petersburg and Warsaw between 1829 and 1849; at Lisbon, in Portugal, between 1844 and 1849; in the kingdom of Sardinia between 1829 and 1855; at Madrid, in Spain, between 1827 and 1850; at New York, and Washington, in the United States, between 1828 and 1844, and in England and Ireland periodically from the time first named until 1849, the last great national exhibition being held at Birmingham.

A peculiar fact will be noticed in running over the list of national exhibitions—that they practically went out of fashion all the world over between 1840 and 1850. The reason for this is plain. Between the years mentioned London was gathering force and material for the first great International Exposition. The nations of the earth were to be pitted against each other for the first time. The various countries were husbanding their strength for this great contest. Besides, they felt, one and all, that if the London exhibition was successful, the great exhibitions of the future must be international in character. This has proved to be the case, as a matter of fact, although many local or minor exhibitions, of great interest to the countries in which they were held, have been opened and conducted successfully since 1851.

The National Industrial Expositions by the middle of the present century attained such proportions that it was difficult to improve upon them or to add new attractions, unless the countries in which, and under whose auspices they were held invited their neighbors to participate. Strange as it may seem, England, which had originated the national displays, was the most backward of the great nations of Europe in encouraging them. The Society of Arts never allowed its interest to la quish, however,

although it met with innumerable obstacles and disappointments. The English public, unlike the French, was apathetic. There was little or no enthusiasm among the working classes, and a taste for mechanics had not been cultivated among the nobility and gentry. The fine arts, of course, were encouraged and fostered, but mechanical pursuits were hardly deemed deserving of the recognition which they received on the continent. In spite of this apathy and contempt the inventors, artisans and manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland, who profited as best they might from the lessons which were being taught annually in the National Exhibitions of neighboring countries, pursued their tasks with a genius, an ability and an energy which prevented foreign competition from destroying the commerce of their industrial centers with the colonies. Parliament, although frequently appealed to by the Society of Arts for such assistance as would enable England to make an industrial display worthy of herself and of the Empire, refused to recognize the necessity for the outlay required. In the meantime, and while France, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal were exerting themselves in the encouragement of industries peculiar to their people and in experimenting with those which had grown up among their neighbors, and doing all in their power to encourage discovery, invention and proficiency in workmanship among their people, an exhibition was opened in London, under the patronage of George IV.—the first gentleman of Europe—which, according to the writers of the times, was a miserable failure and “dragged out an unfortunate existence until 1833, when it was consigned to oblivion as an unsuccessful bazar.” In Ireland, we learn that exhibitions of native industry were held triennially in the rooms of the Royal Dublin Society, commencing in 1829. Not until 1845 did the English public or the English statesmen become fully aroused to the necessity of doing something which would awaken an interest in and an

enthusiasm for home manufactures, such as were felt so intensely across the channel, and the want of which was working serious inroads upon British trade and influence throughout the world. In the year mentioned an exhibition of manufactures was held in Covent Garden, London, which proved to be so successful, as regarded the number of exhibitors, the attendance and the interest felt by the public of all classes, that the project of holding an International Exhibition—something that had not been attempted before by any nation—found warm supporters everywhere, but it nevertheless required all of the arguments and the influence which the Society of Arts could bring to bear to convince the government that an enterprize of the magnitude suggested could be successfully carried out. Numerous proposals were made by the Society, between 1846 and 1849, and at length it became clear to parliament that the time had arrived when the work, if ever, should be undertaken, for France had, as usual, discovered the value of a good idea, and was on the point of doing precisely what England still hesitated to enter upon. A Royal Commission was issued in 1849 "to take steps for an industrial exhibition to be held in 1851." The Commissioners were offered and selected a site of eighteen acres in Hyde Park, and immediately set to work upon the building which became known as "The Crystal Palace," and has continued to be a famous structure down to our day. The designer of this wonderful piece of architecture was Mr. Joseph Paxton, who was knighted by the Queen afterward, in recognition of the services he had rendered the country. The general plan of the building was a parallelogram, 1,848 feet long by 408 feet wide. On the north side there was a projection 936 feet long. The entire structure covered a space of 1,000,000 square feet. There were four great departments of the Exhibition—raw material (which we would probably call products), machinery, manufactures, and fine arts. These departments were subdivided into

thirty classes, an arrangement which was followed in the Paris Exposition of 1855, in the London Exhibition of 1862, and to some extent in all national displays down to the Centennial Exposition of 1876 in Philadelphia. One-half of all the space was allotted to England and the Colonies, and one-half to foreign countries. The nations of the earth did not generally participate officially in this Exhibition, but most of them did, and private displays were made by exhibitors from nearly every part of the globe. Of course, the exhibits were of a more select order than those usually granted space in the national displays. This kept down the number of exhibitions to 13,937, of which 6,861 were from Great Britain and Ireland, 520 from the Colonies, and 6,556 from the rest of the world. The estimated value of the exhibits was £1,781,929, or about \$9,000,000. The admission price was fixed at one shilling, or about 24 cents, for four days in the week; on Fridays two shillings and sixpence, and on Saturdays five shillings. Season tickets for gentlemen were sold at three guineas (\$15.75), season tickets for ladies two guineas (\$10.50). The difference in the prices charged for admission on Fridays, Saturdays and other days arose out of the class distinction which always enters into affairs of this kind in England. The high prices on Fridays and Saturdays would, it was thought, keep the common people away on those days, and give the nobility, gentry and well-to-do tradespeople an opportunity of witnessing the display without incurring the "annoyance" of being brushed against by laborers and mechanics. The gates were open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. There were collected at the gates £275,000 (\$1,375,000) in silver and £81,000 (\$405,000) in gold. About £500 in bad money was taken in. The gates were attended to by eighteen collectors, assisted on special occasions by six aids. It was estimated that the fixed income of the City of London was increased about £4,000,000 (\$20,000,000) for the six months during which the Exposition was kept open, "without reference to any

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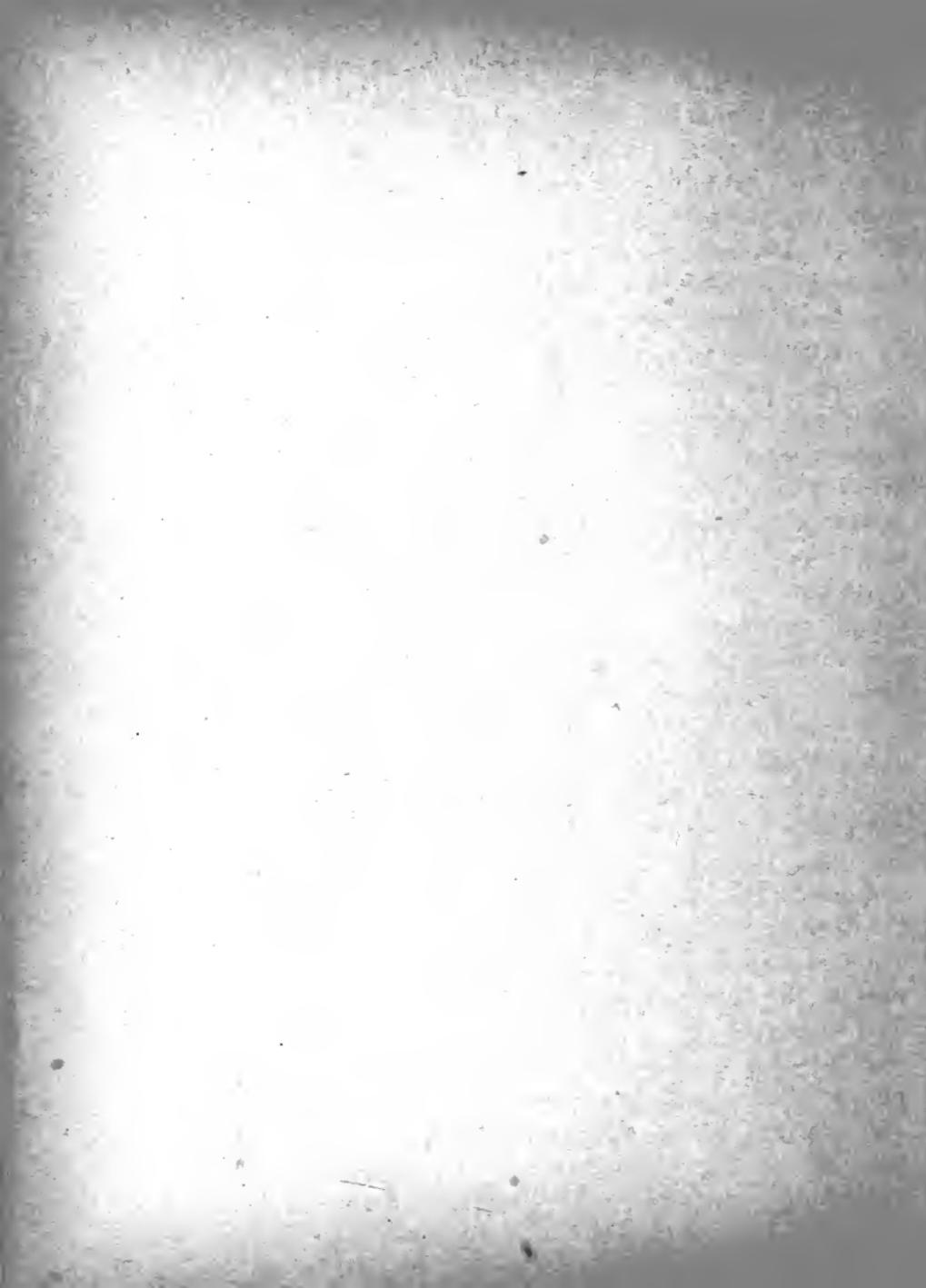
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permanent advantage which accrued at a later period." The receipts exceeded the expenditures by about \$1,000,000. The enterprise brought thousands of foreigners to London. It acquainted the people of the world with the English metropolis, with the English people, and with the English methods of doing business. It helped to break down many barriers and remove many prejudices. It served to establish friendly trade relations between British and foreign merchants. It brought the intellectual, the inventive, the manufacturing and the industrial classes of the world closer together. More than all, it opened the eyes of the English people to the fact that other countries were far more progressive than was supposed, and that England would have to bestir herself if she expected to hold her pre-eminence as a great commercial nation. The lessons taught at this great exhibit of the world's progress were not lost upon the industrious people of the tight little isle. A new impetus, a fresh vigor was given to invention and manufacture. The general trade of England almost immediately felt the beneficial effects of the exhibition of 1851, and it is looked upon to this day as a event which marked the beginning of a new era in the history of British art and manufacture.

The United States made a very poor showing at the London exhibition from one point of view and a very good one from another. The total number of exhibits from this country was 499, and only 5,048 Americans visited London during the progress of the display. Our exhibits were nearly all of a private character. The United States display for the most part consisted of manufactures of the Eastern States, and these were hardly representative of the progress we had made even in 1851. A number of awards were secured for coaches, buggies, wagons, trotting sulkies, pianos, woolen goods, etc., and Chicago, in this early day, was distinguished by the McCormick reaper, which carried off the gold medal. The only work of art of prominence which we contributed was Power's Greek Slave in marble.

The first great International Exposition was a success in every particular; it more than justified the outlay, and more than fulfilled the predictions of its promoters. Queen Victoria, then in her youth, opened the exhibition in person on May 1, 1851. By her side was her young husband, who from the first was an enthusiastic champion of the enterprise. This recognition on the part of royalty made it easy for the nobility and gentry to give their support to this and similar exhibitions which followed. It became fashionable—at least it ceased to be vulgar—at last in England to have some knowledge of the mechanical arts. The structure in which the exhibition was held was removed to Sydenham. Since then, as the Crystal Palace, it has been the scene of many notable exhibitions and occurrences, and has been visited by hundreds of thousands of people during recent years. The wisdom of erecting a building which should remain as a memorial of the exhibition has been strongly exemplified in the case of the Crystal Palace.

The London exhibition started the ball in motion, and two years later an international display was opened at Dublin, Ireland, which, though more modest in proportion, attracted universal attention. Although ostensibly under the auspices of the government and the municipality, the cost of the undertaking, about \$400,000, was assumed by a private citizen of Dublin. It was an exhibition of Irish arts and industries, but there were many foreign exhibitors. The Lord Lieutenant opened the exhibition, as a representative of the Queen, on May 12, 1853, and it remained open until October 29th. There had been no paintings on exhibition at the London Exhibition, and the managers of the Dublin display took advantage of this fact. The result was that a magnificent collection of the finest paintings in Great Britain and Ireland and on the continent was exhibited here. It was practically the first great art exhibition held in Europe. The value of the paintings was estimated at \$1,000,000. The number of visitors was 1,150,-

000. It was not a financial success. Neither can it be said to have accomplished anything for art and industry in Ireland. Its failure in both of these directions was due, however, to other causes which do not require an explanation here.

Although the United States made a discreditable display at the London exhibition, the idea of a similar enterprise found form at once among the manufacturers and merchants of New York, many of whom had visited London in 1851. The government gave the enterprise no official sanction. It was purely a local undertaking, but every effort was made to create the impression abroad that it was to be National and held under National sanction. The association at the head of the enterprise was incorporated under the title of an "Association for the Exhibition of the Industries of All Nations," with a capital of \$200,000. Patriotism might dictate that the first American International Exhibition should be spoken of in terms of praise, but the truth would hardly justify any such course. While many of the leading and wealthiest citizens of New York were interested financially and otherwise in the success of the undertaking, the interest taken in it, not only throughout the country but in New York City itself, was half-hearted. The plans, to begin with, were not on a scale commensurate with the greatness of the Republic. The capital was not as great as some of the small States of Europe had provided for their National Exhibitions.

This exhibition was opened to the public on July 14, 1853. The main building covered an area of 170,000 square feet, and an annex covered 33,000 square feet. The first-named was two stories high, the lower floor being in the form of an octagon and the upper that of a Greek cross. A dome 148 feet high rose from the center. The four corners were octagon-shaped, and each front was ornamented with a tower 70 feet high. The design of the building, so far as it related to iron girders, columns, etc., was like that of the Crystal Palace, the dome only being of Amer-

ican design. The annex was also two stories high, 21 feet broad and 450 feet long, lighted from the roof, with colored sides. This building was arranged as a picture gallery, connections with the main buildings being through two one-story galleries, which were used as refreshment rooms. Altogether, the buildings of the first International Fair in the United States were inferior to many of the Exhibition buildings to be found now in our larger cities, while the exhibits at the annual displays in St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago of late years have been far more valuable and interesting than that which New York offered the world in 1851. There were only 4,100 exhibitors, "more than half of whom," says an authority on the subject, "were foreigners." In fact, it was used as a vehicle of advertising by foreign manufacturers and exporters who saw an opportunity of introducing their wares into this country. The cost of the buildings, added to other expenses, footed up \$640,000; the total receipts were only \$340,000, leaving a deficiency of \$300,000, which had to be met by the stockholders. This exhibition, like the display we made at London, reflected no credit upon the United States, but on the contrary gave the world a very poor idea and a very erroneous impression of American art, manufactures, and trade.

Very naturally the success of the London exhibition excited a desire and led to a determination on the part of the French people to achieve something more brilliant. It has been remarked above that had the English delayed action much longer upon the propositions of the Society of Art, the French would have launched the enterprise themselves. It was scarcely suggested in London before all Paris was ready to take it up. Courtesy, however, forbade such a movement as long as it remained in contemplation across the channel. No sooner, however, had the London exhibition closed than preliminary steps were taken in Paris for the great Universal Exposition of 1855. Just four years and seven-

teen days after Queen Victoria opened the exhibition in London the Emperor Napoleon declared the Universal Exposition opened in Paris. Up to the date named this was by far the greatest exhibition ever held. The French did not follow in a single particular, except in the matter of classification, the plans adopted for the London Exhibition. The buildings were of many kinds, and of various architectural designs. Instead of one great central hall as in London, the Paris Exposition had several, the most prominent being the Palais d'Industrie and the Palais des beaux Arts. Other structures were grouped around these, for the accommodation of agricultural implements, carriages, minor articles, etc. The great Panorama building was one of the leading features. The main building of the Exposition was of stone, brick and glass, 800 feet long and 350 feet wide. "The Exposition," says a writer on the subject, "brought together an assemblage of objects in the industrial and fine arts such as had never been seen before. The distinguishing feature of the Palais d'Industrie was its collection of works of living artists, while the London display of 1851 was principally a display of manufactured goods." The total number of exhibitors was 23,954, of which 11,986 (a number nearly equaling the total at the London Exhibition) were from the French Empire and 11,968 from the rest of the world. The United States was represented, or rather misrepresented, by only 144 exhibitions, of whom thirteen were in the department of fine arts. The Exposition was open two hundred days, including Sundays. The admission generally was one franc, or twenty cents; on Fridays, a reserve day, \$1 was charged, while on Sundays, that the very poorest and the most constantly employed class of people might enjoy the treat, the admission price was reduced to eight cents. The total number of visitors was 5,162,330. The largest number of persons in attendance on any one day was on Sunday, September 9, 1855, when there were 123,017 admissions. Paris during the Exposition was visited by 160,000 foreigners and by

350,000 French people from the various departments. The total cost of the Exposition was \$2,257,000, or, including cost of the Palais d'Industrie, which was met by the French government, nearly \$5,000,000. The total receipts reached 3,202,405 francs (\$644,100). This loss was anticipated by the projectors and caused no concern, as it was apparent rather than real. Paris profited greatly by the number of strangers which the Exposition attracted; French Art and French Industry were given an advertisement which yielded large returns almost immediately, and altogether the deficiency was more than counter-balanced by the stimulus which the enterprise gave to trade of every character and the ambition which it gave to the artists, artisans and manufacturers of the French Empire. Years of unparalleled prosperity followed the great Exposition. Whether this was a consequence or a coincidence it is difficult to say, but the French people have always believed that the first International Exposition paid large dividends on the money invested.

Passing over minor displays, international in name but hardly so in character, we come to the second great Universal Exhibition held in London in 1862. This was intended to eclipse the first enterprise, as well as to overshadow the Paris Exposition, and in many respects it proved to be far in advance of its predecessors. The buildings were of brick, iron and glass and were erected adjoining the gardens of the Horticultural Society at South Kensington. "The main building consisted of two vast domes of brass," we are told, "250 feet high and 60 feet in diameter, larger than the dome of St. Peter's, connected by a nave 800 feet long, 100 feet high and 83 feet wide, with a closed roof lighted by a range of windows after the manner of a clere-story of a Gothic cathedral. The domes opened latterly into spacious transepts, and the nave into a wide central avenue, and interminable side isles and galleries roofed with glass. These apartments occupied 16 acres, but in addition there were two

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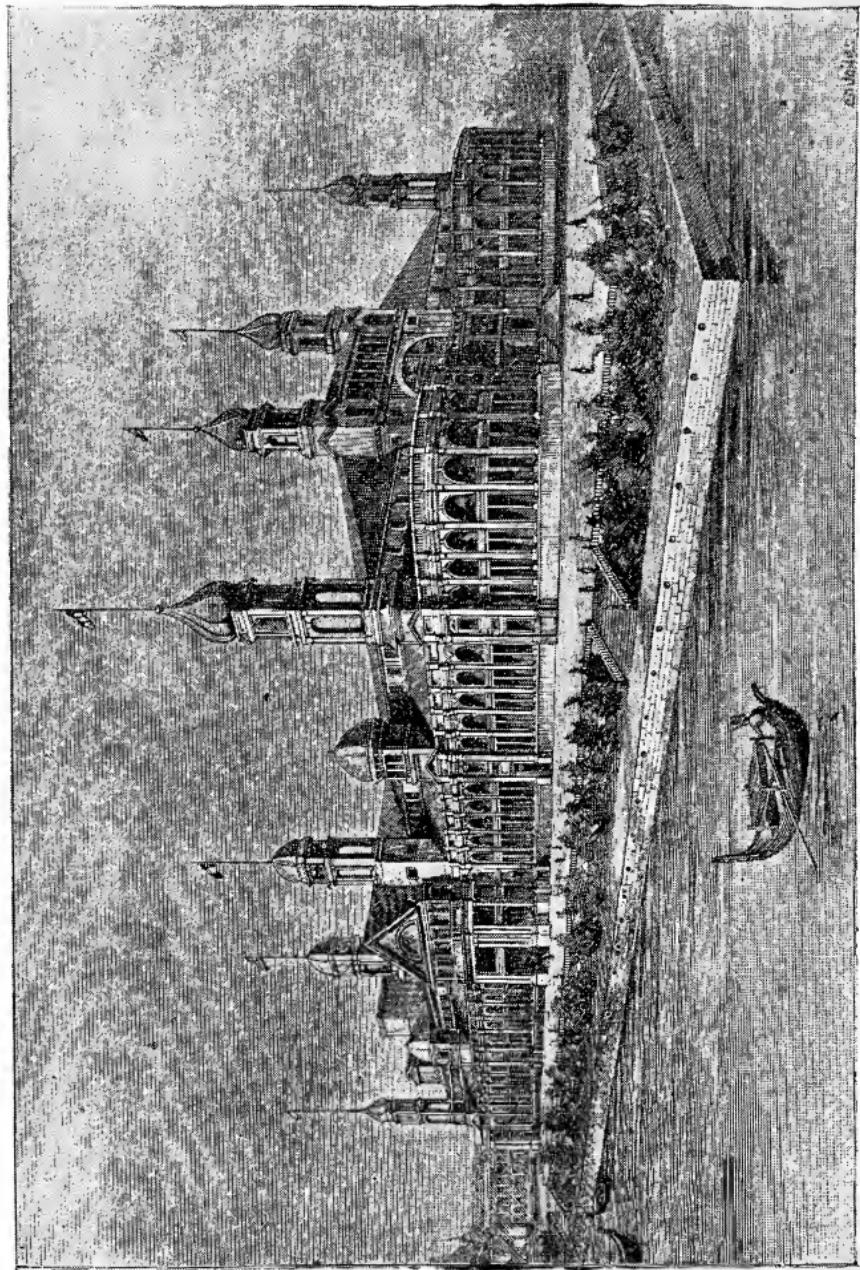
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annexes which covered $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres." The opening ceremonies of this great exhibition, on May 1, 1862, was pronounced the most imposing public pageant which had been seen in Britain for many years. The date and the year were among the darkest in the history of the United States, but English trade was flourishing as a result of the Civil war in this country and the crippled condition of our maritime interests. Prices had advanced for all classes of manufactures and nearly every country in Europe was enjoying a prosperity such as had not been experienced before. While England and the Colonies covered 229,759 square feet of space with exhibits, France and her colonies 54,481 square feet and Germany 38,691 square feet (for Germany was making rapid headway in art and manufacture), Austria 15,494 square feet, Belgium 12,473 square feet and Italy 7,905 square feet, the United States once more contributed a contemptible display covering an area of 3,242 only square feet. The war was not altogether accountable for this. The Eastern States were prosperous. The arts and manufactures throughout the North were rather developed than checked, rather expanded than contracted by the Civil war. The real cause was the old-time apathy, the want of pride in American industries, for which the East had become noted in these days. Our people were selfishly wrapped up in the contemplation of their own greatness. They did not think it necessary to display it before the world. Were it not for a few enterprising private establishments, some of which were located in the West, the American exhibit, such as it was, would have even been less deserving of notice. The number of exhibitions in the industrial division of this exhibition was 26,348, in the art division 2,305, making in all 28,653. The fine art collection comprised 901 pieces of sculpture, 1,275 engravings, 983 architectural designs and 3,870 paintings. The classification adopted in 1851 was followed. The total area covered was 1,291,800 feet, of which 147,700 feet were given over to refreshment rooms, offices,

entrances, staircases, etc., leaving 1,144,100 square feet available for exhibition purposes. The total area roofed was 988,000 square feet. One-half of the entire space was given to foreign exhibitions. The total cost of the buildings was about \$1,605,000, and the cost of the entire exhibition, including expenses, was \$2,300,000. The total receipts for season and general admission tickets amounted to \$1,644,260; and, including other revenue from concessions, privileges, etc., \$1,298,150. Although the expenditures were liberal, not to say lavish, there was no deficiency after all of the business of the Exhibition had been wound up. The admission price on general days was the same as in 1851 — one shilling, or about twenty-four cents. The total number of visitors was about 6,225,000. The daily average attendance was 36,328. This second Industrial Exhibition in London was as successful in every particular as the first.

The French did not delay preparations for an exposition which would overshadow the magnificence of the English triumph. The Empire was in the height of its prosperity, and the Emperor was at the zenith of his glory. The Exposition of 1867 was destined to be the brightest event in the reign of the last Napoleon. Paris had become by this time the most magnificently built city on the globe. Napoleon had torn down square miles of old buildings, and erected in their place the beautiful structures which now line the boulevards in the center of the French capital. The boulevards had been widened, too; the magnificent Grand Opera House had been constructed; costly monuments had been added to the attractions of Paris; the improvements of a quarter of a century had completely transformed the city, and made it not only the gayest but the handsomest metropolis on earth. The site selected was the historic and beautiful Champ de Mars, the area exceeded thirty-seven acres, and in the preparation for the foundation of the buildings it became necessary to remove 370,000 cubic meters of soil. The general design was an immense oval

building arranged in twelve concentric aisles with a small open central garden. The oval building was 1,550 feet long and 1,250 feet wide. It covered about eleven acres. The smaller buildings, erected as annexes, made the area covered about thirty-five acres. In addition, the island of Billancourt, comprising fifty-two acres, was added for agricultural purposes. "The outer circle of the oval structure," according to a writer on the subject, "was excavated so as to give a succession of vaulted cellars built of stone and concrete and lined with cement. The two interior galleries of the Exhibition were built of stone and the seven others of iron. The roof was formed of corrugated iron and supported by 176 iron pillars, each weighing 24,000 pounds, upon which the arches or ribs were placed. The supply of water for this enormous structure and for the park, its various buildings and fountains, was obtained from the river Seine, and was raised by powerful pumps to a reservoir with a capacity of 4,000 cubic yards of water, which was rendered water-tight by a lining of concrete." The grounds surrounding the Exposition, as well as the entire Champ de Mars, was laid out beautifully in flower beds, etc., ornamented with fountains, and covered with Turkish Mosques, Russian Slobodes, Swiss Chalets, Tunisian Kiosks, Swedish Cottages, English light-house, Egyptian temples, Caravanseries, etc., many of which were erected by the different nations, but generally in conformity with the French plan of the exposition. It was pronounced by all writers, almost without exception, the grandest undertaking of the age, and the nations of the world united in praising the wonderful taste, energy and executive management displayed in every arrangement for the magnificent spectacle.

The Exposition Universelle was opened by their Imperial Majesties, Napoleon and Eugenie, on April 1st, and closed on November 3, 1867, having been open to the public 117 days, Sundays included. There were 50,226 exhibitors, and the number of visitors reached the unparalleled total of 10,200,000. The receipts were about

\$2,103,675. The expenditures exceeded these figures greatly, but they were never known definitely, as the government was not willing to make the cost of the undertaking or the losses incurred known to the world. But whatever may have been the deficit of the Exposition proper, Paris and France reaped a large profit from the enterprise. French art and French manufacture received the stamp of the world's indorsement, and such an advertisement as they had never received before. At no time in the history of the country was it so prosperous as during the three years succeeding this exposition, or until Napoleon madly plunged the nation into a disastrous war. But this very disaster gave the world the most convincing proof it had ever received of the wonderful degree of industrial development which it had attained, for the rapidity with which the government was able to raise by taxation the enormous amount of money exacted by the Germans as a condition of their evacuating the country in 1871 could not have been possible had not the people of France been able to produce manufactures for which the whole world furnished a market.

One of the remarkable features, as well as one of the leading attractions of the French Exposition of 1867, was the presence in Paris, during its progress, of the Czar of Russia with his two sons and suite, the Sultan of Turkey and suite, the Prince of Wales, the Khedive of Egypt, the King of Prussia, afterward Emperor of Germany, and Prince Bismarck, the Kings of Denmark, Portugal, Sweden, and members of the various royal families, representatives of the nobility, etc., of the various nations of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America.

The Vienna International Exhibition was opened in the Imperial Park in Vienna in May 1873. The building in which this display was given was the largest single structure thus far erected, covering over 40 acres. There was a grand nave 1,000 yards long, from the middle of which rose a dome of great height. The Board of Trade of Vienna raised a guarantee fund of about

\$1,500,000, and the Austro-Hungarian Government fathered the enterprise, advancing \$3,000,000 as a loan. There were grouped around the main building a large number of novel and attractive edifices erected by other nations. The total number of exhibitions was 70,000. The United States was represented only by 654, but received 442 awards. The total cost of the Exhibition exceeded \$7,850,000, and a very large deficiency was shown when the receipts were figured up. Yet Austria felt that indirectly the exhibition was a profitable undertaking.

It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876. It was one of the greatest, perhaps, in many respects, the very greatest, of the International Exhibitions held up to that time. It was certainly creditable to the United States and to the American people, and in a few weeks it did wonders in the way of removing the erroneous impressions entertained among foreigners regarding the development of the arts, manufactures and physical resources of this country. The unimportant, not to say contemptible, part which this country had taken in connection with foreign expositions, and the general beggarly character of the New York display in 1853, had united in creating and in spreading the impression abroad that the United States was at best merely an agricultural country, rather raw in point of cultivation, and with no art or mechanical inclination worth speaking of. Three things, however, continued to protect this nation from the utter scorn of the outside world. First, our exhibits were proved to be entirely inconsistent with our progress by foreign travelers in the United States and American travelers in Europe. Second, while we had made no displays worthy of the nation at home or abroad, it became a recognized fact in commerce that we had attained the highest rank as an inventive people, that our machinery was unequaled for ingenuity, utility and durability, by any other country; and that in the arts we frequently surpassed

the older nations of the world. Third, it was established that, while the United States made no such display of her progress as had France or England for instance, that she had, as a matter of fact, not only kept pace with these countries, but in almost every line of useful industry had passed them. The term "Yankee Invention" had become of common application to nearly everything ingenious and useful in machinery. We introduced nine-tenths of all the useful inventions and appliances of the first seventy-five years of the nineteenth century. These facts had their weight with the thinking people of the world, so that when the idea of holding a great national and international exposition at Philadelphia in 1876—one that should receive the sanction of the American government and the enthusiastic support of the American people—the nations of Europe became interested at once, and the result was an international display of arts and manufactures such as had never been witnessed before.

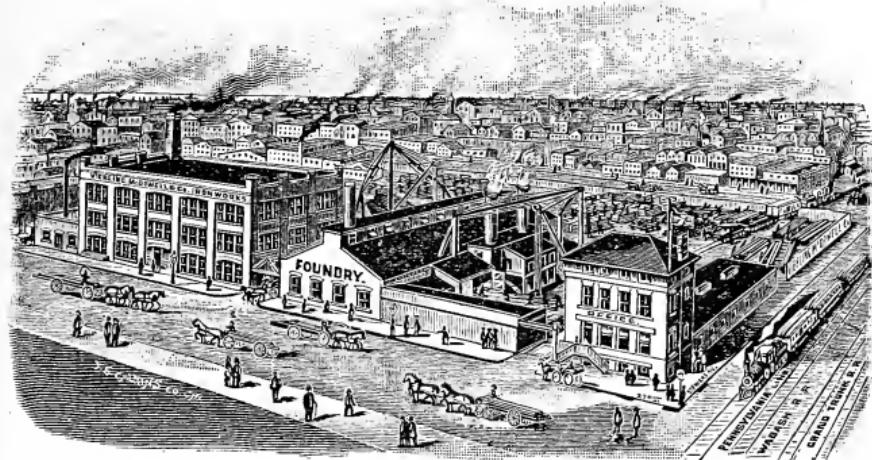
The great Exposition was located in Fairmount Park, the site having been presented, free of all expense or charge, by the city of Philadelphia. In addition to the expenditure of a large amount of money in the improvement of the park, the municipality also built across the Schuylkill river two beautiful and substantial bridges at a cost of \$2,500,000, in order to improve the means of communicating with the grounds. The distance from the city was about three miles; the area given over to the Exposition was 450 acres, of which 236 were fenced in. Within this enclosure were the exposition buildings. The main building covered an area of 870,464 square feet; Machinery Hall covered an area of 504,720 square feet; the art building covered an area of 76,650 square feet floor space and 88,869 square feet wall space; Horticultural Hall was 350 feet long, 160 feet broad and 65 feet in height; the agricultural building covered an area of 117,760 square feet, and the Woman's Department building was 208 feet long and 208 feet broad.

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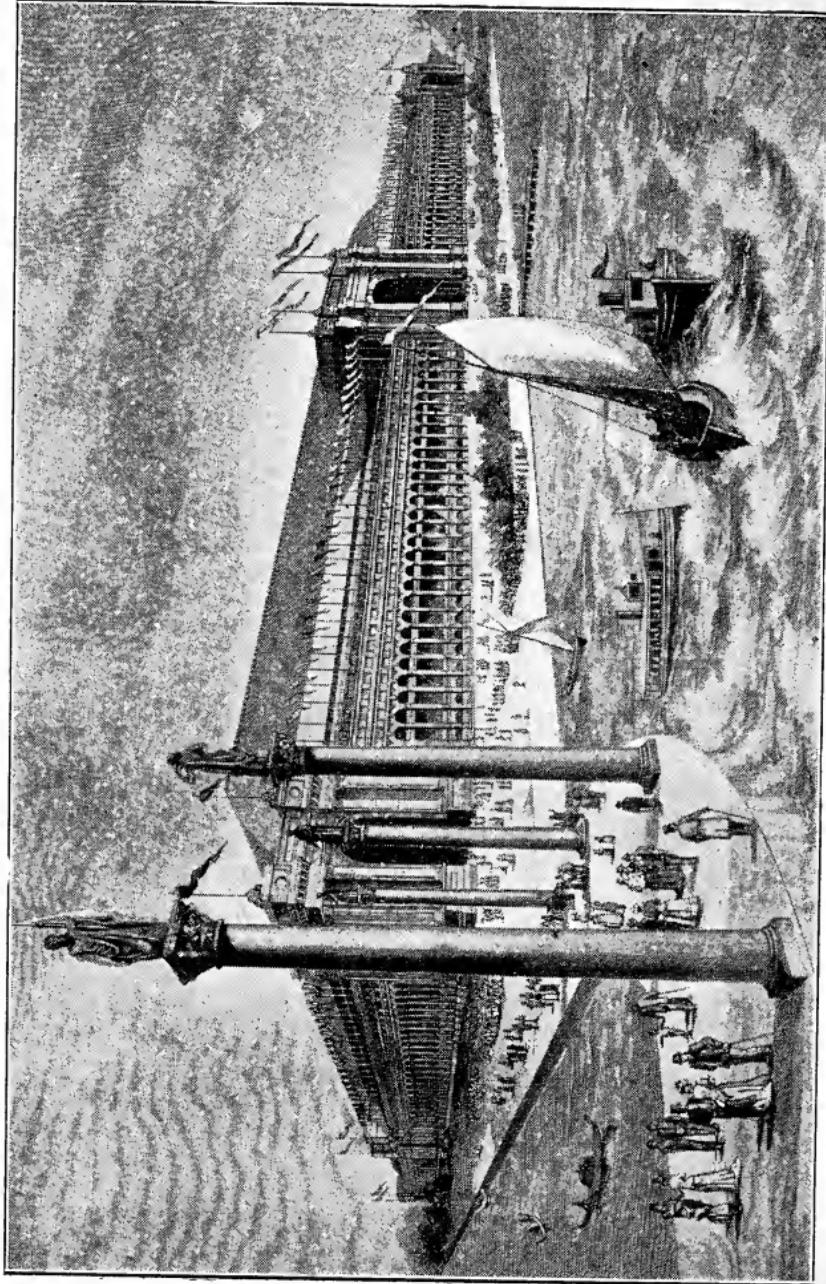
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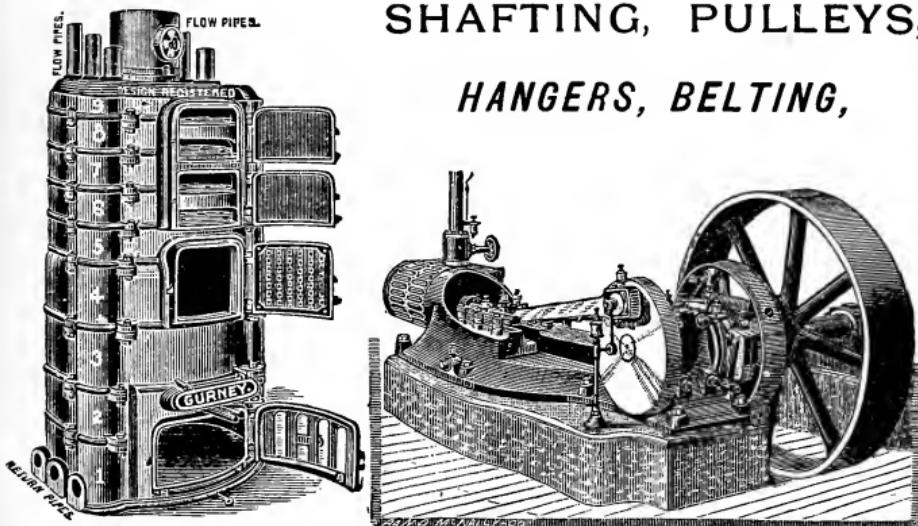
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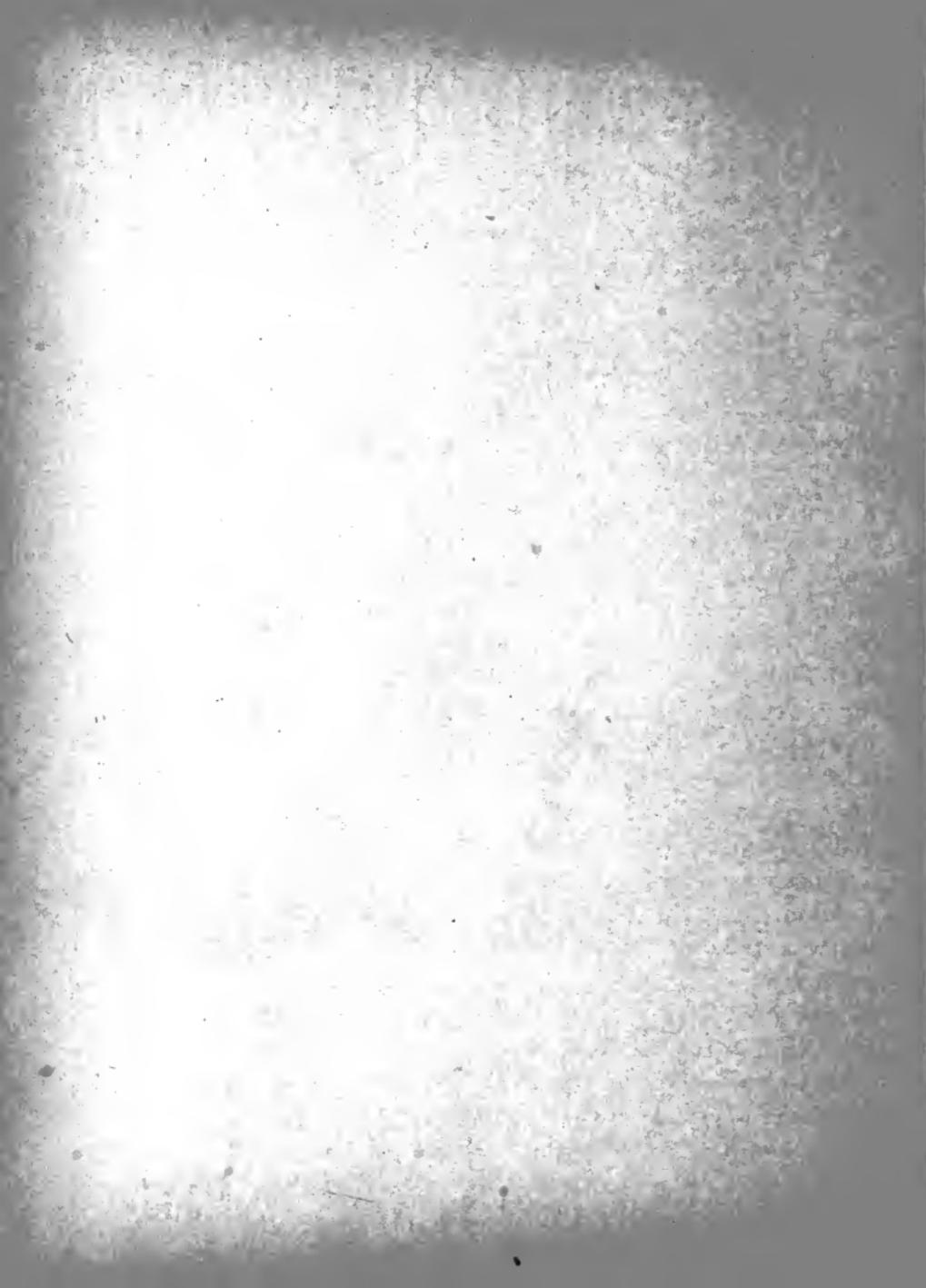
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The city of Philadelphia donated \$50,000 for the preliminary work. Congress passed a bill creating a Centennial Board of Finance, which was authorized to issue stock in shares of \$10 each, the whole amount issued not to exceed \$10,000,000. This money had to be raised by private subscription. Congress treated the great enterprise gingerly, and it was not until after persistent efforts that a national loan (since paid back) of \$1,500,000 was secured from the treasury. The City of Philadelphia subscribed \$1,500,000; the State of Pennsylvania, \$1,500,000, and all the other States, notably New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut and New Hampshire, contributed liberally. Later Congress appropriated \$728,500 for the Government exhibit.

The reader should pause long enough to compare some of the figures just given with those which have been presented with reference to the previous International Expositions. Note the growth in the area covered by the various displays from the London Exposition of 1851 to the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876; the increase in the number and size of the buildings, but more particularly the increase in expenditures required by these great undertakings. It is equally as interesting to note the steady increase of public interest in these exhibitions, as indicated by the number of exhibitors and visitors. The total number of exhibitors at the Centennial Exposition was estimated at 30,864; at London, in 1851, the number was 13,937; at Paris, 1855, the number was 23,954; at London, 1862, the number was 28,853; at Paris, 1867, the number was stated at 50,226, but a great majority of these were small exhibitions, principally from the various departments of France. The Centennial was, up to 1876, the greatest industrial exhibition ever held, as representing the world's art and industry on a large scale, the character of the exhibits, as well as their value, being far in excess of any hitherto brought together.

Of the 30,868 exhibitors at the Philadelphia Exhibition, the United States was represented by 8,175; Spain and her colonies

by 3,822; Great Britain and her colonies, 3,584; Portugal, 2,462; all other nations in smaller numbers. The countries represented were as follows: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Chili, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain and colonies, Hawaii, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Orange Free States, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Siam, Siberia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, United States, Venezuela.

The United States was well represented in every department. The following table will show the strength of American as compared with foreign exhibitions under every principle classification:

	U. S.	Total.
1 Mining and Metallurgy	644	2,129
2 Manufactures	2,246	8,760
3 Education and Science	381	2,490
4 Art	1,784	4,9 0
5 Machinery	1,606	2,260
6 Agriculture	1,474	10,217
7 Horticulture	40	108
Total.....	8,175	30,864

The Centennial exhibition opened on May 10, 1876. In the fence line surrounding the enclosure, and which was 16,000 feet in length, there were 106 entrance gates for persons, seventeen for wagons and forty-one exit gates, so placed as to be perfectly convenient to all classes and at all times. The admission gates were divided into classes to correspond with the classes of tickets used: Class A, for those persons paying fifty cents; class B, for those holding complimentary tickets; class C, for exhibitors, workmen and attendants. From the opening of the gates until the close of the exhibition, November 10, 1876, there were admitted a grand total of 9,910,966 persons, of whom 8,004,274 paid admission fees, which amounted to \$3,813,726.49. There were 1,815,617 entrances of persons connected with the exhibition, and 91,075 complimentary admissions, making the daily average attendance, paid and free, 62,333. The largest attendance was on Pennsylvania day, September 28, 274,919; the smallest number was on May 12 (two

days after the opening), 12,720. The Exhibition grounds opened at 8:30 A. M., and closed at 7:30 P. M. Only a fraction over \$1,000 in counterfeit money was taken in altogether during the progress of the exhibition.

As said at the outset it is not necessary to enlarge upon the Philadelphia Exhibition. Nearly every detail of that splendid enterprise is fresh in the minds of all intelligent people of mature years now. It was in every respect a creditable display. From the opening to the closing there was no circumstance connected with it that had a tendency to lessen the pride of America in their own institutions or in their own people. It gave us a position in the estimation of the world which we had never held before, and attracted to us the favorable notice of people in all countries who previously had been known to shrug their shoulders when American art, American manufacture, American progress or American culture was mentioned in their presence.

It may, again, have been a coincidence, but once more it was at least a remarkable one. The period between 1873 and 1877 was about the most discouraging that the mercantile interests of the country ever passed through. Stagnation reigned supreme in every line of industry and in every avenue of trade. Mills and factories were closed; commercial failures were the order of the day; labor was cheap and without a market; money was tight; real estate was a drug; confidence was in the ebb. It was with the greatest difficulty that the Centennial Exhibition was gotten under way. Were it not for the glorious anniversary which it was intended to celebrate, for the patriotism of a few noble Americans in Philadelphia, and for the generous assistance rendered by President Grant, his cabinet and his friends, the project would have fallen through. The May day on which the Exposition opened was almost the gloomiest that this country ever beheld. Even in Chicago, where pluck and enterprise had found a home, there was nothing doing. Yet the opening day of the

Exhibition marked the turn of the tide. From that time on there was a visible improvement in feeling throughout the business centres of the country. Even a confused and embittered political contest, while it delayed somewhat, did not prevent the gradual increase of trade, the gradual expansion of confidence, the gradual return of prosperity. From the Centennial Exposition to the present time the people of the United States have been passing through the most glorious, prosperous and happiest period of their history. Whether we admit that the Centennial Exhibition influenced the changes which immediately followed, or not, it is pleasant at least to remember that the present era of prosperity dates from that enterprise.

The Exposition held in Paris, in 1878, under the name of the "Exhibition of the Works of Art and Industry of All Nations," was the first opened in that country since the Empire had fallen into ruins. Projected under the auspices of a Republican government which was endeavoring to show the people how economical everything could be done, it wanted much of the brilliancy and much of the boldness which characterized its immediate predecessor. But although there was less extravagance displayed than under the old Empire, the French are not a people who do things by halves. Greatly to the surprise of their neighbors, who predicted failure and perhaps rather wished it, the Exposition of 1878 proved to be up to the national standard of excellence. In practical results the French Exposition of 1878 has been pronounced the most successful held in that country. The Champ de Mars was again the site selected, and the total area covered by the buildings on both sides of the Seine exceeded 100 acres. The French occupied one-half of the space, the rest being reserved for foreign exhibitions. The United States was more ably represented officially at this than at any previous foreign exposition, and out of 40,366 exhibits we contributed 1,229. The United States section was one of the principal attractions of the Exposi-

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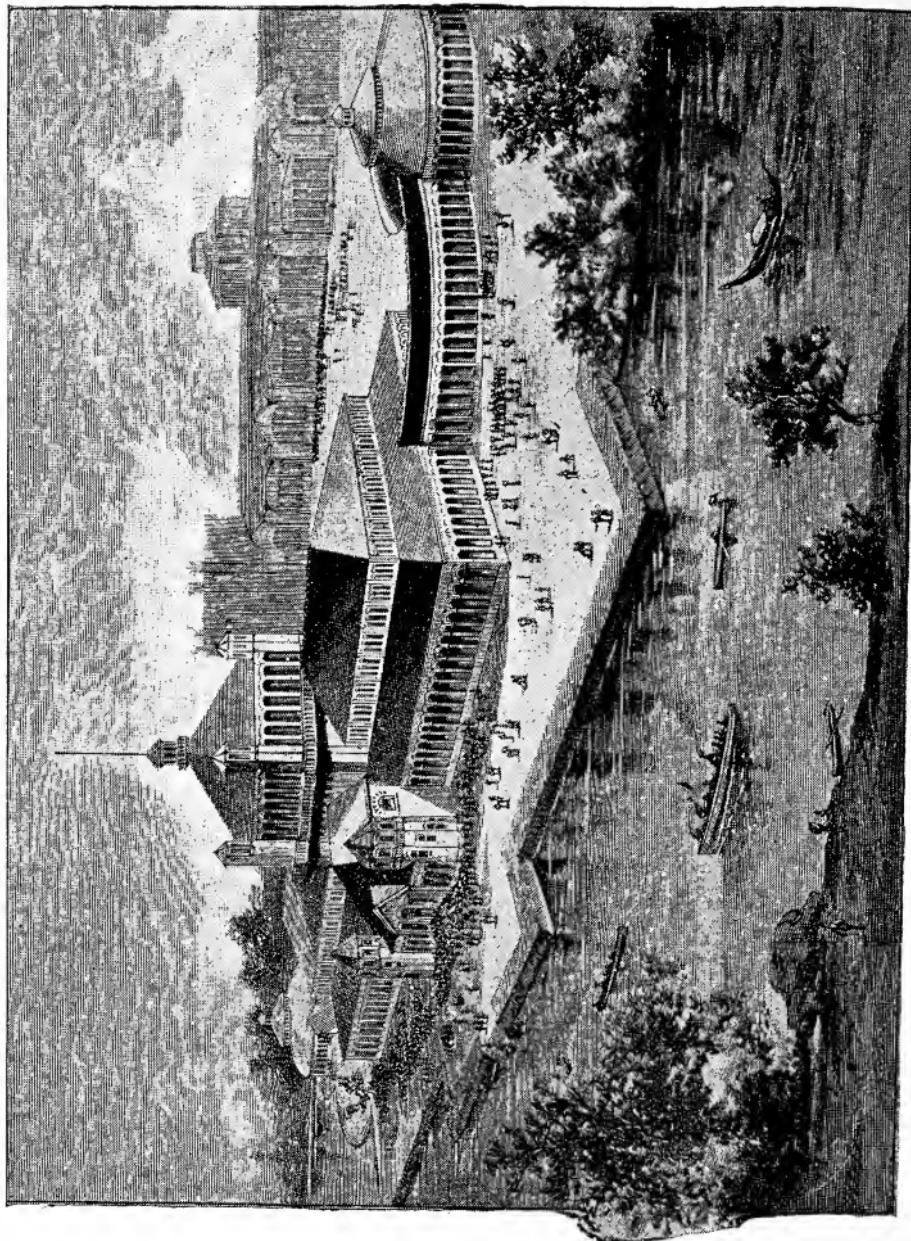
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tion. Our display was first-class, representative, creditable and received the favorable notice of all classes of visitors and the enthusiastic praise of many. There were about 75,000 Americans in attendance at this Exhibition. The attentions shown us during the Philadelphia display by the people of all nations had taught us to be courteous. For the first time we cut a figure abroad, as it were, as a people. American art, American skill, American industry, were popular topics everywhere. Our curious, useful, wonderful inventions were constantly surrounded in the American section by great throngs of admiring foreigners. We were recognized as a revolutionary people in art and industry, and compliments were not spared either by the visitors to or the managers of the Exposition when American exhibits came up for examination.

This Exhibition opened on May 1, 1878, and closed on October 10, following. The total number of admissions were 16,032,725, an average of 82,650 per day, considerably in excess of the average at Philadelphia. On one day, June 10th, the number of entrances reached a total of 200,613, of which 182,240 were on payment. The number given exceeded the largest day in 1867 by about 30,000, which went to prove that popular interest in International Exhibitions was growing rather than diminishing. The total receipts for visitors was 12,253,746 francs, or \$2,531,650, a respectable increase over 1867, though considerably less than the receipts of the Centennial. It was estimated that the number of persons who visited Paris during the six months of the Exposition was 571,792, or 308,000 more than came to Paris the preceding year, and that the profit to the city of Paris, as a direct result of the Exposition, was \$15,000,000.

Congress appropriated \$190,000 for the United States department of the exhibition, while Great Britain, although by no means anxious to contribute toward a Republican triumph, gave 335,000. It has always been difficult to move Congress in matters of this kind. A national body that at times can be so extrav-

agent in its appropriations of public money as to amaze and alarm the country, it has proved itself on all such occasions as the one just mentioned to be penurious and mean in the extreme. Little credit, therefore, is due the national government for the admirable display which our exhibition made in the Paris Exposition of 1878.

The Sydney International Exposition, opened September 17, 1879, and closed April 20, 1880, was, as might be expected, a small affair comparatively, but it resulted in great benefit to Australians and Australian interests, as did also the Melbourne Exposition, held later on. The number of visitors to the Sydney display was 1,117,536, of whom 850,480 paid admission, the amount realized being about \$202,180. Some of the numerous annual State expositions in this country make much better returns, but it was Sydney's first effort and proved to be a successful one. The number of exhibitions was 9,345; the net cost of the Exhibition after deducting all returns, entrances, concessions, etc., was \$1,321,000, which, however, the people of Sydney felt was well invested.

The Melbourne Exhibition of 1880 was more pretentious and, generally speaking, far more successful. The total cost of the buildings was \$1,201,025. They consisted of a permanent nave 500 feet long and 160 feet wide, and main temporary hall 820 feet long and 490 feet wide, a temporary annex for British machinery containing about 21,000 square feet, and German and Austrian annexes containing about 20,000 square feet. The buildings were very handsome, and the display of exhibits was remarkable in view of the distance of Melbourne from the great centers of the world. The number of exhibitors was 12,792, representing over 32,000 separate exhibits, nearly all countries being represented. The United States exhibitors numbered 366, while those of Great Britain and Ireland numbered 1379, France 1106, Germany 963 and Italy 888. The total attendance was

1,330,279. The United States exhibits received a liberal share of the awards, honorable mention, etc., and it is stated that our trade with Australia has very materially increased since 1880.

The Boston Exhibition of 1883 was hardly claimed to be an International Exhibition, nor does it deserve to be ranked here as such. It was a private enterprise entirely, and yet it proved to be not only very successful but beneficial in a large sense to American industries. The total number of exhibits was but 680, of visitors 300,000.

The last great International Exposition and the crowning triumph of the series which are here described, was that which opened in Paris in commemoration of the French Revolution on May 5, 1889. As serving to illustrate at once how the demands of an enterprise of this character had grown since the first International Exposition held in Paris, and also how the public interest had increased, it is only necessary to give the figures showing the receipts and expenditures. They are, briefly: Receipts, 49,500,000 francs; expenses, 41,500,000 francs; profit, 8,000,000 francs, or \$1,600,000. This was by all odds the most successful International Exposition ever held. It stands out head and shoulders above all others. It is the exposition which Chicago must surpass. The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 must suffer the disadvantage of being compared with the Paris Exposition of 1889 or reap the benefit of such a comparison. It remains to be seen whether, after 1893, the Paris Exposition of 1889 will still be remembered as the greatest International Fair ever held, or whether it will be overshadowed by an event at Chicago.

The Champ de Mars was again selected as the site of the fair. The total space occupied was 173 acres. The Machinery Palace, the largest structure on the ground, measured 1,378 feet in length, 406 feet in width and 166 feet in height. This building alone cost \$1,500,000 and covered eleven acres. The Palace of Arts cost \$1,350,000, the Palace of the French Section \$1,150,000, and

improvements in the parks and gardens, \$16,500,000. Besides the buildings and ornaments devised and provided by the Exposition management, nearly all nations contributed to the architecture. The Indian dwellings, street in Algiers, houses of New Caledonia, Tunisian Minaret, Turkish village, English dairies, Dutch bakeries, etc., which were scattered over the park were very attractive. It is hardly necessary to mention the Eiffel Tower, of which so much has been written. The structure is 984 feet high, and has occupied a more prominent place than any other attraction in Paris for the past three years. The number of exhibitors was 55,000, the largest number that has ever contributed to the success of an art and industrial exposition before. The United States was represented by no less than 1,750, and received 941 awards. It was estimated that Americans alone emptied 350,000,000 francs into the lap of Paris during the Exposition. The gold revenue in the bank of France rose enormously. Police estimates gave the total number of strangers in Paris during the Exposition at 1,500,000, divided as follows:

Belgians	225,000	Swedes and Norwegians	2,000
English.....	380,000	Greeks, Roumanian and Turks	5,000
Germans.....	160,000	Africans, principally Algerians.....	12,000
Swiss.....	52,000	North Americans	90,000
Spaniards.....	56,000	South Americans	25,000
Italians.....	38,000	Oceanica, Java, etc.	3,000
Russians	7,000		

The various railroads reported an increase over the six months of the preceding year of 1,878,747 in the number of passengers carried, and in receipts an increase of 66,000,000 francs. The City of Paris Omnibus Company reported an increase of 14,000,000 francs. The Cab Company transported 29,097,111 persons from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1889, the same period in the previous year only 12,000,000, with an increase in revenue of 1,558,000 francs. All other lines of business in Paris are known to have increased in revenue at a corresponding

rate. Among the interesting things discovered was that the consumption of meat increased 3,278,871 pounds and of wine 3,162,-227 gallons. The total excess of the receipts of the theaters over the corresponding six months of the previous year was 10,867,555 francs. It was estimated that the total gain to Paris must have exceeded 500,000,000 francs. The Exposition of 1889 gave very general satisfaction to visitors from all countries. Paris never looked better. The republic positively outshone the empire. There was not so much glare and brilliancy as during the exposition of '67; there was less of tinsel and less of surface display, but the Parisians were evidently more contented, a spirit of patriotic regard for the government pervaded the masses, and strangers felt whatever appearance of prosperity they witnessed was genuine.



PART II.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC—SOME AMAZING FIGURES FOR THE VISITOR—THE CHANGES FIFTY YEARS HAVE WROUGHT—GREAT CITIES OF TO-DAY—FROM THE ATLANTIC OCEAN TO CHICAGO—A TOURIST GUIDE.

If one were asked to select from the mass of statistics which is at the hand of every student a single group that would give a comprehensive idea of the general progress of the United States for ten, twenty, fifty or a hundred years, it would be difficult to make a choice. Figures prove inadequate almost to tell the story of our National advancement. We find ourselves drifting into generalities and coqueting with adjectives unconsciously whenever we dwell upon the material progress of the Republic. How shall we convey to the foreigner who has never turned his thoughts to us before, an idea of the increase in population, the growth in wealth, the advancement in enlightenment that have marked the years of the present century in the United States? If we deal in generalities our story will read like a chapter of fiction. If we deal in specific facts we will bewilder him beyond understanding. If we produce figures we will certainly amaze him. Suppose, for instance, that we tell him the population of the United States in 1790 was 3,929,212; that it rose to 7,239,881 in 1810; that it jumped to 17,069,453 in 1840; that it more than doubled itself by 1870; that it reached 50,155,783 in 1880; that it was over 62,000,000 in 1890, and that it is gaining at a rate which promises us a population of something like 75,000,000 in 1900, what will he think of it? Or, suppose we tell him that our exports have grown from a figure too small to mention to \$845,293,826 in 1890, and that our imports reached the enormous total of \$789,222,228, what will he



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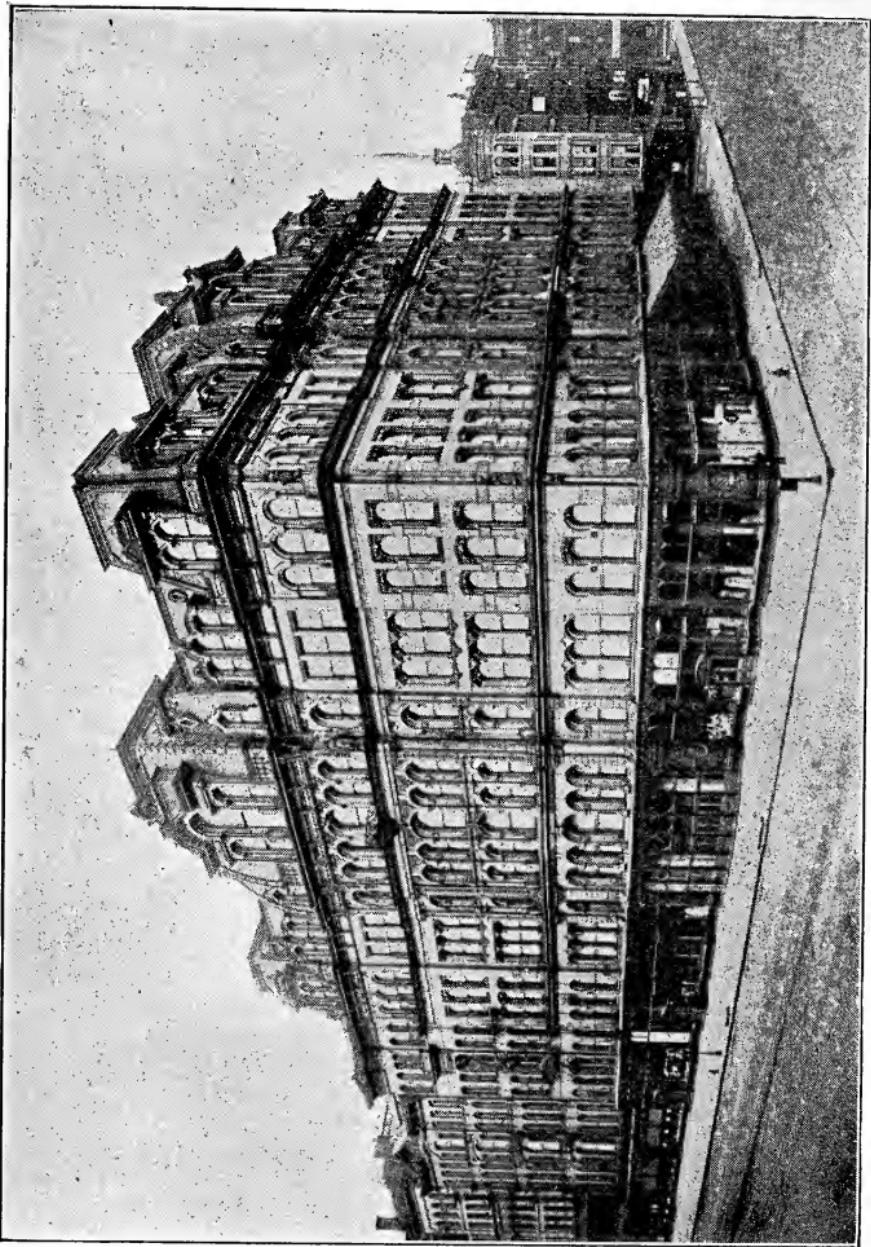
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say to that? Will he be prepared to take in the statement that foreign immigrants in sufficient numbers to people an empire have been landed on our shores since 1856; that we have produced 1,266,157,086 bushels of wheat since 1880, that the number of miles of railroad in operation in the United States increased from 30,626 miles in 1860 to 161,255.08 miles in 1889, that the amount of money in circulation in the United States increased from \$806,-807,889 in 1878 to \$1,502,891,123 in 1890; that the money in the United States, in the treasury and in circulation, increased from \$1,063,493,310 in 1878 to \$2,186,929,195 in 1890; that we raised in the United States during the year 1890 wheat to the value of \$334,773,687; corn to the value of \$754,438,451, and oats to the value of \$222,048,486; that there are 216,330 school houses and 12,291,259 enrolled pupils in public schools, 1,122,000 in private schools, and 352,231 teachers employed in their behalf, and that the total expenditures for school purposes amount to \$132,129,600 per annum—suppose we should tell him that the National Banks of the United States have a capital of \$531,858,282, or that the production of gold and silver in the United States has increased from \$10,050,000 in 1848 to \$97,735,730 in 1889; or that we produce 83,535,165 gallons of distilled and 854,420,264 gallons of fermented liquors in a single year—suppose we tell him these and a great many other things equally true; will he be any the better able to appreciate the resources, wealth or immensity of this country than he was before?

He can not be expected to realize the changes that have occurred upon the face of the United States during the past one hundred years better than those who are familiar with the changes that are occurring in the present, and in their own immediate neighborhood, and those who fully appreciate the extent and magnitude of these changes are few indeed. No better illustration of the growth of the country can be given than is obtained from a glance over the population returns of the leading cities

or by comparing the population of the States and Territories of the country in 1890 with what it was in 1880.

Over an expanse of country which was a wilderness fifty years ago great commonwealths and cities have arisen. The original thirteen States of the American Union are but a small part of the nation now, and have but a small part of the wealth or population that belongs to it. The center of population has moved from Maryland to Indiana.

Millions of people have crowded into the great valley of the Mississippi within a quarter of a century, and places like Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and Kansas City have grown from mere hamlets or thriving towns, to great and prosperous cities within the memory of young men. The chain of American States now extends across the entire width of the continent. We have been passing as a people since 1876 through a period of prosperity unparalleled in the history of this or any other country. It has been the golden age of American enterprise, American industry and American development. Wonders have been achieved in every branch of thought, and in every line of trade. We have been at peace at home and abroad. It is fitting that we, as the people of the greatest nation on the continent discovered by Christopher Columbus, should lead in the celebration of the 400th anniversary of that event, and call upon the people of the civilized world to unite with us. It is fitting also that the celebration should have for its expression not only the glorifying of a name and of a deed which stand out in bold relief against the dark background of the middle ages, and which will live for centuries to come in the memory of humanity, but in an exhibition of arts and industries which will tell the story of the world's progress through those four centuries, and enable us to form a just conception of the advancement mankind has made in every department of life since the day when Columbus, bending his knees on the

sand of the southern island, poured out his heart in gratitude to God that his long voyage was at last happily ended.

In the United States as in all countries, the general progress of the people has found its most eloquent expression in the great centers of commercial activity. Although we produce food material in sufficient quantities to supply half the globe, Americans are neither, by instinct, by taste, nor by education, an agricultural people. Trade and commerce in all their multifrom aspects claim the best energies, the best thought and the most intelligent application of the people. Marvelous cities have marked the progress of civilization as it has extended across the American continent. The pioneers of the age have built towns—settlements they are called—first of all. The country has grown up around them later on. This is a reversal of the order which obtained in the up-building of European nations. The conditions of life in America have compelled it. The first move of the American settler has ever been to develop the resources of the country as he found them. He has claimed from the soil barely sufficient to supply his own modest wants while he delved in the mines or hewed in the forest. The agriculturist has almost invariably followed the woodsman, the miner, the railroad-builder and the town-builder. Hence it is that the traveler in the United States, and more especially in the western part of the country, has in other days been surprised to find prosperous towns and large cities almost in the midst of wildernesses. The manufacturer and the artisan follow close upon the heels of the woodsman and the miner. The tradesman and the merchant come next. The practical farmer comes last. In a country where the soil yielded so generously to all, merely for the asking, as it were, the trade of farming could not in the very nature of things be looked upon as a special branch of industry, or one deserving of particular recognition. The woodsman, the miner, the manufacturer, the artisan, the tradesman, the merchant, in the early days, delved or hewed,

or wrought or bargained to make a livelihood, and plowed and sowed in leisure hours for recreation or maintenance. As the country grew older and the demands for supplies grew larger, this naturally changed. The lands, too, required something like careful cultivation before they would yield, after the first fruits had been gathered. Farming is now reduced to a science throughout the United States, and the farmer takes rank among the most useful and most intelligent of citizens. In no land has machinery been applied so generously in agriculture. In no department of life has invention been more active. In no country on earth are there more fertile, more beautiful farms than may be seen in the great valleys of the United States.

But the cities will naturally attract the attention of the great majority of strangers who will visit us during the progress of the Exposition. Imperial among them is New York, the metropolis of the Republic, the largest city on the continent, and, in many respects, the most remarkable city on the globe. Although ranking third among the great cities of the world, with a population of 1,515,301, London, Eng., with a population of about 4,500,000, and Paris, France, with a population of 2,344,-550, leading her, this is in reality not her rightful position. For New York City proper, on Manhattan Island, is the center of a cluster of great cities, all of which should be reckoned one, as they are, in fact, as much a part of each other, and as closely allied to each other geographically, commercially and socially as are the suburbs and outlying towns which, with the parent center, constitute the metropolis of London. Considered in this light, and adding Brooklyn, with its population of 806,343; Newark, with its 181,830; Jersey City, with its 163,003, and Hoboken, with its 43,648—to say nothing of the numerous smaller suburbs and villages lying between—we find that New York should be credited with a population of 2,710,125, or about 300,000 more than Paris.

New York is the great financial and commercial center of the United States. One statement of fact will make unnecessary a vast quantity of statistical matter which would prove tiresome to the reader. The sixty-four banks of New York City reported clearings for the year ending October 1, 1890, of thirty-seven thousand, six hundred and sixty million, six hundred and eighty-six thousand, five hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$37,660,686,572), out of a total of \$58,845,279,505, representing the total clearings of all the banks in the country. This figure exceeded the clearings of the London banks by about \$500,-000,000, and was equal almost to the clearings of all the banks in England combined. It should be stated, however, that a great number of the leading financial institutions of England do not report clearings. The figures given represent the enormous volume of business transacted in the financial institutions of the chief city of the nation, although it can not be considered as representing the commercial transactions of New York alone. But these commercial transactions are of a magnitude commensurate with the importance of the American metropolis.

New York City has other claims upon the attention of the foreigner and stranger than those which arise from her unquestioned pre-eminence as a financial and commercial center. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the universe—beautiful in its situation, beautiful in its architecture. Seen from the quarter deck of an ocean steamer, the very first view the traveler obtains of the Empire City is an entrancing one. Nor is he disappointed when he finds himself carried along with the tide of humanity which surges along the great central artery of the city. Broadway is famous the world over, as is Fifth Avenue, as is the Bowery, as is Printing House Square, as is Central Park, and the thousands of attractions which the superb metropolis has to offer. Nor will the visitor be contented with New York alone, for within easy access is the magnificent scenery of the Hudson and Catskills,

the beautiful City of Churches, across the bridge, the delightful summer resorts which dot the coast, the sea views, the river views, the mountain views, innumerable, which invite him upon daily excursions beyond the noise and bustle of the city streets.

He will not neglect either while in the East to visit Philadelphia, until within the past few months recognized as the second city on the continent. The Quaker City, as it is familiarly called, is within a few hours of New York. It is one of the historic cities as well, and one of the greatest commercial centers of the country. Here American independence, born at Lexington and cradled in Boston, attained its manhood. Philadelphia has a population of 1,046,964, according to the census of 1890, and ranks third (Chicago being second) among American cities. It is a great manufacturing center, and excels in carpets, in machinery, and in many other industrial arts. Besides it is, perhaps, the most genteel city on the continent. Philadelphia society does not take on the gay plumage which is characteristic of New York, Chicago and San Francisco. The manners of her people are more subdued. The Quaker tinge is felt everywhere. It is a city of homes, rather than a city of clubs. There are more single householders in Philadelphia than in any other city in the United States. But it is lacking in none of the essentials of a great metropolis. Its streets and avenues are among the finest in the world. Many of its buildings are marvels of architecture. Its maritime interests are immense. In ship building it ranks its sister cities. It is the financial and commercial center of the great iron and coal regions of the country.

Washington is not far off, and the Nation's capital must surely be visited. It has been transformed from a very dirty town into a very beautiful city within twenty-five years. It is now, without question, one of the handsomest cities on the globe. The magnificent National buildings alone fail to make

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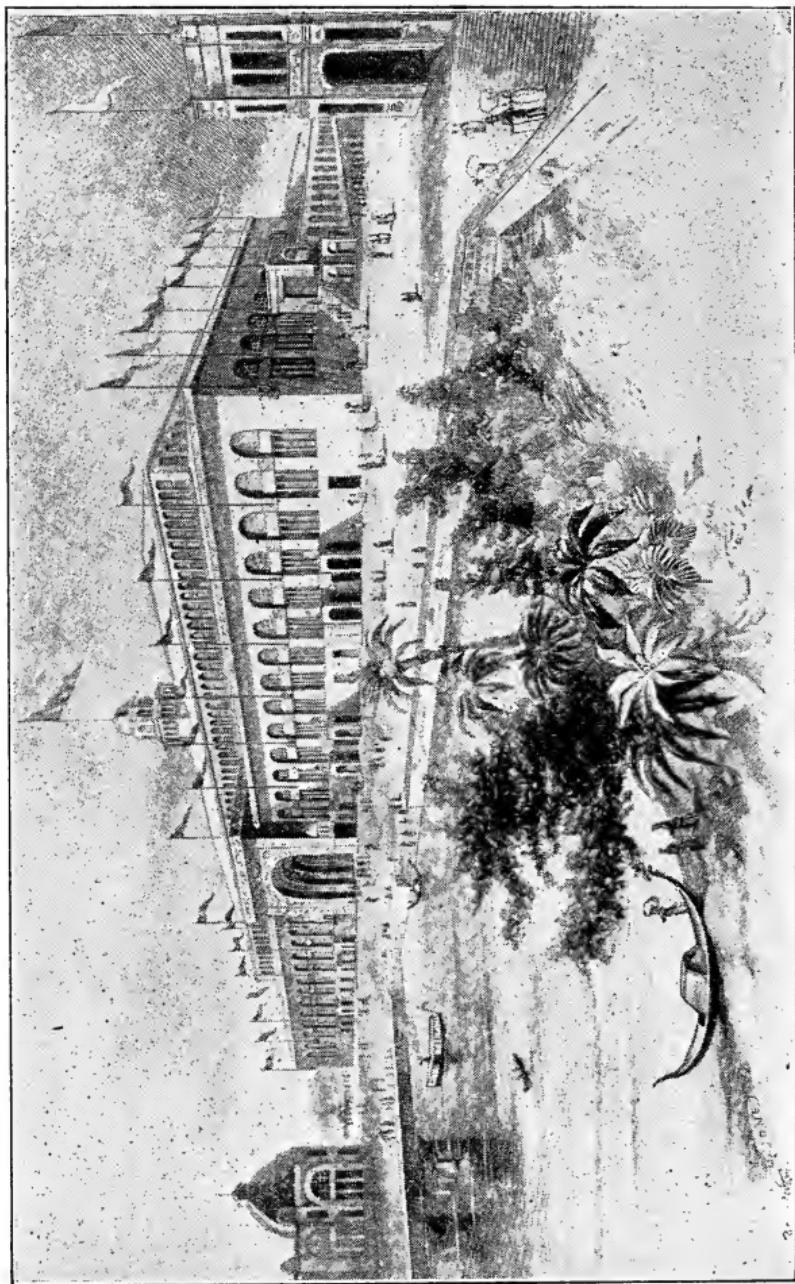
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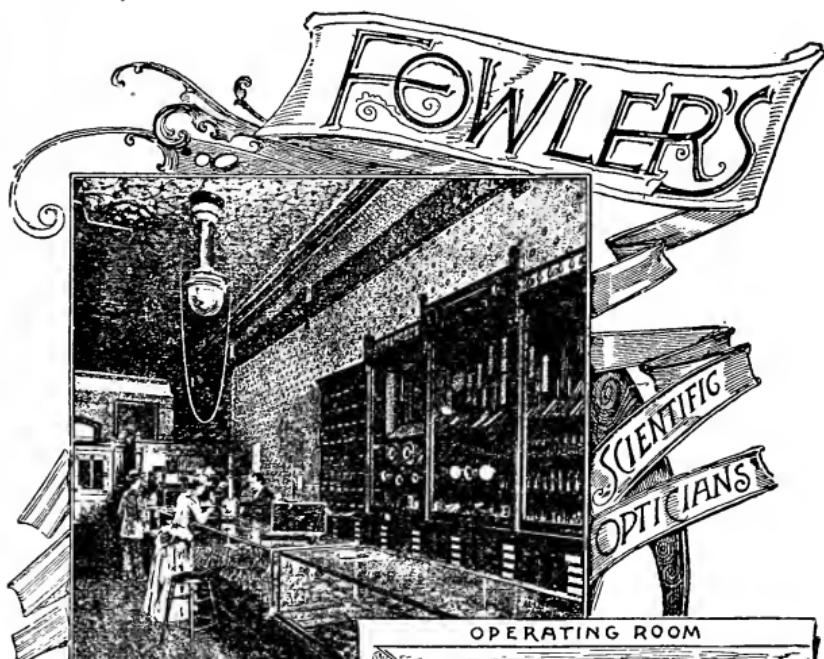
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it so. For years these noble piles were set in the midst of mud holes, and Washington was a place abhorred by people of taste. It has arisen out of its mud, however. Its streets are now paved with asphaltum, and are the most beautiful avenues to be found in the United States. They are, besides, broad and sweeping, running at angles and curving, forming graceful circles and beautiful squares. Monuments ornament the numerous parks, and the public buildings are set off by the hundreds of elegant mansions which surround them. Washington is becoming the favorite home of retired statesmen, of literary and of wealthy people. The salubrious climate, the brilliant and congenial surroundings and the ever changing phases which society at the Capital assumes, have contributed toward making it a popular place of residence for people of means and leisure. Although it has a population of 230,392, trade is not one of the features of the city. It is rather a great suburb than a great city. Philadelphia and Baltimore rob it of whatever commercial prominence it might naturally have by reason of its size. Its people do not encourage the industrial arts, for in most instances they have fled to Washington to escape them. It is a city given over almost wholly to political and social duties and pleasures.

Baltimore—the monumental city—is close by. A city of 434,439 inhabitants, a great commercial city, and, from an American point of view, an ancient city, it demands the attention of the visitor. It is the most Northern of the Southern cities, as well as the most consequential one. It is a bustling, thriving place—the center of much wealth and refinement. Its numerous monuments, its great libraries, and its magnificent picture galleries testify to the higher taste of the people. Baltimore has grown wonderfully during the last twenty years, and ranks among the most prosperous cities on the Atlantic seaboard. Its maritime, manufacturing and commercial interests are expanding annually. It is the city nearest on the Atlantic coast to Chicago.

Richmond, the chief city of Virginia, made historic by having been during four of the darkest years of the American nation the seat of government of the Southern Confederacy, is only a short distance from Baltimore and Washington. Annapolis, at one time the seat of government, now the home of the national naval academy; Mount Vernon, the home and burial place of Washington, and hundreds of historic and interesting points are at hand. The beautiful Potomac and the hardly less beautiful James, Fortress Monroe, Harper's Ferry, and a thousand resorts of pleasure and fashion offer themselves to the stranger here, and a month may be pleasantly divided among them.

Before turning his face to the West the visitor should not fail to see Boston—the “hub of the Universe,” the home of American culture, the cradle of American liberty. A city made famous abroad by Bunker Hill, by Faneuil Hall, by Harvard, by Longfellow, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, by James Russell Lowell—by so many events, so many men, so many associations, demands attention. It will be found worthy of all that the stranger may bestow upon it. Boston, to paraphrase a familiar line, to be loved needs but to be seen. It will be a relief to the European to find himself in a city which, although the most distinctively American of American cities, bears the unmistakable European, or, to be more exact, the unmistakable English impress. The lay of the streets, their width (or want of width), their crookedness; the style of buildings in the older part of the town, the churches which have survived colonial times, and even the manners and accent of the people—the genuine Yankee people—will remind him forcibly of a town and of a people of which he has read in Thackeray, or perhaps in Dickens, or of a town he may have seen before stepping on the deck of the vessel which brought him over. But this impression will be short-lived. Boston has quaint streets, quaint buildings, and quaint ways from one point of view; from another it is a city as thoroughly

young in its ideas and fresh in its vigor as any of its sisters on this side of the Atlantic. Boston stands next to New York as a great financial center. Capital is centralized here. Boston capitalists wield a powerful influence throughout the entire country. They own or control railroads, canals, steamship lines everywhere. They own or control private corporations in all parts of the country. They hold mortgages on real estate in the newly developed sections of the country. They lend money at a good rate of interest to the mercantile classes in all parts of the country. They avoid the rush of such cities as New York and Chicago, and quietly and noiselessly clip their coupons, gather in their dividends, and draw their interest under the shadow of the tall elms in Boston Common. Boston is the great wool and cotton goods market, the center of the milling interests of New England. It is also a great leather and boot and shoe center. For years it ranked as the leading book and periodical publishing city, but New York and Chicago both lead Boston in this particular now. Its shipping interests are extensive. It is surrounded by a score of busy and prosperous manufacturing towns, like Lowell, Lawrence, Lynn, Waltham, etc., all of which will interest the stranger. Boston itself has attractions innumerable. The old South Church, Faneuil Hall, the Common, the Public Gardens, the Back Bay, the Public Library, the Art Hall, the Scientific Institution, will each claim a visit from the stranger. Within a few minutes from Boston are numerous seaside resorts. All of the leading and attractive points on the New England coast are accessible by rail or water. Harvard, in Cambridge, is but a street car ride from the hotel. Plymouth Rock may be visited in a forenoon. The population of Boston is now 448,477. The city ranks as the sixth in the country in point of population; as the first, of course, in point of culture.

Or the visitor may think it a saving of time to travel westward by way of Pittsburgh, and hold Boston in reserve for the

return trip. In any event the famous manufacturing city of Pennsylvania must be visited. It may not be too late to witness the wonderful distribution and utilization of natural gas. We say it may not be too late, for natural gas is failing in Pittsburgh and vicinity, and this is a misfortune rather than a calamity. The city for generations was known as one of the blackest and dirtiest in America, because of the immense clouds of smoke which overhung it like a pall, creating a condition in the atmosphere which made spotless linen an impossibility and cleanliness as rare as godliness among the Pittsburghans. Natural gas was discovered and put to use, and suddenly the clouds dissolved above Pittsburgh, the atmosphere cleared up, and, from the dirtiest, in an incredibly short space of time it became one of the cleanest cities on the continent. But Pittsburgh, in a commercial sense, will scarcely feel the loss of natural gas. It is situated so close to the great anthracite district that it must always remain one of the great iron and steel manufacturing centers of the world. Here and at Allegheny City the visitor will behold some of the most gigantic rolling mills and iron foundries on earth. Pittsburgh has at times been called the American Bradford and the American Birmingham. It is greater than either or than both combined as a manufacturing town, and the output of its mills and factories, in iron, steel, brass and metal ware generally, is greater than that of any city on the globe. Its population is 238,617. Allegheny, practically a suburb of Pittsburgh, has a population of 105,287.

In the ordinary course of travel the visitor's next stop will be at Cleveland, the beautiful and bustling city of northern Ohio. This city has grown at a truly phenomenal rate during the past twenty-five years. From a fairly prosperous town it has developed into a city of 261,353 inhabitants. Here is located the home of the celebrated Standard Oil Company—a company that practically controls the petroleum production and traffic of the United States

and the illuminating oil market of the world. The visitor, no matter where he comes from, or what his station in life, has paid tribute in some shape or other to this stupendous monopoly. In the beautiful cemetery which overlooks the lake lies the mortal remains of President Garfield, and on the way to this silent city of the dead the stranger will pass along Euclid Avenue, pronounced one of the grandest in the world. Cleveland is a manufacturing city of considerable importance, besides having a large shipping trade.

To the south, on the Ohio River, is a city once known as the Paris of America, and again as Porkopolis. It has lost its title to both names, not because it has fallen away in population or wealth, but because other cities to the west have passed it in the race. Cincinnati is a semi-southern city, like Louisville and St. Louis. It is located at a point where the Southern and Northern types meet and mingle. It is neither Northern nor Southern in a distinctive sense, and has the characteristics at once of Boston and New Orleans. For years it was pronounced the handsomest of the American cities, and therefore the Paris of the Republic. But that was before Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver had arisen to dispute the title. In the pork-packing industry Chicago has long since surpassed the Ohio city. Cincinnati has an immense Southern commerce, however. Her river traffic continues to be great. The city has grown, but not as fast as some of her sisters. The present population is 296,198. Her mercantile classes are substantial and conservative. The arts are encouraged and cultivated here. In no American city is there a higher regard or a greater demand for good music. Extensive libraries, picture galleries and annual musical festivals which the masses take part in attest the direction of popular sentiment in Cincinnati.

Columbus, the capital of Ohio, is not far away. It is a city worthy of a visit. Indeed within a radius of a hundred miles of Cincinnati there are many beautiful and attractive places.

On the westward trip it will be worth while to leave the direct route, if necessary, in order to visit Indianapolis, the chief city and capital of Indiana. Here is a city beautifully built and progressive. It has a population of 105,436. The visitor may desire to see it if for no other reason than that it is the home of Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States.

It is but a short journey to St. Louis, the fifth city of the Union, and one of the most important centers on the continent. In other days the rival of Chicago, it has fallen behind that remarkable city, although at the same time it has grown at a rate which, under ordinary circumstances, would be pronounced wonderful. The present population of St. Louis is 451,770. It lies on the west bank of the Mississippi river, immediately below its confluence with the Missouri. The river is crossed here by two magnificent bridges, and a third is projected. One of these bridges was constructed by the famous James B. Eades, and is one of the great engineering achievements of the century and the world. St. Louis has an immense Southern and Southwestern trade; her manufactories are numerous and important; she is the second railway center of the country, and one of the best built cities in the world. Socially St. Louis ranks among the first of American cities. Her society is neither Northern, Southern nor Western, but combines the better elements of all. It is one of the few cities on the continent where merit is weighed against means. Education, refinement and character are considered among the requisites, while wealth without these receives but slight recognition among the old residents of the city. The arts are not neglected, and the mercantile library of St. Louis would be a credit to any city of the world. Her schools and colleges are numerous and first class; her parks and public gardens are beautiful. Some of her drives are magnificent.

Going south from St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and New Orleans will demand attention.

The southern cities will all prove interesting to the visitor. The journey may be extended to Mobile or to Jacksonville, or even to Key West; and, coming back, the visitor may wish to call at Galveston, Austin, Dallas and the other thriving cities and towns of the great State of Texas. We can not follow him now, and we must part company with him for the present if he takes the southern route to the Pacific Coast and visits San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco or the cities of the new Northwest. We would like to accompany him to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Salt Lake City, Denver and Cheyenne; but the best we can do is to rejoin him on his return to Omaha.

In touching this last named city we are once more entering the constellation of Chicago. The beautiful cities which form a circle around Chicago are not to be overlooked or slighted under any circumstances. Omaha and Lincoln, in Nebraska; Council Bluffs, Cedar Rapids, Keokuk, Des Moines, Davenport, Muscatine, etc., in Iowa; St. Joseph, Kansas City, Hannibal, Sedalia, in Missouri; Atchison, Leavenworth, Topeka, Abilene, etc., in Kansas; St. Paul and Minneapolis in Minnesota; Milwaukee, Waukesha, Madison, in Wisconsin; Detroit, Grand Rapids, Ypsilanti, etc., in Michigan — these form a semi-circle around the World's Fair City and contribute toward her greatness.



PART III.

CHICAGO—THE MARVELOUS GROWTH OF THE WESTERN METROPOLIS—ITS ADVANCEMENT IN WEALTH AND CULTURE--STATISTICS OF AN INTERESTING CHARACTER FOR THE VISITOR—INFORMATION OF A GENERAL NATURE ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

One hundred years ago there was no such place as Chicago known to the student of geography; no such place on the map of the world. It had no existence. A little less than seventy-five years ago it was a border fur-trading village, where were collected a few rude huts and a few rude inhabitants, red and white. A little more than fifty years ago, when it had attained the dimensions of a respectable Western town, it was incorporated as a city. In 1837 it had a population of 4,170. Ten years later its inhabitants numbered 16,859. In 1855 the population was 80,000; in 1860, or at the outbreak of the Civil war, it was 100,206. In 1866, or at the close of the Civil war, it had grown to 200,418. In 1870, just before two-thirds of the city was destroyed by the most dreadful conflagration of modern times, its inhabitants numbered 306,605. Ten years later the population was 503,185. In 1886, it was 703,-817. In 1889 the annexation of out-lying towns, which had in fact been parts of Chicago for several years previously, brought it up to 1,066,213. The United States census of 1890 gave the population at 1,098,850. The school census, believed to be by far the more accurate, taken the same year, made the population 1,208,669. The population at the present writing (spring of 1892) is about 1,300,000. It is estimated that the population of Chicago in the spring of 1893 will exceed 1,500,000. These figures will not include visitors, but people who have actually fixed their



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abode here. Some other figures showing the progress of Chicago are equally impressive. A few of them are given. The area of Chicago in square miles in 1837 was 10,70; in 1892, 181.71; the length of Chicago in lineal miles in 1837 was about 4; in 1892 it was 24, and its width was 10. The number of buildings erected in Chicago since 1876 reached the enormous total in 1892 of 67,862, and their cost was \$309,309,379. The frontage of buildings erected from 1876 to 1892 was 286 miles. The number of buildings erected in Chicago in 1891 was 11,626, their frontage 53 miles, and their cost \$54,010,500. The bank clearings of Chicago in 1866 amounted to \$453,798,648.11; in 1891, \$4,456,885,230. The commerce of Chicago in 1850 figured up a total of \$20,000,000; in 1891, \$1,459,000,000. The capital of the Chicago national banks in 1891 was \$21,241,680, and their surplus and profits \$12,495,143. The value of the meat products in Chicago in 1891 was \$133,860,000; the wholesale business amounted to \$517,166,000, and the manufactures, \$567,012,300. The wages paid employes of manufacturers footed up during the same year \$104,904,000, and the capital invested in manufactories was \$210,302,000.

But these figures show only the material advancement of the city. The stranger will naturally inquire for some other evidence of progress. It is at hand. For instance, the public school system of Chicago to-day represents a public investment of \$58,000,000. That is a fair showing for a municipality a little more than fifty years of age. The number of pupils in daily attendance at 192 public schools is 146,751, and the persons employed to teach them number 3,259. The cost of maintaining the public schools in 1891 was \$5,013,435.86, and the cost for 1892 will exceed \$6,000,000. Aside from the public schools there are 800 private educational institutions in Chicago, 350 academies and seminaries and four universities. There are 12,000 tutors and teachers employed in these private schools and colleges, and the number of pupils in daily attendance is 70,000. There were

166,475 volumes in the public library of Chicago in 1892; the number of visitors to the library reading room in 1891 was 492,837, and the number of books taken out was nearly 1,300,000. The estimated number of volumes in other libraries is 3,000,000. The visitors to the Art Institute in 1891 numbered 75,000. There are thirty daily and 305 weekly newspapers printed in the city, all languages being represented; and the total number of periodicals having a general circulation issued from Chicago is 611. The production of bound books in Chicago in 1891 exceeded 9,000,000. Chicago pays a larger newspaper postage than any city in the United States except New York. The quantity of newspapers mailed by the publishers of Chicago equals the amount mailed at Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Buffalo and Baltimore combined, or at St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Francisco, New Orleans and Baltimore combined, and also at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Baltimore and Cincinnati combined, or in the entire thirteen Southern States, with St. Louis combined, amounting to 30,000,-000 pounds of serial matter per annum. There are no less than 575 handsome church edifices in Chicago; thirty great hospitals, 50 charitable asylums, 3,000 charitable societies and innumerable semi-charitable "Homes" and "Institutions." The amount expended in public charities annually exceeds \$3,000,000; the amount contributed toward the support of private charities exceeds \$5,000,000. There are 575 literary clubs and organizations in this marvelous city, 89 gentlemen's and social clubs and over 500 athletic and sporting clubs. There are open nightly from twenty to twenty-five places of amusement of the highest class, and amusement halls without number of the middle and lower class. There are three great racing tracks open here during the summer months; excursion boats and excursion trains leave the city for summer resorts hourly during the season, and for those who prefer to remain at home there are magnificent parks and boulevards, forming a semi-circle around the city and covering

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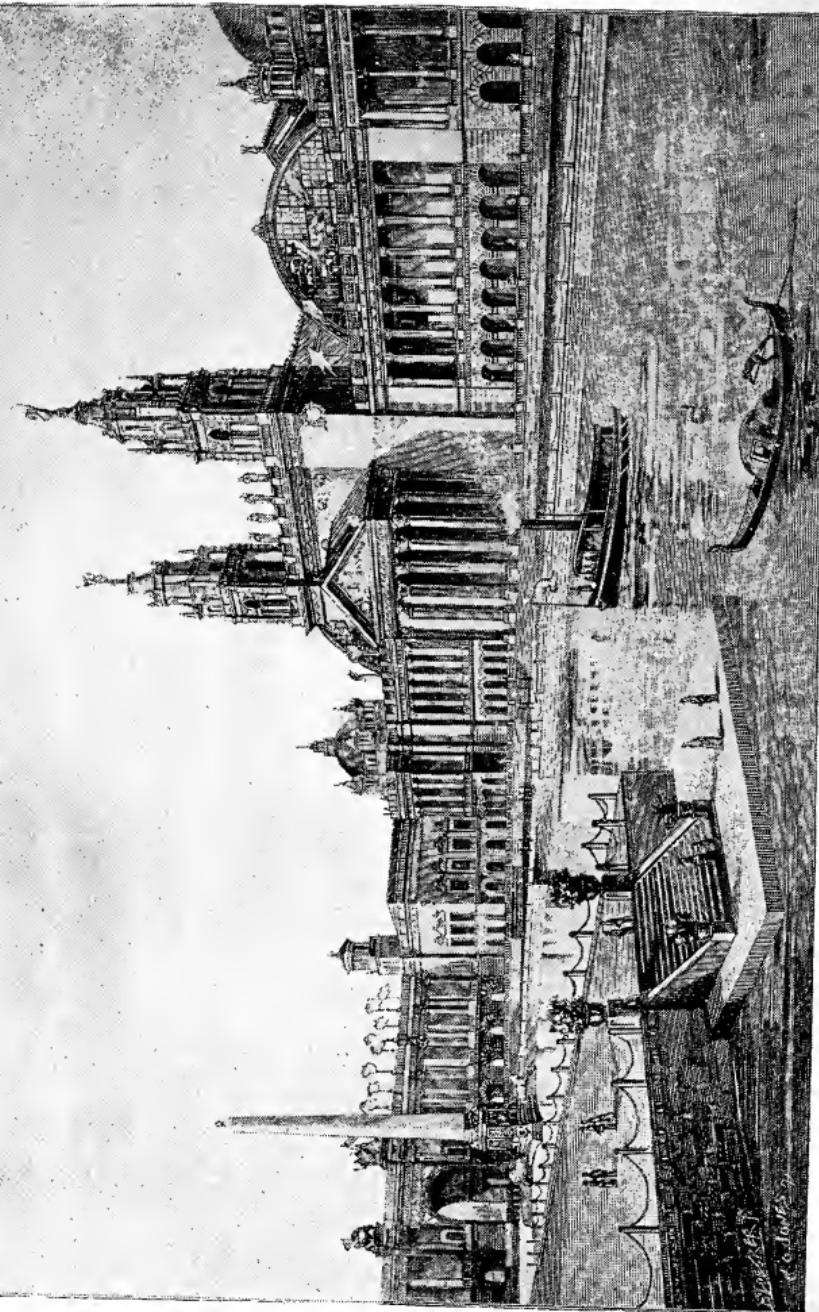
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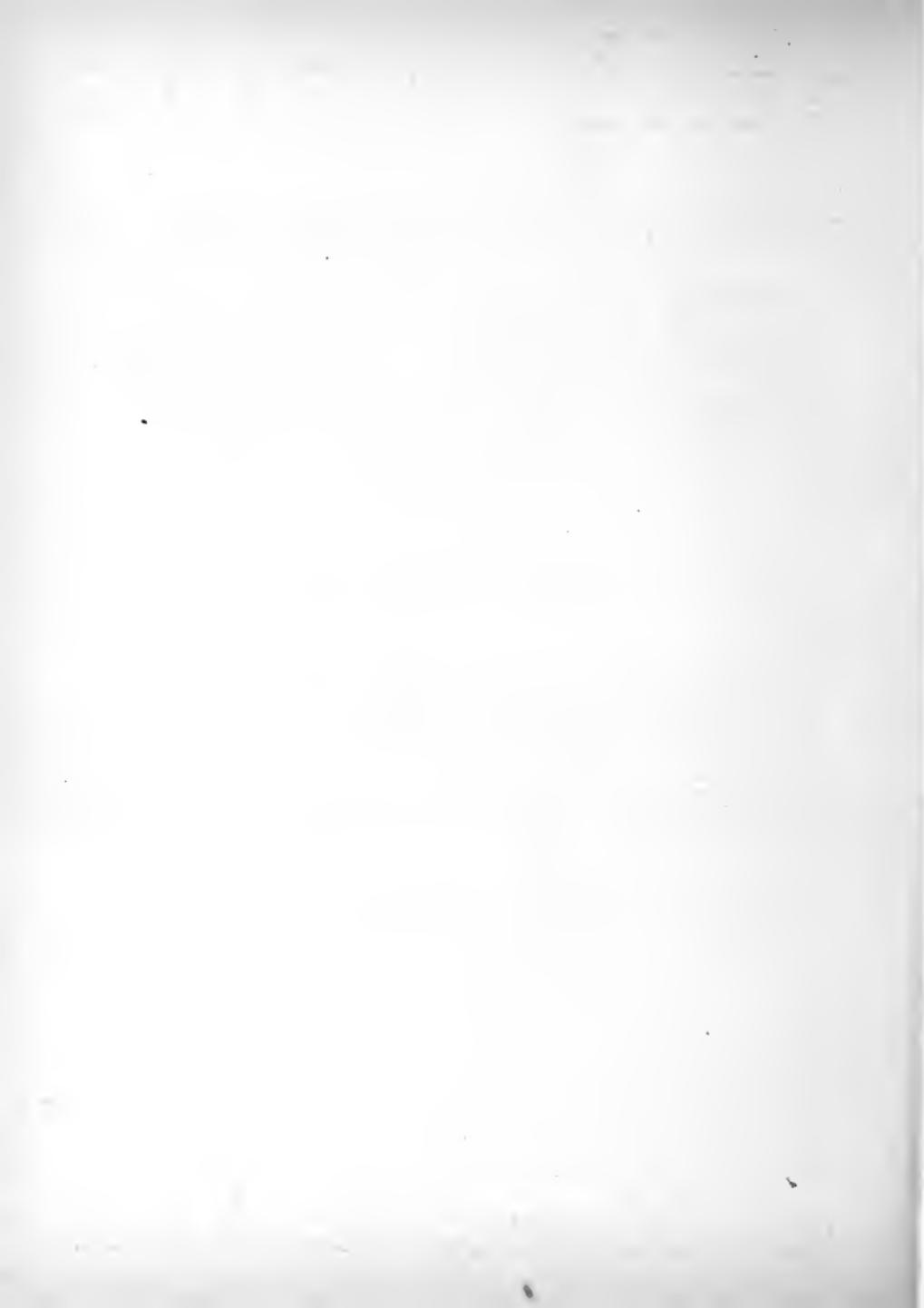
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The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 will without question be the grandest International Fair the world has ever witnessed, but the greatest attraction for the stranger who comes here will be Chicago itself. It cannot be eclipsed by any display which the management of the Exposition may succeed in making. It is the greatest attraction in itself the United States has to offer the people of foreign countries to-day, and hundreds of thousands of strangers visit it annually for no other purpose than that of beholding with their own eyes the most wonderful city of the age. Some general facts concerning Chicago and its surroundings will be of assistance to the stranger.

AMUSEMENTS.—The visitor, whoever he may be or wherever he may come from, will not lack for opportunities of enjoying himself to his heart's content in Chicago, no matter in what direction his tastes may happen to lie. It is said by those who have made a study of the matter that there are more places of amusement open in Chicago daily and nightly than in any other city on the globe. In addition to such amusements as may be termed strictly American, we have presented to us here constantly the leading attractions of European cities. Whatever is popular abroad speedily finds its way to Chicago, to be tested here at least. The Chicago theatre-goers are as familiar with the work of the dramatists and actors of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia, as they are with the work of American dramatists and actors, because there is a constant procession of attractions across the Atlantic, and because foreign play-wrights and actors of celebrity find an appreciative public and a golden harvest on this side of the ocean. Chicago during recent years has become a dramatic center of the first rank. Many new plays are produced here every season for the first time. The stamp of Chicago approval usually insures the success of a drama, comedy or burlesque, throughout the country. Architectur-

ally the amusement houses of Chicago are the best in the United States; the interior decorations, the scenery and the stage fittings of our theatres are unsurpassed. The leading theatres are: *The Alhambra*, State street and Archer avenue; *Auditorium*, Wabash avenue and Congress street; *Chicago Opera House*, Washington and Clark streets; *Columbia*, Monroe and Dearborn streets; *Casino*, Wabash avenue, near Adams street; *German Opera House*, Randolph, near Clark street; *Grand Opera House*, east side of Clark, between Washington and Randolph streets; *Hawlin's*, west side of Wabash avenue, between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets; *Haymarket*, north side of West Madison near Halsted street; *Hooley's*, north side of Randolph near La Salle street; *H. R. Jacob's Academy*, Halsted, near West Madison; *H. R. Jacob's Clark Street*, Clark street, just north of Bridge; *Standard*, South Halsted and Jackson streets; *Madison Street*, north side of Madison street near State; *Mc Vicker's*, south side of Madison street near State; *New Windsor*, North Clark and Division streets; *Park*, State, between Congress and Harrison streets; *People's*, State, between Congress and Harrison streets; *Timmerman's Opera House*, Sixty-Third street and Stewart avenue. There are numerous small and neighborhood theatres, concert halls, varieties, etc., scattered throughout the three divisions of the city. In addition to the theatres mentioned above, there are cycloramas, museums, wax works, etc. *Libby Prison Museum*, on Wabash avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, is an attraction of peculiar interest to strangers. Numerous special attractions occupy the numerous *Halls* of the city nightly. *Central Music Hall*, State and Randolph streets, is a popular lecture and concert room. [For full information in relation to amusements, see Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

ANARCHY IN CHICAGO.—For the benefit of foreign visitors and strangers generally it may be well enough to say that anarchy in Chicago received its death-blow on the 11th day of November, 1887, when four of the leading anarchists of the city were executed at the county jail. The monster has not shown its teeth here since. There has been no riot in Chicago since May 4, 1886. And it is perhaps worth while to add that at no time in the history of this city has the revolutionary element attained any strength. The anarchist uprising was entirely due to the agitations of a few dangerous leaders among a certain small class of workingmen, which should have been suppressed by the author-

ties long before their poisonous teachings culminated in a riot. The great majority of the workingmen of Chicago have never sympathized with the anarchists nor believed in their teachings. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

ANNEXATION.—On the 28th of June, 1889, the city embraced about forty-four square miles of territory. On the day following, by vote of the people, the city of Lake View and the towns of Hyde Park, Lake, Jefferson and Cicero, aggregating 128.24 square miles of territory and about 220,000 people, were annexed to and became part of Chicago, thus constituting one great metropolis, extending twenty-four miles from north to south, and from four and one-half to ten and one-half miles from east to west. The validity of the proceedings resulting in the annexation was confirmed by the Supreme Court, October 29, 1889. By this extraordinary consolidation, six independent municipal corporations—each having a legislative and executive department of government, each controlled and operated under more or less different systems and methods of conducting public affairs—were merged into one municipality, under the authority and control of one city government. During the year 1890, there were annexed to the city four suburbs—South Englewood, area, 2.92 square miles, population 3,000; Gano, 1.80 square miles, population 2,600; Washington Heights, 2.8 square miles, population 3,315; West Roseland, 1.80 square miles, population 792; making a total annexation for the year of 9.32 square miles, with a population of 9,900. Fernwood has since been added. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

ARCHITECTURE.—The traveled stranger, to whom the great cities of the world are familiar, however he may become impressed with the manners and customs of our people or with their methods of doing business, and however loath he may be to admit the justice of our claims to pre-eminence in other respects, must acknowledge that this is the best built city in the universe to-day. For nearly twenty years, or since the great fire of 1871 swept over the business center of the city and laid it in ruins, architecture in Chicago has been steadily marching forward, until we are enabled in 1891 to point out some of the grandest achievements of the art to be found on the face of the earth. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

AREA OF CHICAGO.—Chicago has grown from 2.55 square miles in 1835 to 181.70 square miles in 1891, as follows :

	SQUARE MILES.
February 11, 1835, original town	2.55
March 4, 1837, there was added	8.15 making 10.70
February 16, 1847, there was added	3.33 making 14.03
February 12, 1853, there was added	3.90 making 17.93
February 13, 1863, there was added	6.48 making 24.41
February 27, 1864, there was added	11.35 making 35.79
May 16, 1887, there was added	1.00 making 36.79
November and December 5, 1887, there was added	7 15 making 43.94
July 29, 1889, there was added	128.24 making 172.18
April 16, 1890, village of Gano added	2.00 making 174.18
1890, South Englewood added	2 98 making 177.16
1890, Washington Heights	2.80 making 179.96
1890, West Roseland	1.80 making 181.70

ART INTERESTS.—There are estimated to be in Chicago at least five hundred artists who are engaged exclusively in their calling, and who find a ready market for their work if it is meritorious in character. There are here a large number of gentlemen of wealth who have devoted themselves for years past to fostering the development of art in Chicago, and who have contributed largely towards popularizing art exhibitions and art studies. During the past few years great progress has been made in the direction of building of private galleries, and the walls of many of the residences of the city are now ornamented with some of the choice productions of the studios of Europe and America. The Art Galleries and Art Schools of the Art Institute are well patronized and attended. A permanent Art Building is now in course of construction on the Lake Front, which will be in the future the home of Chicago's art interests. It will cost \$600,000. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

BANKS.—The banks doing business in Chicago are classified under three headings, National, State and Private. The National banks are conducted in accordance with the Federal banking laws and are under the supervision of the National Government. The State and Private banks are organized under State laws. The former make reports of their condition to the Auditor of State. The latter are not supervised, but conduct business under general commercial laws. The capital of the National banks of Chicago at the close of the year 1891 was \$21,241,680, as against \$16,100,-000 at the close of 1890; surplus and profits were \$12,424,164, as

against \$10,343,119 for 1890; deposits were \$117,792,594, as against \$94,471,271 for 1890, and loans and discounts were \$89,-292,728, as against \$72,392,018 for 1890. The capital of the State banks doing business in Chicago, according to last reports furnished the State Auditor, was \$12,227,000, their surplus \$3,869,-000 and their undivided profits \$1,869,288. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

BANKING BUSINESS.—Chicago in volume of banking business transacted ranks next to New York, although Boston usually occupies second place in the clearing-house column which is published by the papers. Boston has fifty-one banks that clear, while Chicago has but twenty-two, yet the Chicago banks relatively do more business than the Boston banks. The fact that the clearing-house figures apparently give Boston a larger business cuts no figure in actual facts. Chicago really is the second city of the country in financial affairs. The clearings of the Banks of Chicago for 1866 were \$453,798,648.11; for 1891 they were \$4,456,885,-730.00. There was not a single bank failure in Chicago during the year 1891. Since the panic of 1873 there have been fewer bank failures in Chicago than in any other large American city. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

BOARD OF TRADE.—The Board of Trade of Chicago is the greatest grain and produce exchange in the world; its membership is about 2,000. The volume of business transacted during 1891 on the floor of the Board amounted to \$104,083,527.67. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

BREWERIES.—The annual output of Chicago breweries is at present about 3,000,000 barrels. Chicago is, besides, largely supplied by Milwaukee breweries.

BRIDEWELL, OR HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—This is the city prison and is generally known as the Bridewell, a name which it derived from the Bridewell of Dublin, Ireland, to which it bears a similarity in many respects. The management is vested in a superintendent, appointed by the mayor. The expenditures for salaries and maintenance and construction are about \$125,000 per annum; the receipts from police court fines, brick made by inmates inside the walls, labor of prisoners, laundry work for police department, etc., amounts to about \$60,000 per annum. The number of prisoners committed to the Bridewell annually is about

9,000, of whom about seven-eights are male. The average number of prisoners confined is about 760 males and 40 females. The cost of the prison to the city of Chicago, as it stands to-day, is about \$1,500,000. The prisoners are employed in brick-making and other industries. County prisoners are also sent here, for whose support the city is paid about 30 cents per capita daily. The Bridewell is situated at South California avenue, near West Twenty-sixth street, West Side, and may be reached by Blue Island avenue cars. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS.—As the Chicago river is navigable for lake vessels, and it with its branches intersects the heart of the city, a large number of bridges have been required. No less than forty-five now span this small stream. Nearly all are swinging bridges, and many of them are operated by steam. Steel construction has been employed in the bridges most recently erected. Among these, the Adams street bridge is a notable structure. It is a 4-track bridge, 259 feet long on center truss, and 57 feet in width. This bridge is two feet three inches lower at the east end than at the west end, and at the same time is reversible, the turn-table track being set on a grade of one in 115. Some doubts were expressed as to its feasibility when the plan was proposed, but the city engineers say that no bridge in the city works better than this one. The Rush street draw is one of the longest in the world. The Lake, Wells and Jackson street bridges are handsome structures. The railroads entering the city do so in but few instances above or below the street level. Grade-crossings are the rule. Engineers have long sought to remedy this state of affairs, which will probably be accomplished in time; but meanwhile some relief is being provided at the most dangerous crossings by the erection of viaducts. There are thirty-five of these structures in the city, the longest and finest of which is on Twelfth street, extending from Clark street to Wabash avenue, crossing the tracks of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and costing \$209,736. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

BUILDING STATISTICS.—The amazing growth of Chicago during the past fifteen years has been made manifest in no particular more strongly than in the number, the magnitude, the beauty and the costliness of the buildings erected. The business and a large portion of the residence quarter of the city had to be rebuilt after the great fire of 1871. This is not taken account of in the

following, which includes only a period beginning four years after the fire, and at a time when the damage done by that catastrophe had been more than repaired, and ending with the close of last year. From 1876 to 1889 there were erected in the city 37,042 buildings, covering a frontage of 172 miles, costing \$176,460,779, being an average of 3,087 per year for twelve years, an average of 14 1-3 miles of frontage, and an average cost of \$14,705,065. The least number of buildings erected in any one year was in 1878, with a frontage of about six miles. The least expenditure was in 1879. The largest transaction for same period was in 1888—number of buildings 4,958, 22 miles frontage, expenditure \$20,360,800. During 1889 the number of buildings erected was 7,590, covering over 34 miles of street frontage and costing \$31,516,000. The buildings erected in 1890 covered a frontage of 50½ miles. In the South Division 1,120 buildings were erected, having a frontage of 29,594 feet, and at a cost of \$15,400,800; in the North Division 502 buildings, with a frontage of 14,055 feet, costing \$3,681,200; in the West Division 3,994, with a frontage of 91,336 feet, costing \$18,687,600. In Hyde park 2,052 buildings were erected with a frontage of 44,481 feet, costing \$6,624,300. In Lake 2,889 were erected, with a frontage of 63,297 feet, costing \$5,578,100. Lake View added 1,051, with a frontage of 23,518 feet, costing \$2,350,-100. The total building transactions of Chicago in 1891 were as follows: New buildings erected, 11,626; feet frontage, 281,654; total cost, \$54,010,500. This makes the total number of buildings erected in Chicago since 1876 67,818; total cost, \$309,309,-379; total frontage 286 miles.

BUILDINGS, THE NOTABLE STRUCTURES OF CHICAGO.—Among the great buildings of Chicago which will excite the wonder and admiration of the visitor are the following: *The Auditorium*, on Wabash ave., Congress st. and Michigan ave., a great hotel, theater and office building combined, the dimensions of which are startling. Total street frontage on Wabash ave., Michigan ave. and Congress st., 710 feet; height of main building (10 stories) 145 feet; height of tower above main building (eight floors), 95 feet; height of lantern tower above main tower (two floors), 30 feet; total height, 270 feet; size of tower, 70x41 feet; the foundations cover almost two and a half times greater area; weight of entire building, 110,000 tons; weight of tower, 15,000 tons; exterior material, first and second stories granite; balance of

building stone; interior material, iron, brick, terra cotta, marble, hard-wood finish, etc.; cost of iron work about \$600,000; number of brick in building, 17,000,000; number of square feet of Italian marble, Mosaic floors, 50,000 (containing about 50,000,000 pieces of marble, each put in by hand); number of square feet of terra cotta (arches and partitions) 800,000; number of square feet of wire lath, 175,000; number of square feet of plate glass, 60,000; number of miles of gas and water pipes, 25; number of miles of electric wires and cable, 230; number of miles of steel cable for moving scenes on stage, 11; number of electric lights, 10,000; number of dynamos, 11; number of electric motors for driving ventilating apparatus, and other machinery, 13; number of hydraulic motors for driving machinery, 4; number of boilers, 11; number of pumping engines, 21; number of elevators, 13; number of hydraulic lifts for moving stage platforms, 26; cost of building, \$3,500,000; with ground, \$5,000,000. *The Masonic Temple*, on State and Randolph sts., another, and, in many respects, a still more wonderful structure. This building covers 170 feet on State and 114 feet on Randolph st.; it is 20 stories in height, or nearly 265 feet, resting on a cement and iron foundation, extending far out under the two thoroughfares named; superstructure entirely of steel, faced with dressed red Montello granite for 3 stories, and for the remaining 17 stories with gray brick. The inner court of this building is worth a long journey. There are 17 passenger elevators, each of which is capable of making the round trip in two minutes. The edifice is really a city in itself, and has a business population larger than that of many considerable towns. The cost of the building exceeded \$2,-000,000. The stranger will be interested in this magnificent structure from the basement floor to the roof. The Masonic lodge rooms on the top floors may be seen by arrangement. Some of them are gorgeous. *The Temple*, corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts., sometimes called "The Temperance Temple" and "The Women's Temple." This is one of the most attractive of the great buildings of the city, both as regards its exterior and interior. In style it is a combination of the old Gothic and the more modern French. For the first two stories the material used is gray granite with a dash of pink running through it. Above that is used pressed brick and terra cotta. This harmonizes nicely with the granite, taking on a tone and color the same with the exception that it is a darker pink. The frontage on La Salle street is 190 feet,

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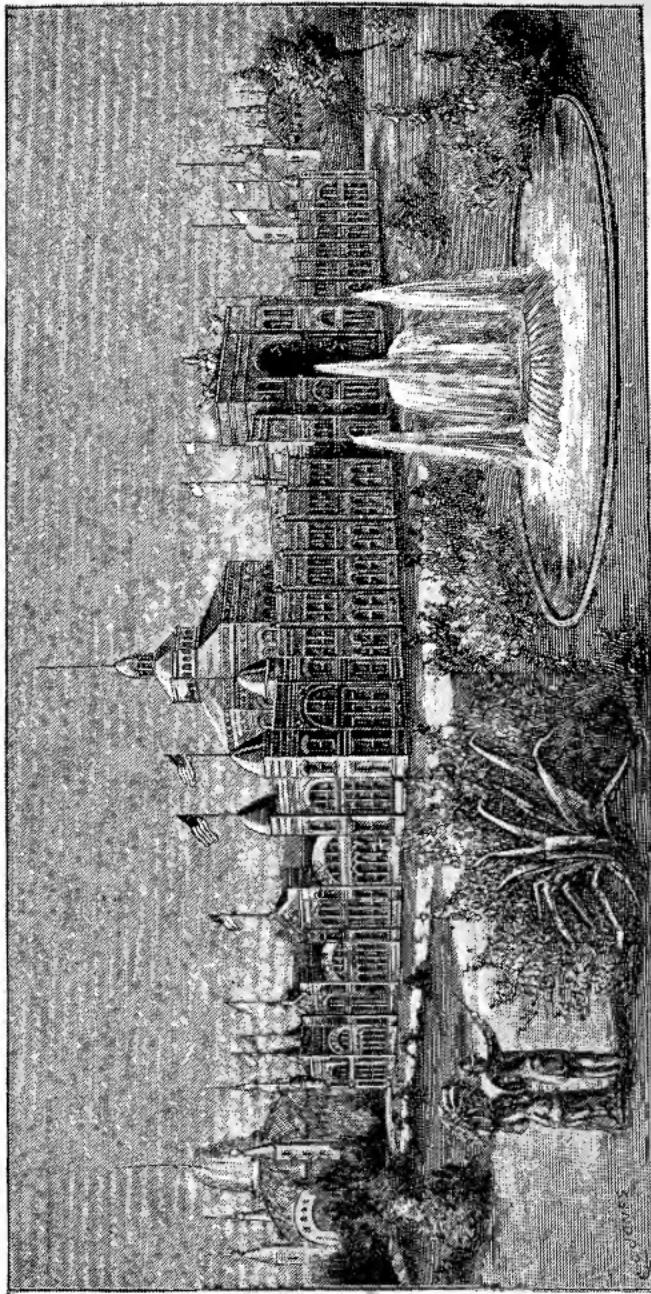
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SOCIETY EMBLEMS AND CHARMS.



while on Monroe it is ninety feet. In shape the temple is somewhat novel, and might be likened to the letter H. It consists of two immense wings united by a middle portion or vinculum. On La Salle street is a court seventy feet long and thirty feet wide, and on Monroe street a similar one of the same length and eighteen feet deep. Facing the grand entrance and arranged in a semi-circle are eight great elevators, and from the front court rise two grand stairways leading clear to the top of the building. A central hall extends north and south on each floor, and a transverse one also extends into the wings. The lower courts and halls are resplendent with marble mosaic paving, while plain marble is used in the upper halls. In height the temple is a "sky-scraper," extending thirteen stories towards the heavens. A peculiar and pleasing effect has been gained by causing the building line to retreat at the tenth story, wh're the immense roof, containing three stories, commences, breaking as it ascends into Gothic turrets. Work was begun in July, 1890, and the temple was ready for occupancy in the month of May, 1892. The entire cost was about \$1,100,000. *The Rookery*, corner of Adams and La Salle streets. This is considered the most elegant, as it is the largest, office building in Chicago. Its cost, exclusive of the ground upon which it stands (the property of the municipality), was \$1,500,000. It is ten stories high and has 600 office rooms. The grand rotunda is in itself a beautiful bit of architecture, but the building to be properly appreciated must be taken as a whole. There is not a commercial structure in the world that compares with it in size, in elegance or in convenience. There are three distinct groups of elevators, two on the LaSalle street and one on the Monroe street side, and the people occupying the top floors are practically as well situated, so far as accessibility is concerned, as those on the first floor. The mosaic work in the structure is superb. Like the Chamber of Commerce and Home Insurance buildings, the wainscoting is all of Italian marble. Every room in the building is lighted perfectly. There is not the slightest jar felt here, and those in the upper stories are practically removed from the noise and bustle of the streets below. *Chamber of Commerce*, corner of Washington and La Salle streets. The name may be confusing to the stranger. It occupies the site of the old Chamber of Commerce, a structure that was leased by the Board of Trade, and derives its name from that fact. It has no connection now with any commercial exchange. The

"Chamber of Commerce" has gone out of existence. In its place we have the Board of Trade. The Chamber of Commerce Building is in many respects the finest commercial structure in the world, and certainly one of the grandest office buildings in the United States. The property on which it stands cost \$650,000, and the building itself has cost over \$1,000,000. Standing upon the mosaic floor on the first story in the center of the building, throwing back your head and looking up, you will see twelve balconies with their bronzed railings rising in perfect symmetry above you. Away at the top and crowning this grand central court is probably the largest skylight in the world. It is a plate-glass arch thirty-five feet wide and 108 feet long, and its weight is supported on iron and copper frames which rest upon iron trusses. Through this mammoth window in the roof a perfect flood of light penetrates the central court, so that the interior of the building is almost as brightly illuminated as the exterior during the day. As you look up, if your neck will bear the strain, you will notice that not a post or pillar is visible along the sides or between the twelve balconies other than those at the north and south ends, the intervening stretch being perfectly clear and free from obstruction. The twelve balconies are supported on the cantilever principle. There are 500 office rooms in this structure, every one of which is perfectly lighted. The thirteenth floor is finished as handsomely as the first. You will notice that the marble used in the wainscoting from top to bottom is perfectly matched, the grain running through from slab to slab as perfectly as it did in its native Italian quarry. All of this marble was quarried in Italy and finished in Belgium for this building. The mosaic floors contain billions of separate marble blocks, and present a beautiful as well as a novel sight to the visitor. The ceiling of the main entrance is a charming bit of mosaic work; the bronze railings and elevator shaft gratings are all highly finished. Eight passenger cars and two great freight cars are constantly moving up and down between the thirteen stories of this magnificent structure. We will go to the top, the time consumed in the trip being a minute and a quarter, counting stoppages. Looking down, the people on the floor of the court below seem like pygmies. The height makes us dizzy, and we move away from the bronze railing, fearing that the natural but unaccountable temptation to throw ourselves over it may gain the mastery of us. The building is thirteen stories high. *The Tacoma*, corner of Madison and La Salle streets.

This building towers above its surroundings. It was one of the first very high structures erected here, being 12 clear stories above the sidewalk. It contains, in addition to the stores on the first floor, about 500 offices. The cost was about \$500,000. *Ashland Block*, corner of Randolph and Clark streets, one of the newest of the sky-scrappers, covers the site of the first genuine office building ever erected in Chicago, also known as the "Ashland." The new building is an imposing structure, 16 stories high, containing about 500 offices and cost \$600,000. *Germania Theater*, on Randolph street, near Clark, just east of the Ashland, is an elaboration of the tower idea in modern architecture. This magnificent structure was finished in 1892 and cost \$600,000. *The Venetian*, on Washington street, east of State, opposite Marshall Field & Co.'s. retail house, is another sky-scraper, handsomely finished. The cost was \$300,000. *The Cook County Abstract and Trust Building*, on Washington, east of Clark street, a magnificent structure rising high above the great buildings in the vicinity, cost \$600,000. *The Ellsworth*, 353 and 359 Dearborn street, cost \$250,000. *The Monon*, *the Manhattan*, *the Pontiac*, *the Monadnock* and *Keursarge* and the *Great Northern Hotel*, on South Dearborn street, are all immense structures, rising from 12 to 16 stories, containing from 350 to 700 rooms and costing from \$450,000 to \$1,250,000. *The Insurance Exchange*, *the Rand-McNally*, *the Counselman*, *the Home Insurance*, *the Truders*, *the Phenix*, *the Commerce*, *the Royal Insurance*, all in the Board of Trade center, are magnificent and costly structures of the sky-scraping order. Other great buildings are *The Calumet*, *Marshall Field's Retail*, *Marshall Field's Wholesale*, "The Fair," *the Leiter* (occupied by Siegel, Cooper & Co.), *the Palmer House*, *the Tremont House*, *the Grand Pacific*, *the Postoffice and Custom House*, *the Appraiser's Building*, *the Board of Trade*, *the City Hall*, *the Court House*, *the Newberry Library*, on the North Side, *the John M. Smyth* and *Stone* on the West Side. For a full description of the great buildings, with all facts of interest connected with them, see Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.

CARE OF THE VERY POOR.—Notwithstanding the great prosperity of the people as a whole, poverty is to be found in Chicago as elsewhere. Municipal charity in Chicago has risen to the dignity of an applied science. Through the refuse alleys, up the trembling stairs of tenements, and into the hovels of want and misery a force of men and women daily goes, carrying food for the hungry,

warm clothing for the naked, coals for the needy, and medicine for the sick. From November until April, Cook County gives away 200 sacks of flour, forty pairs of shoes, and fifty tons of coal every day. Relief of the deserving poor involves not alone the discovery and proper aid of the unfortunates, but is attended with a constant warfare against the idle and vicious. Agents of the Visitation and Aid society, the Relief and Aid society, the German Aid society, the Hebrew Aid society, and St. Vincent de Paul's daily seek the sick and needy, but their work is only of a semi-public nature. From the office of the county agent, at 36 West Madison street, there are sent twenty-seven men and three women, who investigate the condition of those reported to be in want and who, by reason of their familiarity with neighborhoods and individuals, are able to insure a wise bestowal of public charity.—[See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

CEMETERIES.—There are many beautiful burying grounds within the present corporate limits of the city and in the immediate suburbs. There are no old grave-yards, or church-yards, such as may be seen in the cities and towns of Europe or in the older cities of this continent, within the business district. The only remains of a cemetery to be seen in the old city is the tomb of the Couch family, which still holds its place in Lincoln Park, a great portion of which covers the site of an old grave-yard. The most beautiful of the cemeteries are: *Calvary* (Catholic), ten miles north of the City Hall, on the C. & N. W. R. R.; *Graceland*, five miles north of the City Hall, on the Evanston division of the C., M. & St. P.; *Oakwoods*, Sixty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue, on the I. C. R. R.; *Rosehill*, seven miles north of the City Hall, on the C. & N. W. R. R. All of these cemeteries are within easy access by carriages; the drives to them are very attractive. Many handsome monuments and tombs are to be seen in all of them. Landscape gardening of the advanced school makes them particularly charming to visitors through the summer months. *Waldheim*, where the executed anarchists are buried, is ten miles west of the City Hall, on the C. & N. P. R. R. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

CHARITIES.—The charitable institutions of Chicago are numerous. Among the most interesting are The American Educational and Aid Association, Armour Mission, Chicago Children's Hospital, Daily News Fresh Air Fund and Sanitarium, Free

Kindergarten Association, Chicago Orphan Asylum, Chicago Polyclinic, Relief and Aid Society, Church Home for Aged Persons, Convalescent Home, Danish Lutheran Orphan's Home, Erring Woman's Refuge, Foundling's Home, German Old People's Home, Good Samaritan Society, Guardian Angel Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Charity Association, Holy Family Orphan Asylum, Home for Incurables, Home for self-supporting Women, Home for Unemployed Girls, Home for Working Women, Home for the Friendless, Home of Industry, Home of Providence, Home of the Aged, House of the Good Shepherd, Margaret Etter Crèche Kindergarten, Masonic Orphan's Home, Lake Geneva Fresh Air Association, Newsboy's and Boot Black's Home, Odd Fellow's Orphan's Home, Old People's Home, School for Deaf and Dumb, Servite Sisters' Industrial Home for girls, St. Joseph's Asylum for Boys, St. Joseph's Home, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's Providence Hospital, St. Paul's Home for newsboys, Ulich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Waif's Mission, Helping Hand, Young Ladies' Charity Circle. These associations and institutions are all described and explained in Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.

CHICAGO'S PLACE AMONG THE GREAT CITIES OF THE WORLD.—Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, United States of America, is the second city on the American continent in point of population and commerce. Among the cities of the civilized world, it is only outranked in population by London, Paris, New York, Vienna, and Berlin, in the order named. The U. S. census, taken in June, 1890, placed the number of inhabitants at 1,098,576. The school census, taken at the same time, generally believed to be far more reliable, increased the number to 1,208,669. Since then new districts have been annexed to the city, and the former ratio of increase has been more than maintained, so that a conservative estimate of the population of Chicago, in the summer of 1892, brings the figures up to 1,300,000.—[See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATIONS.—The most prominent are *The Young Men's Christian Association*, *The Young Women's Christian Association*, the *Bible Institute*, the *Christian Endeavor Society*, and the *Women's Christian Temperance Union*. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

CHURCHES.—The visitor will not be many hours in Chicago

before he is impressed with the number and beauty of the structures consecrated to divine worship. Unlike some of the older American and European cities, however, he will notice that there are no church edifices in the business center, nor along any of the great business arteries. There were a number of handsome and costly church buildings in the business district previous to 1871, but the great fire swept them away. The leading churches of the three divisions of the city are removed to the extent of a street car trip from hotels and depots of the South Side. On the West Side they are found principally along Washington and Ashland boulevards or around Jefferson and Union Parks. Centenary Methodist and the Second Baptist churches, two of the oldest in the city, are located on Monroe and Morgan streets. On the North Side they are to be found in the district North of Ontario and East of Clark streets, principally on Dearborn avenue. On the South Side they are to be found on Wabash avenue, Michigan boulevard, and in the district East of State street and South of Twenty-second street. Take West Madison cable line for West Side, North Clark street cable line or State street horse line for North Side and Cottage Grove avenue cable line for South Side. Two of the leading Independent churches of the city, however, the Central and People's, hold services in the Central Music Hall and Columbia Theater, respectively, only a short walk from the hotels. Prof. Swing preaches at the former every Sunday; Dr. Thomas at the latter. [For location of churches, list of popular ministers and preachers, etc., see Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

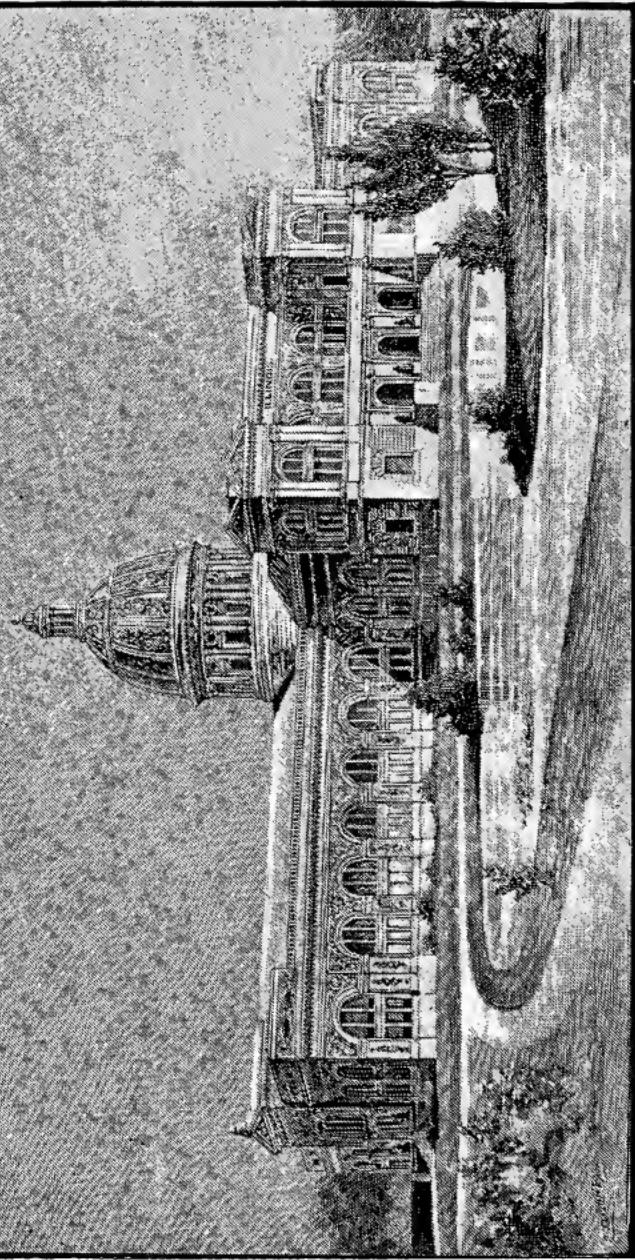
CITY RAILWAY SERVICE.—Chicago being twenty-four miles in length and ten miles in width, and divided into three distinct divisions, there are various methods employed for the rapid transportation of the public from point to point. There are: *Steam Surface Railways*, or the suburban service of the various lines of railways centering here, which cover large districts of the city. The Illinois Central railroad, for instance, carries more suburban passengers than any railroad in the country, most of its suburban stations, so-called, being within the city limits. The Chicago & North-Western; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; the Chicago & Northern Pacific; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; the Wabash and the Grand Trunk, all assist very materially in carrying the people of Chicago from point to point within the corporate limits. *Elevated Railroads.*—There are two of these, the "Alley L" on the South Side, and the "Lake Street L," on the West Side. *Cable Lines.*—These are the lines most depended upon for urban transportation. There are three companies, one for each division of the city. The terminals of all are on

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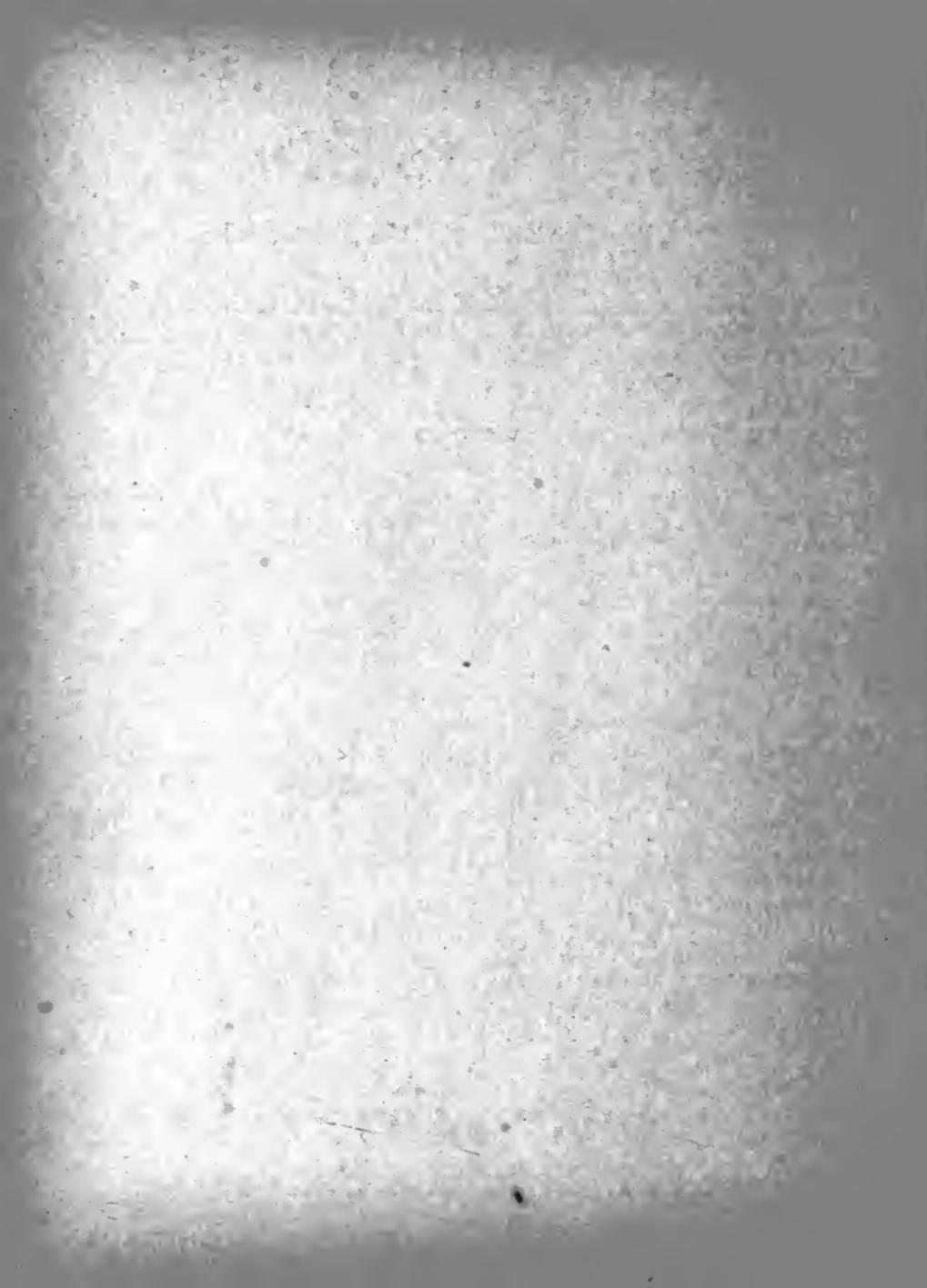
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the South Side, in the business district. *Horse Railways*.—These are connected with the cable lines and are adjuncts to or extensions of the cable systems. *Electric Railways*.—These are in operation only in the outlying districts of the city, and connect many of the suburbs with the cable or horse lines. *Carettes*.—A system of four-wheeled conveyances, built somewhat after the plan of street cars. These run principally on back streets and, not being confined to tracks, can at times make better speed than the street cars through the crowded districts. *Hacks and Hansoms*.—Stands for these and other conveyances of the kind are to be found in different parts of the city. They can also be called by telephone. [See Hack and Cab Rates.] The fare on all street cars is 5 cents any distance; carettes, 5 cents; on trains from 5 to 10 cents; on elevated roads, 5 cents. [For full information in relation to these matters see Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

CITY REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The receipts of the city government from all sources during 1891 were \$30,118.15; the disbursements, \$28,149,393. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

CLIMATE.—The climate of Chicago is healthful and beautiful, though the weather sometimes goes to extremes in summer and winter. The air is cool and bracing through most of the summer, and hot nights are very rare. Many thoughtful people attribute the wonderful growth of the city to the stimulating atmosphere which arouses all the latent energy in the human system, and makes possible the hard mental and physical labor of the people. The mean barometric pressure during a period of ten years was discovered by the United States signal office to have been 29.303 inches; the mean annual temperature 40.06° , the mean annual precipitation 36.64 inches, and the mean annual humidity of the air 70.9, 100 representing complete saturation. The maximum annual precipitation averaged about 46 inches during this period. The highest mean temperature was 51.40° , the lowest 45.42° . Although the mercury reaches the nineties in the summer at times, and falls below zero in winter, this is rarely the case. In winter the cold is tempered by the lake, and extremely severe weather seldom continues longer than a week at a time. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

CLUBS.—The clubs of Chicago are too numerous to be mentioned here even by name. They are: Athletic and Sporting, Gentlemen's Commercial, Sporting, Women's, Literary, State, etc. Some of them are very wealthy and influential. Many occupy their own buildings, which are large and elegantly furnished. Among the leading clubs of the different classes are: *Athletic*.—The Chicago

Athletic. *Sporting*.—Chicago Curling, Chicago Fencing and Boxing, Audubon Gun, Chicago Cumberland Gun, English Lake Hunting and Fishing, Western Rifle Association. *Gentlemen's*.—Calumet, Chicago, Chicago Electric, Commercial, Bankers', Hyde Park, Iroquois, Kenwood, La Salle, Press, Sheridan, Standard, Union League, Marquette, Washington Park. *Social*.—Argo, Church, Douglas, Evanston Country, Forty, Harvard, Ideal, Indiana, Irish-American, Germania, Irving, Lakeside, Minneola, Oakland, Oaks, Park, Phenix, Sunset, Fellowship, Whitechapel, etc. *Commercial*—Commercial, Bankers'. *Literary*.—Women's, Fortnightly, Chicago Literary, Saracen, etc. *State*.—Sons of New York, Sons of Maine, Sons of Vermont, etc. [For full information regarding the clubs of the city and suburbs see Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES.—Among the most notable are : *The Board of Trade*, *The Real Estate Board*, *The Real Estate Exchange*, *The Open Board of Trade*, *The Live Stock Exchange*, *The Produce Exchange*, *The Stock Exchange*, *The Mining Exchange*, *The Lumbermen Exchange*. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The Coroner of Cook County is called upon to inquire into the cause of about 2,000 deaths annually. These deaths are the result of accidents on railroads, street crossings, etc. The suicides annually number about 300. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.—Located at Dunning, a suburb of Chicago. Take train at Union depot, Canal and Adams streets. This institution is a large and costly structure, surrounded by spacious grounds, far enough removed from the city to make the location a quiet and healthful one. Numerous additions in the way of cottage-wards have been made to relieve the overcrowded condition of the main building.—[See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

COUNTY JAIL.—Situated in the rear of the Criminal Court building, Michigan st., between Clark st. and Dearborn ave., North Side. Entrance from Michigan street. Visitors admitted by permission of the sheriff. The jail, like the Criminal Court building, has long since ceased to meet the demands made upon it by the extraordinary growth of the city, and the consequent and natural increase in the number of criminals. It is an old-fashioned prison, built after the manner of the jails constructed in the early years of the present century. It lacks every modern improvement, and will, doubtless, soon be replaced by a much larger and a better structure. The jail is connected with the Criminal Court building by a "bridge of sighs," over which the culprits pass for trial and after conviction. Aside from this entrance, which is never used except by deputy

sheriffs and jailers in discharge of their duties, there is but one entrance, and that is up a narrow flight of steps leading from the open court between the two buildings. At the head of these steps is a double iron gate, where stands the outer turnkey. If he admits you, you find yourself in the jail office. On one side, as you face the prison entrance, is the head jailer's room ; on the other the office of the jail clerk. Before going further you must have a permit. If you secure it you are admitted into the " Cage," an iron-bound arrangement covered with several thicknesses of wire netting, through the meshes of which you can hardly poke your finger. If you wish to see a prisoner, he is called, and you must talk to him through this netting. Here it was that the "Tiger Anarchist" Lingg received from his sweetheart the dynamite cartridge which he exploded in his mouth, killing himself the day before that set for his execution. As you look straight in front of you, with your back to the jailer's door, you will see the cell in which the suicide occurred. It is on the ground floor. Along the same line of cells the Anarchists were confined. Just above, on the next balcony, is "Murderers' Row," from which a number of unfortunates have gone forth during the past twenty years, to find the gallows waiting for them on the other side of the cell building. The cell balconies, just as you see them before you, four in number, run all around this interior building. At the northeast corner of the cell building the gallows is always erected, and here the Anarchists were hanged. There is nothing of interest to be seen inside the jail, unless you have a morbid desire to witness the pale, hopeless faces of the prisoners. There are four departments : men's, women's, boys' and debtors'. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

COUNTY POOR HOUSE.—Located at Dunning, a suburb of Chicago. Take train at Union depot, Canal and Adams streets. This institution is not remarkable in any sense, save as the home of the most wretched class of paupers in the county.

COUNTY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.—The revenue of the County Government is about \$2,000,000 per annum ; the expenditures are generally kept within this figure.

COURTS.—There is one county, one probate and eighteen judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts.

COURT HOUSE.—Occupies the entire east half of block, bounded by Washington, Dearborn, La Salle and Clark sts., in the center of the business district of the South side, the west half being occupied by the City Hall. This magnificent pile was erected in 1876-77 at a cost of about \$3,000,000, and is one of the handsomest public buildings in the county. It is at present four stories in height, and two

additional stories are to be added during the present year at a cost of \$275,000. In this building are located the County, Probate and various Circuit and Superior courts, the Law Library, and all the County offices, except that of the State's (or prosecuting) attorney, which is located in the Criminal Court building, North side.—[See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

"CRIB," THE.—The original crib is situated about two miles out in Lake Michigan, almost directly East of the foot of Chicago avenue. "The Man of the Crib" is Captain Charles McKee, who, with his family, has spent eleven years in that desolate, wave-washed and tempest-battered granite home. He has reared a family of five girls and one boy, all of whom are married, except one girl. Besides his wife and daughter, three men and a dog occupy the crib at present. The crib-keeper's quarters are comfortable. During the winter months, when ice floes threaten to clog the grated mouth of the water tunnel, his duties are as severe as they are important. There are thousands of visitors at the crib during the summer months; in the winter it is sometimes difficult to reach it with the city supply boat. The visitor can take an excursion boat, steam or sail, on the lake shore, foot of Van Buren Street. Fare, 25 cents. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

DISTANCE OF CHICAGO FROM OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES.—Chicago is distant from Montreal, Canada, 842 miles; time, 29 hours; from Portland, Me., 1255 miles; time, 40 hours; from Boston, 1150 miles, time, 32 hours; from New York, 911 miles; time, 26 hours; from Philadelphia, 822 miles; time, 24 hours; from Baltimore, 854 miles; time 27 hours; from Washington, 811 miles; time, 26 hours; New Orleans, 915 miles; time, 48 hours; from the City of Mexico, 2600 miles; time, 5 days; from San Francisco, 2440 miles; time, $3\frac{1}{2}$ days; from Vancouver, B. C., 2350 miles; time, $4\frac{1}{2}$ days. The time between Queenstown, Ireland, and New York is now made by the average ocean steamer in less than seven days. The time from Queenstown to Chicago would therefore be about $8\frac{1}{2}$ days; from Dublin, Ireland, 9 days; from Belfast, Ireland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ days; from Liverpool, England, 9 days; from London, England, $9\frac{1}{2}$ days; from Edinburg, Scotland, 10 days; from Glasgow, Scotland (via Liverpool and Queenstown), 10 days; from Havre (direct), 9 days; from Paris (via Havre), 10 days; from Bremen (via Southampton), 9 days; from Berlin, (via Bremen or Hamburg), 11 days (via Calais, Dover, Liverpool and Queenstown), 10 days; from Vienna (via Bremen), 11 days; from Rome (via Marseilles, Bologna, Liverpool and Quaintown), 15 days; from Madrid, via Lisbon, direct, 12 days; (via rail to Havre, and via Havre by steamship direct), 16 days; (via Liver-

pool and Queenstown), 15 days; from S. Petersburg (via Havre, Bremen or Hamburg), about 16 days.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—Among the leading educational institutions of Chicago are Allen's Academy; Chicago Atheneum; Chicago Manual Training School; Chicago Kitchen Garden Association; Chicago Theological Seminary; Illinois Military Academy; The Josephnium; De LaSalle Institute; Kenwood Institute; Lake Forest University; McCormick Theological Seminary; Morgan Park Female Seminary; Morgan Park Theological Seminary; Northwestern University; St. Ignatius' College; St. Xavier's Academy; University of Chicago. In addition there are hundreds of private schools, academies, seminaries, training schools, etc. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The fire department of Chicago is generally acknowledged to be the best equipped and most efficient in the United States, which means that it is the best equipped and most efficient in the world, for the firemen of this country are called upon to be prepared for and to meet emergencies which do not rise in the cities of Europe. The department consists of 970 men and officers, 73 steam fire engines, 22 chemical fire engines, 99 hose carts, 28 hook and ladder trucks, 1 water tower, 3 fire boats (for river and harbor service, and for work along the river sides on buildings, warehouses, lumber yards, etc., adjacent), 99 apparatus stations, 421 horses and an extensive and well equipped repair shop. As an auxiliary to the department there are 1,935 stations, provided with necessary instruments and several thousand miles of wire, by which alarm of fire may be communicated. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

FIRE OF 1871.—The fire of 1871 broke out on Sunday night, October 8th. There had been on the previous evening an extensive conflagration in the West Division, involving a heavy loss of property in the lumber district. The firemen had worked upon the blaze for many hours, finally succeeding in subduing it. The department, however, was pretty well exhausted when an alarm was sounded at 9 o'clock on the following Sunday evening. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a little lamp, in a stable, in the vicinity of De Koven and Jefferson sts., west of the river and south of Van Buren st.; whether the lamp was kicked over by a cow belonging to a Mrs. O'Leary is a question that has never been satisfactorily settled. The fire first crossed the river at Van Buren st., and soon enveloped the old gas works on Adams st., where the Moody and Sankey Tabernacle afterward stood, and where stately wholesale houses now tower toward the sky. From that moment the business section of the city was doomed, for the wind blew a

perfect gale and every moment added to the heat and fury of the conflagration, which marched steadily on, devouring granite blocks with the same ease as it destroyed wooden shanties. About one o'clock in the morning it had reached and wiped out the Chamber of Commerce building; shortly afterward it had swallowed up the Court House, whose bell tolled to the last minute. Then, in one column, it pursued its furious course eastward, laying Hooley's Opera House, the *Times* building, Crosby's fine opera house and many other noble structures in ashes. Then it moved toward the northeast, and then attacked the wholesale district at the foot of Randolph st., carrying away the Central Depot, the ruins of which are still standing. Then it formed a junction with another branch of the main column after the latter had demolished the Sherman House, the Tremont House and other magnificent buildings in its path. Then there was a general onslaught upon the city's center from the left column which laid low all the buildings lying West of LaSalle street, including the Oriental and the Mercantile buildings, the Union Bank, the Merchants' Insurance building, where Gen. Sheridan had his headquarters, the Western Union Telegraph office, and the solid and magnificent blocks of commercial houses that lined LaSalle street, in those days. By morning there was not one stone upon another in this great business center. The right column of the fire is described as having started from a point near the intersection of Van Buren street and the river, where some wooden buildings were ignited by brands from the West Side. This column had the advantage of a large area of wooden buildings, say Colbert & Chamberlain, "on which to ration and arm itself for its march of destruction." It gutted the Michigan Southern Depot and the Grand Pacific Hotel, and destroyed other handsome structures in the vicinity. Passing along the Postoffice, the Bigelow House, the Honore block, McVicker's new theater, the *Tribune* building, Booksellers' Row, Potter Palmer's store, occupied by Field & Leiter, and all the smaller or less conspicuous structures on the road. It branched off and destroyed the handsome residences and churches on Wabash avenue, and was finally stayed in its southward course at Congress street. The fire crossed over to the North division about half-past three in the morning, and among the first buildings to go down was the engine-house of the water works, which, foolishly, had been roofed with pine shingles. The fire was carried here by burning brands which must have traveled a mile and half in advance of the conflagration. "This was the system," say Colbert & Chamberlain, "by which the North Side was destroyed: Blazing brands and scorching heat sent ahead to kindle many scattering fires, and the grand general conflagration following up and finishing up."

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The North Side was left a mass of blackened ruins by morning. Only at the lake and the northern limits of the city was the fire stayed. The district burned over was bounded on the north by Fullerton avenue, on the west by Halsted street to Chicago avenue, and from that point south on Clinton street, on the south by Twelfth street and on the east by Lake Michigan. The total area burned over was nearly three and a third square miles; number of buildings destroyed, 17,450; persons rendered homeless, 98,500; persons killed, about 200; loss, not including the depreciation of real estate or loss of business, estimated at \$190,000,000; recovered by insurance, \$44,000,000. One year after the fire many of the best business blocks in the city were rebuilt; five years after the fire the city was handsomer and more prosperous than ever; ten years after the fire nearly all traces of the calamity had disappeared. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

FIRE OF 1874.—The second great fire in Chicago occurred on July 14, 1874. This conflagration swept over a district south of Twelfth street and east of State street, which had escaped the fire of 1871. Although eighteen blocks or sixty acres were burned over, and although 600 houses were destroyed and the loss was close to \$4,000,000, the calamity was never as deeply regretted as it would have been had the district been a safe one near the heart of the city. The houses were nearly all wooden, and were a continual menace. This district was soon rebuilt in a more substantial manner. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

FOREIGN-BORN PEOPLE IN CHICAGO.—Chicago is a thoroughly cosmopolitan city. Less than one-fourth of her people are of American birth; fully one-third of the 292,463 native-born citizens are of immediate foreign extraction. The following is a careful estimate of the nationalities represented, based upon the last school census:

America.....	292,463	Hollanders.....	4,912
German.....	384,958	Hungarians.....	4,827
Irish	215,534	Swiss .. .	2,735
Bohemian.....	54,209	Roumanians	4,350
Polish	52,756	Canadians.....	6,989
Swedish.....	45,877	Belgians.....	682
Norwegian	44,615	Greeks.....	698
English.....	33,785	Spanish .. .	297
French.....	12,963	Po-tuguese.....	34
Scotch	11,927	East Indians .. .	28
Welsh	2,966	West Indians.....	37
Russian.....	9,977	Sandwich Islanders .. .	31
Danes.....	9,891	Mongolians .. .	1,217
Italians	9,921		1,208,669

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION.—Chicago is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Michigan, in $41^{\circ} 52'$ N. lat. and $87^{\circ} 52'$ W. long;

854 miles from Baltimore, the nearest point on the Atlantic seaboard, and 2,417 miles from the Pacific ocean, directly on the highways from east to west and from the Great Northwestern States to the Atlantic; having all the advantages of a seaport town combined with those of a great inland feeder.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.—The immense grain warehouses of Chicago, called elevators, will attract attention. These are twenty-seven in number and their total storage capacity (which is often put to a test) is 28,675,000 bushels. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

GREAT INDUSTRIES.—These are numerous and interesting. Notable among them are: *Pullman*, one of the most remarkable industrial centers in the world; *The Union Stock Yards*, the *Illinois Steel Company's* rolling mills; the *McCormick Harvester* works, and the many immense manufactoryes scattered throughout the city and in the suburbs. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

HAYMARKET MASSACRE.—Night of May 4, 1886. Take West Randolph street car and alight at the Police Monument. The title is a misnomer. The tragedy recalled to mind by the name in reality occurred on Desplaines street between the Haymarket and the alley which runs east from Desplaines street, south of Crane Brothers' manufacturing establishment. The wagon from which the anarchist speakers addressed the mob stood directly in front of Crane Brothers' steps, about eight feet north of this alley. The bomb was thrown from the mouth of the alley, and exploded between the second and third companies of policemen, as the six companies were halting close to the wagon. The bomb-thrower unquestionably made his escape through the alley, which connects with another opening on Randolph street, east of the Haymarket. Seven policemen were killed outright, or died shortly afterward of their wounds, as a result of the explosion. A large number of policemen were badly and permanently injured. How many of those in the mob were killed or died afterward of their injuries they received in the police fusillade which followed the explosion has never been known, for their bodies were quietly buried and their wounds concealed by their friends whenever possible. The arrest of the leaders, Fielden, Spies, Engel, Lingg, Neebe, Schwab, Fischer, the searching of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office, on the east side of Fifth avenue, near Washington street, and the discovery there of a vast supply of dynamite, arms, bombs and infernal machines; the discovery of bombs in different parts of the city, under sidewalks, in lumber yards and at the homes of the anarchists; the sensational surrender of Parsons, who had taken flight on the night of the massacre; the long trial, the speeches, the sentence, the appeal; the

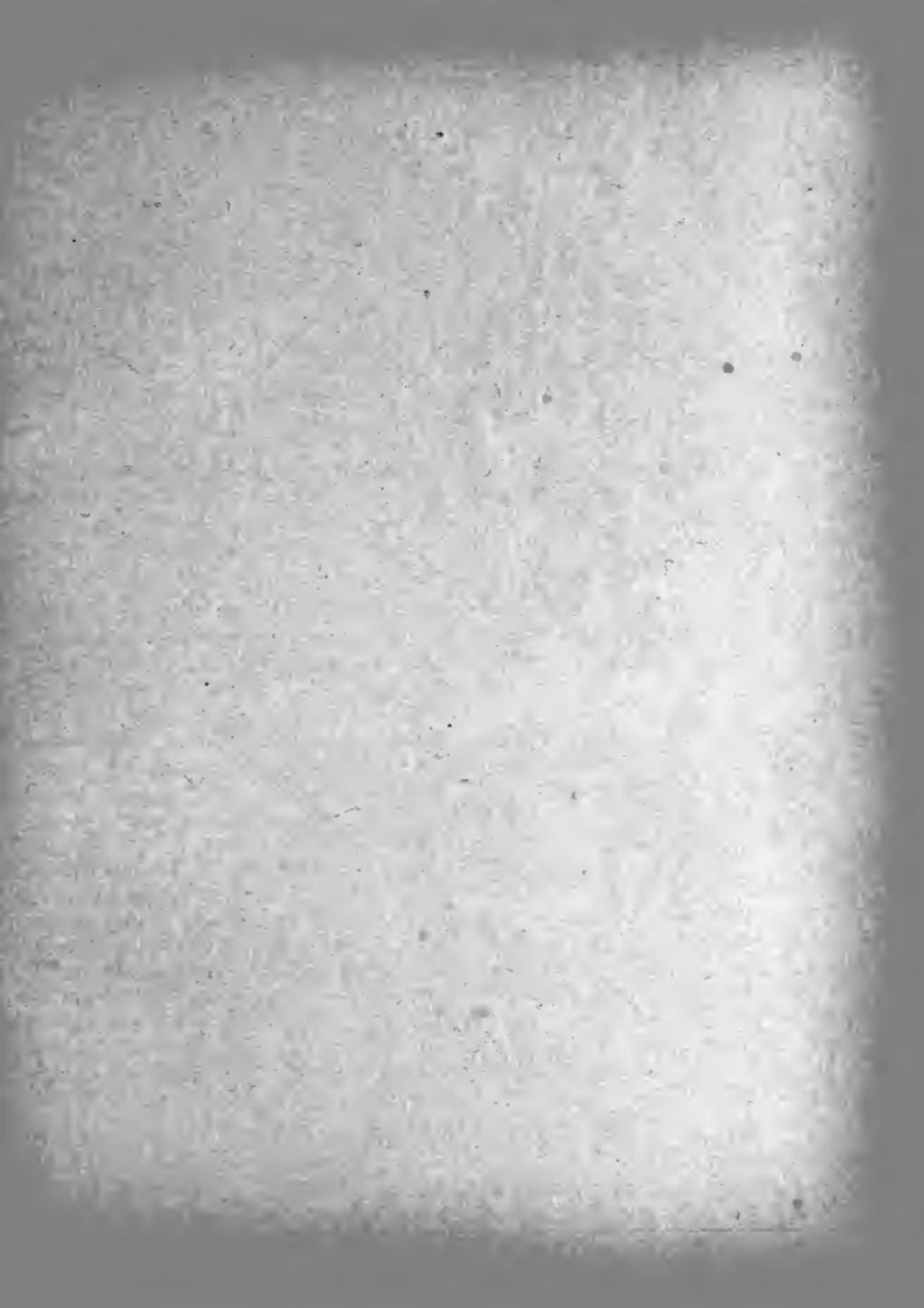
refusal of the Supreme Court of the United States to interfere; the efforts made to have the death sentence commuted; the day of execution, the 11th of November, 1887; the shocking suicide of the "tiger anarchist," Lingg, in his cell at the jail; the hanging of Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, the commutation of the death sentences of Fielden and Schwab to life imprisonment, all contributed toward the popular excitement which followed the fatal 4th of May, and continued until the gallows and prison had performed the parts assigned them by law. The executed anarchists are buried at Waldheim Cemetery. The cell in which Lingg committed suicide is directly in front of the "cage" in the county jail. The other anarchists occupied cells in the same row. The police monument at the intersection of Randolph and Desplaines streets (Haymarket Square), was erected by the citizens of Chicago in honor of the brave officers who risked or sacrificed their lives in defense of the law, and in commemoration of the death of anarchy in this city. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

HISTORICAL FACTS.—Chicago was first settled about 1779, its first settler being a fugitive San Domingoan slave named Point De Sable. It was known as Chicago Portage for many years. Its earliest residents were French Canadian fur traders. Its first citizen of prominence was John Kinzie. Fort Dearborn was constructed here in 1803. It was destroyed by the Indians in August, 1812, after the Garrison had been massacred. The fort was rebuilt in 1814. Illinois was admitted to the Union in 1818. Chicago was incorporated as a city March 4, 1837. Three and a third square miles of this city were burned over in 1871; 17,450 buildings were destroyed; 98,500 persons were rendered homeless; 200 were killed and the direct and immediate loss was over \$190,000,000; insurance recovered \$44,000,000. One year after the fire many of the best business blocks in the city were rebuilt; five years after the fire the city was handsomer and more prosperous than ever; ten years after the fire nearly all traces of the calamity had disappeared. The second great fire in Chicago occurred on July 14, 1874. This conflagration swept over a district south of Twelfth street and east of State street, which had escaped the fire of '71. Although eighteen blocks or sixty acres were burned over, and although 600 houses were destroyed and the loss was close to \$4,000,000, the calamity was never as deeply regretted as it would have been had the district been a safe one near the heart of the city. The houses were nearly all wooden, and were a continual menace. This district was soon rebuilt in a more substantial manner. These were the greatest calamities ever suffered by Chicago, and both are now reckoned as having been blessings in disguise. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

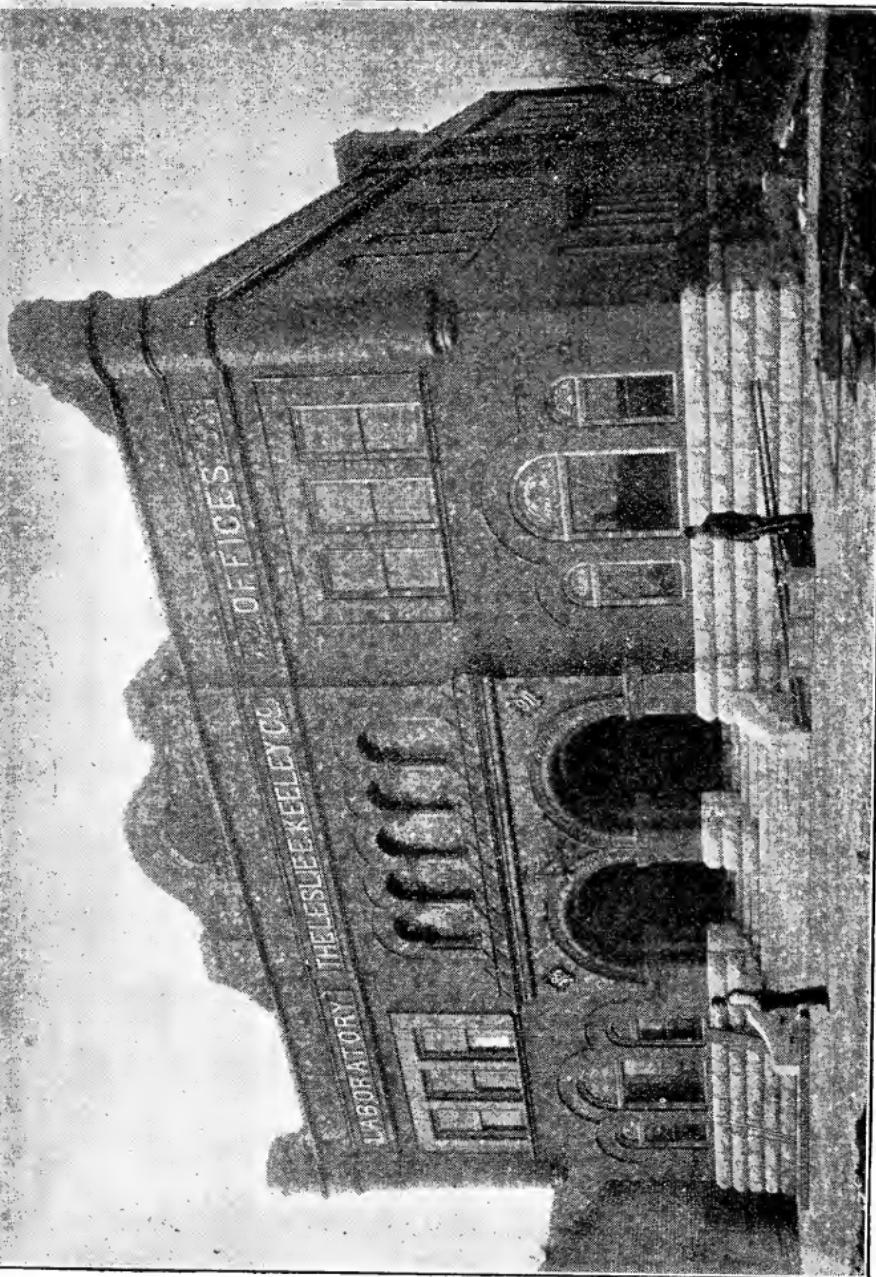
HOSPITALS.—The hospitals of Chicago are numerous, the system under which they are conducted, as a rule, is liberal, their management is admirable, and their charity is catholic in its scope. The visitor or stranger in this city if stricken down by accident or disease need not fear but that he will be cared for with the same solicitude and tenderness that he would find at his own home, no matter what his nativity or creed may be, or whether he be rich or penniless. The hospitals of Chicago never close their doors upon the stranger. Public, private, Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish institutions alike are open to men, women and children in distress, without question, and, when there is a necessity for it, without price. The leading hospitals are: Alexian Brothers, Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, Cook County (public), German, Mercy, Michael Reese, Presbyterian, Railway Brotherhood, St. Joseph, St. Luke's, St. Vincent's Infant Asylum and Maternity, U. S. Marine, Wesley, Woman's. [For general and special information regarding hospitals and dispensaries, their location, terms for admission, etc., see Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

HOTELS.—There are at present between fourteen and fifteen hundred hotels in the city of Chicago, including small and large, and houses of all grades, but excluding lodging-houses, boarding-houses and distinctively family hotels, where no transients are received. The united capacity of these hotels is estimated at 175,000. It is believed that they could, if pressed, accommodate 100,000 additional guests. But this will not be necessary. Numerous immense hotels are either projected or being constructed at the present time. The spring of 1893 will find Chicago ready with ample hotel accommodations for 500,000 guests. Neither the boarding-houses, nor houses where furnished rooms may be rented, nor lodging houses, are considered here. Outside of the hotels there are eating-houses or restaurants and cafes, with an estimated feeding capacity at the present time of 25,000 persons daily. The hotels of prominence in Chicago are as follows: Atlantic, Auditorium, Briggs, Burke's, Clifton, Commercial, Continental, Gault, Gore's, Grand Pacific, Brevoort, Drexel, Grace, Wellington, Woodruff, Hyde Park, Leland, McCoy's, Palmer, Richelieu, Saratoga, Sherman, Southern, Tremont, Virginia, Great Northern, Victoria. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

INEBRIATE ASYLUMS.—The institutions of the city which receive and treat patients suffering from alcoholism are: Alexian Brothers' Hospital, 539-569 N. Market st. (take N. Market st. car); Dr. Chas. W. Earle's private sanitarium, 533 Washington blvd. (take Madison st. cable line); Martha Washington Home (for females exclusively),



[Engraved For The Standard Guide Company.]
KEELEY INSTITUTE AT DWIGHT.—LABORATORY AND OFFICES.



Graceland and Western aves., Cuyler station, near Ravenswood (take train at Wells st. depot, Wells and Kinzie sts.); Mercy Hospital, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, Calumet ave. and Twenty-sixth st. (take Cottage Grove ave. cable line); St. Joseph's Hospital, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, Garfield ave. and Burling st., near N. Halsted st. (take Garfield ave. or N. Halsted st. car), and the Washingtonian Home, W. Madison st. and Ogden ave. (take Madison st. cable line). Of these institutions, hospital treatment only is afforded by all excepting the Martha Washington and Washingtonian Homes. The latter are reformatory institutions, and, when their rules are strictly enforced, do not accept patients merely for physical treatment. The parent Keeley Institute for the cure of drunkenness, the opium and morphine habits and nervous diseases, is located at Dwight, 72 miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton railroad. This institution has attained a world-wide celebrity by reason of its successful treatment of alcoholism and similar diseases. Thousands of confirmed inebriates are restored to perfect mental, physical and moral health at Dwight and its numerous branches every month. [See "Keeley Institute," in this volume. For full particulars see Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.—There are in Chicago 316 firms and companies engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel products. Total capital employed, \$44,005,000; total working men employed, 30,185; total value of products annually, \$70,700,000; total wages paid annually, \$19,706,000. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

JOBBING AND WHOLESALE BUSINESS.—The jobbing and wholesale business of Chicago amounts to \$520,000,000 per annum. The dry goods business alone is \$95,000,000; groceries, \$56,000,000; lumber, \$39,000,000; manufactured iron, \$17,000,000; clothing, \$23,000,000; boots and shoes, \$27,000,000; tobacco and cigars, \$11,500,900; books, stationary, etc., \$22,000,000; paper, \$28,000,000, pig iron, \$20,000,000; hardware and cutlery, \$19,225,000; coal, \$26,000,000; jewelry, watches, etc., \$25,000,000; other branches of trade below \$10,000,000. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

KEELEY INSTITUTE—DWIGHT—Thousands of visitors will take advantage of their trip to Chicago to visit the now celebrated little village of Dwight, seventy-two miles to the southwest, on the Chicago & Alton railroad. Take train at Union Depot, Canal and Adams streets, West Side. The run is made in less than three hours. A return trip, giving the visitor time to see the Keeley Institute buildings, the method of treatment, etc., may be made in one day. It is well, however, to take a couple of days for it.

Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., LLD., Curtis J. Judd, and John R. Oughton, constituting the Leslie E. Keeley Company, reside at Dwight. Here also is located the laboratory of the company, the principal offices, etc. This being the parent Institute and headquarters, very naturally it attracts more patients than any of the branches, although the treatment at all authorized Institutes is precisely the same. The cost of treatment is \$25 per week. Incidental expenses, including board, about \$10 per week. The Livingston Hotel charges \$3.00 per day. Expenses are regulated entirely aside from the treatment, according to the taste, the inclination or the means of the patient. The treatment, however, does not vary. There is but one course for rich and poor. Up to this time it is estimated that from 55,000 to 60,000 confirmed drunkards have been permanently cured by the Keeley treatment. Among these are representatives of every class and profession. Some of the most prominent men of the country have graduated within the past two years from Dwight and its branches. The treatment is such that the system suffers no shock. The habitual drunkard is released from his appetite painlessly and almost unconsciously. There is no attempt made to deprive him of liquor. He is given all he asks. He must abandon its use voluntarily. This he does usually inside of thirty-six hours after the commencement of treatment. Neither is the patient, no matter how far he may have gone, subjected to any restraint. Only for his protection against accident and to insure his following the rules regarding the taking of medicine at regular intervals, the patient who arrives under the influence of liquor, or who is violent or stupid from the effects of a debauch, is furnished with an attendant, who is not permitted to exercise any restraint over his charge, but rather to humor his whims. There are no locked doors, no cells, no confinement whatever. The patients come and go as they please. They are expected to be present for treatment four times daily, to take the remedy every two hours, and to retire at 10:30 P. M. The rest of the time is their own. They have a club—the Bichloride of Gold—which is provided with comfortable quarters, and which holds daily session. This is a source of great entertainment for the patients, and its influence has been felt for good by every man who has taken the Keeley treatment. The Keeley cure is no longer an experiment. If every drunkard in the world could receive the treatment the number of inebriates would be reduced a trifle more than 95 per cent. This is an absolute statement of fact, founded upon actual results up to date. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago for full information regarding the KEELEY INSTITUTE.]

LAKE AND RIVER FRONTAGE.—The city has a frontage on Lake Michigan of twenty-two miles and a river frontage of about fifty-

eight miles, twenty two and one-half miles of which are navigable. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

LAKES AND RIVERS IN CHICAGO.—There are three lakes within the present city limits containing an area of 4,095.6 acres, as follows: Calumet Lake, 3122 acres; Hyde Lake 330.8 acres; the portion of Wolf Lake lying within the city limits, 642.8 acres. Of these, Calumet and Wolf are navigable. There are two rivers within the corporate limits; the Chicago River, with north and south branches, which divide the city into districts known, respectively, as the North, South and West "Divisions" or "Sides"—and the Calumet river, with Big and Little Calumet Rivers, which penetrate the extreme southern part of the city. Of course Lake Michigan is not taken into account here. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

LENGTH AND WIDTH OF CHICAGO.—The distance between north Seventy-first street, being the northern city limits, and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, being the southern city limits, is twenty-four miles. The city at its broadest point is 10.5 miles in width. State street has the greatest extension north and south, running from North avenue to the southern city limits, eighteen miles; Eighty-seventh, the greatest western extension, running the entire width of the city. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

LIBRARIES.—The libraries of Chicago are keeping pace with the growth of the city in other directions. There are very many large and valuable private collections, which, however, are not accessible to visitors or students. The leading clubs also have large libraries. These are only open to members. The public library is referred to elsewhere. The principal libraries are: Armour Mission, Chicago Atheneum, Chicago Historical Society, Newberry, Union Catholic, and Wheeler. The John Crerar library has been provided for by will. The Newberry library will probably be, when perfected, the greatest reference library in the United States. A great building is now being erected for its accommodation. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.—The existing United States life-saving stations in this vicinity are: Chicago life-saving station, northwest corner of the harbor, on Illinois Central railroad land. A station has been erected by the government at Jackson Park in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, which will be constituted the Chicago life-saving station after the close of the World's Fair. This is one of the most complete life-saving stations in the world. Evanston life-saving station, located on the lake shore of the suburb of Evanston, on Northwestern University grounds. This station is superbly equipped with every modern and scientific appliance. It is

manned by students of the Northwestern University. The crew has distinguished itself for bravery on several occasions. It has saved many lives and has been awarded medals for heroic conduct. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

LIGHTHOUSES.—The lights of Chicago harbor are: Chicago light, located on the inner pier north side of Chicago river; crib and break-water lights and Grosse Point light. The latter is located at Grosse Point, just north of the suburb of Evanston, the most dangerous point on the southern shore of Lake Michigan. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

LUMBER.—The lumber trade in Chicago during 1891 assumed proportions not equaled in any former year. The amount of white pine lumber consumed during 1891 exceeded by two hundred million feet that of any previous year. It is estimated that there was consumed in 1891, 100,000,000 feet more than in 1890, which is largely due to the consumption of lumber at the World's Fair, at which a close estimate places the number of feet to be 50,000,000. The exact receipts of white lumber up to December 19, 1891, were 2,025,817,000 feet; shingles, 295,804,000. The receipts of 1890 were 1,935,135,000 feet of lumber; showing a difference of 180,682,000 in favor of 1891, while the shingles received in 1890 were 308,875,000 greater than in 1891, or in round numbers 504,680,000. While the receipts in 1891 were not as large as those in 1888, yet more lumber was handled and sold. The lumber trade of 1892 was fully up to that of 1891.

MANUFACTURES.—The number of manufactories of various kinds in Chicago is 3,307; capital employed, \$210,000,000; number of workingmen employed, 180,870; wages paid by manufacturers, \$104,904,000. The total value of the product of these manufactories is \$567,012,300. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

MARRIAGES.—There are now over 15,000 marriage licences issued in Chicago annually. Civil interference with marriage only extends to the license, which must be procured from the county clerk. The marriage may be solemnized either by a justice of the peace (magistrate) or by a minister of the Gospel. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

MEAT PACKING.—Meat packing is one of the great industries of Chicago. There are over 2,500,000 cattle and nearly 6,000,000 hogs slaughtered annually. The receipts of hogs in a single year reach nearly 9,000,000; of cattle, 3,250,000; of calves, 285,-000, and of sheep, 2,200,000. The capital employed in hog packing is \$7,500,000; working men, 11,000, and the annual product is valued at \$60,000,000. The capital employed in beef

canning is \$6,000,000; working men, 9,000; value of product, \$55,000,000. The capital employed in the manufacture of lard, oil and stearine is \$3,000,000; working men, 3,500; value of product, \$12,550,000. The capital employed in the manufacture of butterine is \$1,000,000; the working men, 1,000; value of product, \$4,330,000. The capital employed in the manufacture of sausage is \$500,000; working men, 500; value of product, \$1,980,-000. The total number of firms and companies engaged in the meat-packing and meat-product industry is 76; total capital, \$17,000,000; total working men, 25,000; total value of product, \$133,860,000, and total wages paid over \$14,000,000. The Union Stock Yards are worthy of a visit from the stranger. Take State street or South Halsted street cars, or C., R. I. & P. train. Guides will be on hand to conduct you through the yards and great packing houses. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

MILITARY.—In Chicago are located the headquarters of the military department of the Missouri. Fort Sheridan, twenty-six miles north of the city, is garrisoned by U. S. troops. The state troops of Chicago consist of the First and Second Regiments, I. N. G. Rock Island Arsenal is situated at Rock Island, between St. Louis and St. Paul, on the Chicago & Rock Island Railway. There are numerous military organizations in Chicago, notably the Chicago Hussars, Chicago Zouaves, Cook's Chicago Lancers. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

MONUMENTS.—The principal monuments are: Lincoln Statue, Grant Statue, Von Linne Statue, Schiller Statue and Indian Monument, Lincoln Park; Douglas Monument, Douglas Place, 35th St., on lake shore; Police Monument, Haymarket Square; Soldiers' Monument, Rosehill Cemetery; Mulligan Monument, Calvary Cemetery. A large number of monuments are planned or in course of erection. Among these are monuments to the late Joshua Knickerbocker, to Victor Hugo, to Admiral Farragut, to Hans Christian Andersen, to William B. Ogden, first Mayor of Chicago; to William, Prince of Orange; to Gen. Phil Sheridan, to John A. Logan, and to Daniel O'Connell. Numerous monumental fountains will also be in position in 1893. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.—The government of the City of Chicago is vested in a mayor, elected for two years, salary, \$7,000; and a city council, composed of 68 aldermen, or two from each of the thirty-four wards, who receive a per diem for actual services, the total of which amounts to about \$15,000 annually. One alderman is elected

from each ward on alternate years. The mayor is assisted in the performance of his duties by heads of departments and bureaus, as follows: Comptroller, \$5,000; treasurer, including assistants, \$25,000, and interest on city deposits, his right to the latter being now in dispute; city clerk, \$3,500; commissioner of public works, \$5,000; city engineer, \$3,500; counsel of corporation, \$6,000; city attorney, \$5,000; prosecuting attorney, \$4,000; general superintendent of police, \$5,000; chief marshal of fire department, \$5,000; superintendent of fire alarm telegraph, \$3,675; commissioner of health, \$4,000; city collector, \$4,000; superintendent of special assessment, \$3,500; superintendent of street department; \$3,500; mayor's secretary, \$2,500; mayor's assistant secretary, \$1,500.

NEWSPAPERS.—There are published in Chicago 24 regular dailies, 260 weeklies, 36 semi-monthlies, 5 bi-monthlies and 14 quarterlies, making a total of 531 daily and periodical newspapers. The leading dailies of Chicago printed in English and other languages are: Abendpost, Arbeiter Zeitung, Daily Globe, Daily National Hotel Reporter, Daily News, Daily Sun, Dagbladet, Drovers' Journal, Evening Journal, Freie Presse, Goodall's Daily Sun, Herald, Illinois Staats Zeitung, Inter-Ocean, Listy, Mail, Post, Press, Skandinavan, Times, Tribune. The leading weeklies are: Advance, Banner of Gold, Dramatic Journal, Eagle, Citizen, Economist, Farmer's Review, Figaro, Furniture, German-American Miller, Graphic, Inland Architect, Inland Printer, Interior, Iron Age, Legal Adviser, Lumber Trade Juraal, National Builder, National Hotel Reporter, Nederlander, Norden, Northwestern Christian Advocate, Northwestern Lumberman, Occident, Orange Judd Farmer, Prairie Farmer, Presto, Railway Age, Universalist, Union Signal, Saturday Evening Herald. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

PARK AND BOULEVARD SYSTEM.—The Park System of Chicago was designed and is conducted upon an elaborate scale. In its entirety the area covered by the different parks and public squares within the city limits embraces 1,974.61 acres. This is exclusive of the ground covered by park boulevards. The Park System proper is divided into three divisions, each division being under the control of Park Commissioners, elected by the Courts. Thus we have three boards: The South Park Commissioners, the West Park Commissioners and the North Park Commissioners. The parks under the supervision of these commissioners are maintained by direct tax upon the respective divisions of the city. Under control of the city government are a number of small parks, squares and "places," which are maintained at the expense of the city treasury. The parks of Chicago form, with the boulevards as their connecting links, a chain around the city, both ends of which are anchored in Lake Michigan.

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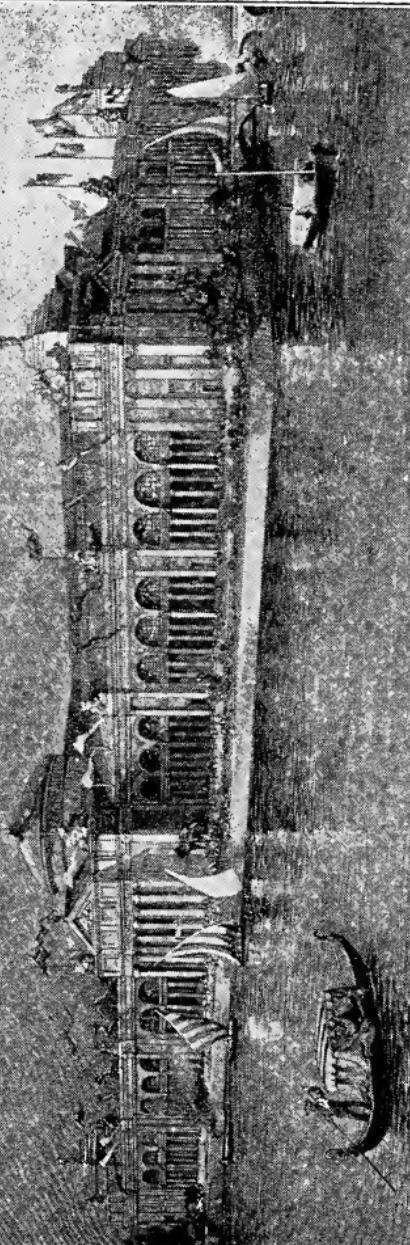
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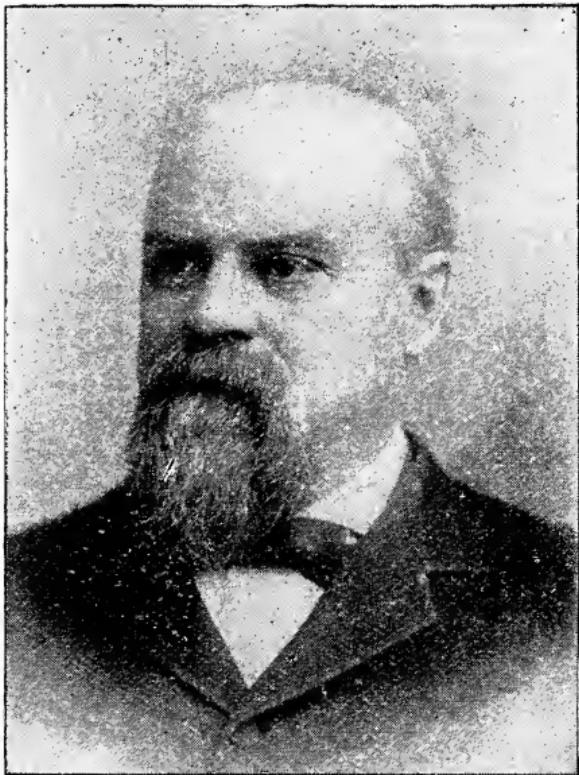
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Michigan. For the visitor, all parks are within convenient reach. Cable lines or street cars will carry you to any of them at the uniform rate of five cents. Trains on the Illinois Central will take you to Jackson Park (South Park Station) and return for twenty-five cents. The great parks are grouped as follows: **SOUTH SIDE.**—Jackson Park—take Illinois Central train, foot Randolph, Van Buren, Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh or Thirty-first street, or Cottage Grove avenue cable line. Washington Park—take State street or Cottage Grove avenue cable line, the former for Grand boulevard, the latter for Drexel boulevard entrance. Park phaetons convey visitors around Washington and Jackson parks, touching or stopping at all points of interest, for thirty-five cents per adult passenger; fifteen cents for children. **WEST SIDE.**—Douglas Park—take West Twelfth street or Ogden avenue cars. Garfield Park—take West Madison street cable or West Lake street cars. Humboldt Park—take Milwaukee avenue cable line or West North avenue cars. **NORTH SIDE.**—Lincoln Park—take North Clark or Wells street cable line to main entrance; take North State street cars to Lake Shore Drive entrance. Persons desiring to take other conveyances can make their selection from the hackney cabs, hansoms, coupes, etc., found at downtown stands. [See hack and cab r'a'es.] Carriage arrangements may be made by telephone with the various livery stables, by the hour or by the day. During the summer and autumn months the parks and park boulevards are beautiful. Landscape gardening has been reduced to a science by the Park Commissioners, and the flower beds and foliage figures are among the most beautiful attractions Chicago has to offer her visitors. The finest displays are at Washington Park on the South Side and at Lincoln Park on the North Side. Garfield, Douglas and Humboldt Parks on the West Side are also worthy of a visit. Magnificent conservatories, open all the year around, are to be found in each of the great parks. At Lincoln Park there are extensive and interesting zoological gardens. The finest monuments in the city—notably the Lincoln and Grant statues—are also here. A grand summer night attraction at Lincoln Park is the beautiful electric fountain, presented to the public by Charles T. Yerkes, Esq. The lily beds also deserve attention at this park, and there is no more enjoyable carriage way in the city than the Lake shore drive which skirts Lincoln Park on the east. Adjacent to the park, at 900 N. Clark St., is the Relic House, a place which the visitor must not overlook. It contains thousands of relics and curiosities, mostly relating to the great fire of 1871. Jackson Park on the South Side corresponds in situation with Lincoln on the North, but as it is given over to The World's Columbian Exposition

at present, its attractions are discussed under a separate heading. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The police department of the city of Chicago is under the official control of the mayor, and is conducted by a general superintendent, an assistant superintendent, a secretary with the rank of captain, a private secretary to the general superintendent, a chief inspector, four division inspectors, 16 captains, 52 lieutenants, 56 patrol sergeants and 86 desk sergeants. The total force, including officers and men, number 2,503. Headquarters, City Hall. Cost of maintenance per annum, \$3,000,000. The patrol wagon system, which is worked to perfection in this city, had its origin in Chicago. From the patrol boxes located at convenient corners, or by telephone from any point, place of business or residence, a patrol wagon containing from four to eight police officers may be summoned at any hour of the day or night. The response is quick, surprisingly so to strangers, who are always interested in its operation. The telephone and telegraph are constantly employed in connection with the police system of Chicago, and some arrests of dangerous and notorious characters have been made by the operations of this system that could not have been accomplished under the old methods. The patrol service is also an ambulance corps, and renders valuable assistance in rescuing the injured in accidents, or in carrying to hospitals those who are suddenly stricken with illness. Besides the patrol wagons there are regular ambulances connected with the department. The number of patrol wagons in the service is 35.

POSTAL INFORMATION.—The letter rate of postage is 2 cents for each ounce, or fraction thereof, throughout the United States and Dominion of Canada. The postage on letters dropped in the office for delivery in the city is 2 cents per ounce. All letters must be fully prepaid by stamps. The foreign rate is 5 cents to all countries in the Postal Union. Letters may be registered to all parts of the United States upon the payment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to the regular postage. The fees for money-orders are: On orders not exceeding \$5—5 cents; over \$5 and not exceeding \$10—8 cents; over \$10 and not exceeding \$15—10 cents; over \$15 and not exceeding \$30—15 cents; over \$30 and not exceeding \$40—20 cents; over \$40 and not exceeding \$50—25 cents; over \$50 and not exceeding \$60—30 cents; over \$60 and not exceeding \$70—35 cents; over \$70 and not exceeding \$80—40 cents; over \$80 and not exceeding \$100—45 cents; no fractions of cents to be introduced in the order. No single order issued for more than \$100. Parties desiring to remit larger sums must obtain additional money-orders. No applicant,

however, can obtain in one day more than three orders payable at the same office and to the same payee. Orders can be obtained upon any money-order office in Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, Canada, France, Algeria, Japan, Portugal, the Hawaiian Kingdom, Jamaica, New Zealand, New South Wales, Hungary, Egypt, Hong Kong, India and Tasmania, Queensland, Cape Colony, the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands for any sum not exceeding \$50 in United States' currency. No single order issued for more than \$50. Parties desiring to remit larger sums must obtain additional money orders. There is no limit to the number of orders in the International Money-Order System. The fees for all International Money-Orders are: on orders not exceeding \$10—10 cents; over \$10 and not exceeding \$20—20 cents; \$20 and not exceeding \$30—30 cents; \$30 and not exceeding \$40—40 cents; \$40 and not exceeding \$50—50 cents. Foreign visitors will be guided by the following rules for the closing of mails: Mails for Great Britain and Ireland dispatched in closed bags as follows: Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays via New York, close 4 P. M. For Denmark, Norway and Sweden, dispatched in closed bags, Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays, close 4 P. M. For Germany, dispatched in closed bags, Mondays and Thursdays. For China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Sandwich Islands, Fiji Islands, Samoa, and special addressed matter for Siam, close daily at 2 P. M., sent to San Francisco for dispatch in closed bags from that office. Note: Mails for countries not named above close daily 4 P. M., and are sent to New York for dispatch in the closed bags from that office. For Canada, Province of Ontario and Quebec, close 7 A. M. and 8 P. M. daily, except Sunday, Sunday 5 P. M. Hamilton (city), Ontario, Toronto (city), Ontario, special dispatch close daily at 2.30 P. M. Quebec, London special dispatch close daily 10 A. M. Mail for above points close Sunday 5 P. M. For Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland close daily at 8:15 A. M. and 7 and 8 P. M. For British Columbia and Manitoba, close daily at 2 A. M. Foreign postage tables will be found in the public lobbies of the main and branch offices. For Mexico, close daily at 8:15 A. M. and 8 P. M. The letter rate of postage is two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof, throughout the United States and Dominion of Canada. The postage on letters dropped in the office for delivery in the city is two cents per ounce. All letters must be fully prepaid by stamps. The following classes of letters are not advertised: Drop letters, box letters, letters directed and sent to hotels and thence returned to the post-office as unclaimed; letters returned from the dead-letter office to writers, and card request letters; circulars, free

packets, containing documents, speeches, and other printed matter. N. B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer within thirty days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, postoffice and State across the left-hand side of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with. Such letters will be returned to the writer free of postage.

POST OFFICE BUILDING.—Located on the square bounded by Adams street on the north, Jackson street on the south, Dearborn street on the east and Clark street on the west, in the heart of the business center, within easy walking distance of all the great hotels, railroad depots and street car terminals. The erection of the building was commenced in 1871, after the great fire, in which the old post-office building, northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, where the First National bank building now stands, was destroyed. Architecturally and mechanically the structure is a failure. Although costing in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000, it has been an eyesore to the people of Chicago, a perfect blot upon the architectural beauty of the city, and inconvenient, inadequate and unsafe for the purposes to which it is dedicated. When erected it was supposed to be large enough to meet the demands of the Chicago postal service for fifty years to come. Inside of ten years it proved to be too small. The building as it stands to-day is hardly worth a description. The visitor, however, will be interested in walking through it, because of the immense volume of business conducted there, and the bustling crowds to be met with in the corridors. A new post-office, to cost between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,-000, will shortly take its place. The building is also occupied by the Custom-house officers and the United States courts.

PUBLIC LIBRARY — Occupies entire fourth floor of the City Hall (excepting council chamber.) Was founded in 1872. The library contained on January 1st, 1892, 171,709 volumes, and the collection is increasing by purchase and donation at the rate of somewhat over 10,000 volumes annually. Its literary treasures, many of which can not be duplicated at any cost, are at the lowest estimate valued at \$275,000. With an annual circulation and consultation of over 1,500,000 volumes, it leads the circulation of the free public libraries of the country. At the Paris Exposition of 1889 it received the distinguished honor of an award of a gold medal, on an exhibit consisting of the annual report, finding lists and a volume showing in detail the administration of the library in every department. A reading-room is maintained, which last year was patronized by 500,000 visitors, 450,000 periodicals being given out across the counter. There are also reference departments, including general,

patent and medical, which are consulted by thousands of people in search of special knowledge, annually. A magnificent new library building is being erected on Michigan avenue, between Washington and Randolph streets. It will occupy an entire block. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

RAILROADS AND DEPOTS.--The following are the principal railroads centering in Chicago, with location of their central depots and how to reach them by street car.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.--Central depot Polk st. and Third ave. Take State st. cable line or Dearborn st. horse car line.

Baltimore & Ohio.--Central depot, Harrison st. and Fifth ave. Only a short walk from the business center.

Chicago & Erie.--Central depot, Polk st. and Third ave. Take State st. cable or Dearborn st. horse car line.

Chicago & Alton.--Central depot, Canal and Adams sts., West Side. Take cars going west on Adams, Van Buren or Madison sts. Only a short walk from business center.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois.--Central depot, Polk st. and Third ave. Take State st. cable or Dearborn st. horse car line.

Chicago & Grand Trunk.--Central depot, Polk st. and Third ave. Take State st. cable or Dearborn st. horse car line.

Chicago & Northern Pacific.--Central depot, Fifth ave. and Harrison st. Take Van Buren st. cars going west from State or south from Madison sts., or Harrison st. line.

Chicago & North-Western.--Central Depot, Wells and Kinzie sts., North Side. Take Dearborn, State or Wells street car going north. Only a short walk from the business center.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.--Central depot, Canal and Adams sts. West side. Take Adams, Van Buren or Madison street car going west. Only a short walk from business center.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.--Central depot, Canal and Adams sts., West Side. Take Adams, Van Buren or Madison street car going west. Only a short walk from business center.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.--Central depot, Van Buren and Sherman streets. Take cars on Clark street or Fifth avenue going south. Only a short walk from business center.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg--Central depot, Canal and Adams sts., West Side. Take Adams, Van Buren or Madison street car going west. Only a short walk from business center.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City.--Central depot, Harrison st. and Fifth ave. Take Van Buren street cars going west from State or south from Madison st., or Harrison street line.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis ("The Big 4.")--Central depot, foot of Lake st. Only a short walk from business center.

Illinois Central.--Central depot, foot of Lake st. Only a short walk from business center.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.--Central depot, Van Buren and Sherman sts. Take cars on Clark st. or Fifth ave. going south. Only a short walk from business center.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago ("Monon Route").—Central depot, Polk st. and Third ave. Take State street cable or Dearborn street car line.

Michigan Central.—Central depot, foot of Lake st. Only a short walk from business center.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.—Central depot, Canal and Adams sts., West side. Take Adams, Van Buren or Madison street car going west. Only a short walk from business center.

Wabash.—Central depot, Polk st. and Third ave. Take State street cable or Dearborn street horse car line.

SHIPPING.—It will be a surprise to the stranger, whether American or foreign, to learn that the arrivals and clearances of vessels at Chicago harbor exceed those of New York by fully 50 per cent.; that they are nearly as many as those of Baltimore, Boston and New York combined, and that they are a fraction of over 60 per cent. as many as all the arrivals and clearances in Baltimore, Boston, New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Portland and San Francisco. Chicago has also fully 25 per cent. of the entire lake-carrying trade, as compared with the total arrivals and clearances in Buffalo, Detroit, Duluth, Erie, Huron, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, Ogdensburg, Sandusky and Marquette. The arrivals at Chicago harbor last year exceeded 10,000; the clearances, 10,200; tonnage, \$5,000,000. The Chicago river with its branches, and the Calumet river with its branches, form the harbor of Chicago. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

SUBURBS OF CHICAGO.—Chicago is justly proud of her beautiful surroundings. She is the central diamond of a magnificent cluster. What has been lacking in natural scenery in the country about has been made up by the taste, the genius and industry of the people, who have dotted the prairies with hamlets, villages, towns and cities as charming as any that ever encircled the neck of a metropolis, ancient or modern: Business and professional people, who are not wealthy enough to own mansions and grounds on the fashionable avenues and boulevards of the city, but who desire to own homes of their own, naturally seek the suburbs. With rapid and comfortable transit; with perfect sewerage, water and illuminating systems; with educational facilities equal and in many respects superior to those which may be had in the city; with religious and social advantages of a character to satisfy the most exacting demands of a moral and refined people, the suburbs of Chicago have grown at a most remarkable rate in number and in beauty. The stranger bent upon carrying away an intelligent idea of Chicago and her surroundings, should not miss the opportunity while here of visiting the suburbs and charming summer resorts in this vicinity. Among the most beautiful and interesting suburbs and outlying towns are the following: [The figures in parenthesis indicate distance from the City Hall.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF CHICAGO.

Statement at Close of Business, March 1, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$ 7,208,865 45
Overdrafts.....	387 97
U. S. Bonds at par.....	50,000 00
Other Bonds at par.....	283,700 00
Banking House and Safe Deposit Vaults.....	125,000 00
Due from Banks and U. S. Treasury.....	1,899,482 69
Coin and Currency.....	3,848,329 45
<hr/>	
	\$13,415,765 56

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$ 500,000 00
Surplus	1,500,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	287,957 32
Deposits.....	11,127,808 24
<hr/>	
	\$13,415,765 56

CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR,

HENRY A. BLAIR

President.

Second Vice-President.

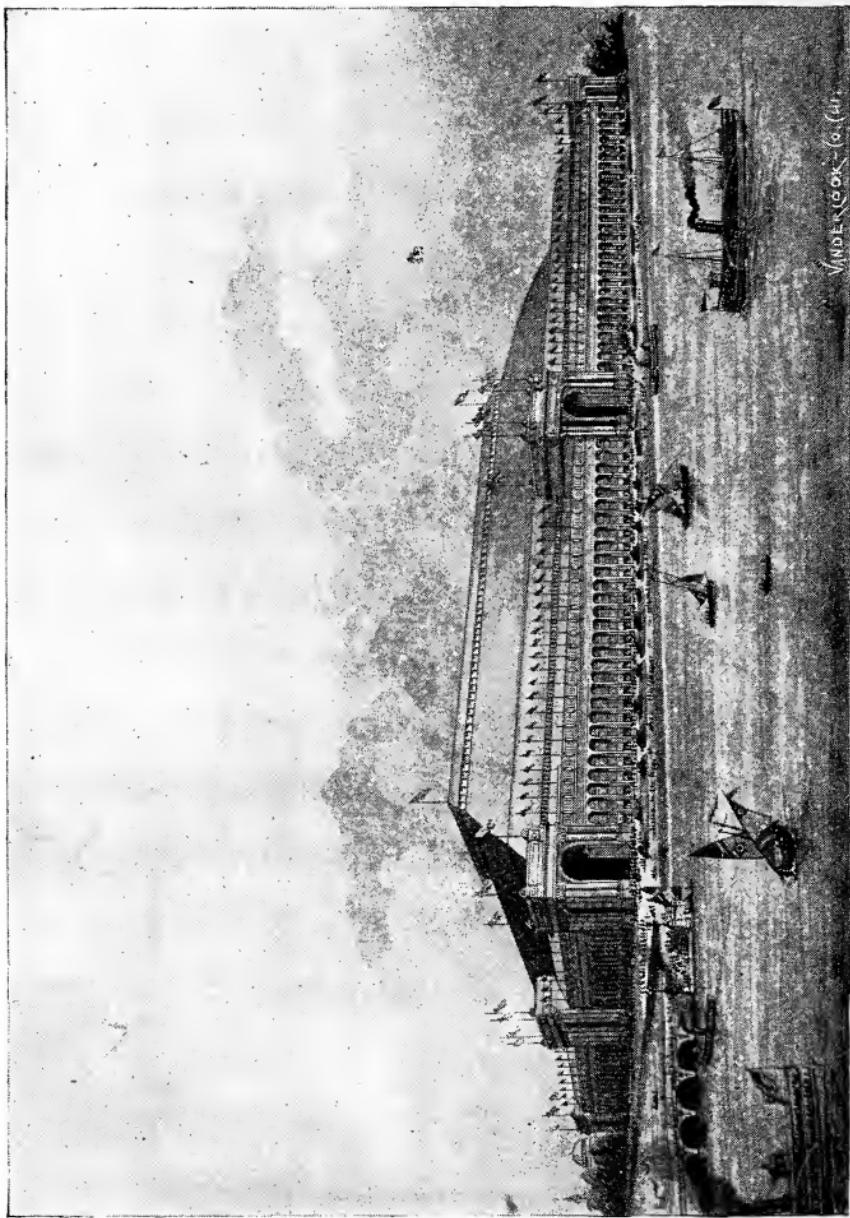
FRED'K W. CROSBY,

JOHN C. NEELY,

Vice-President.

Cashier.

WANDE 129K-12 (41)



[Engraved For The Standard Guide Company.]
MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.—ANOTHER VIEW.

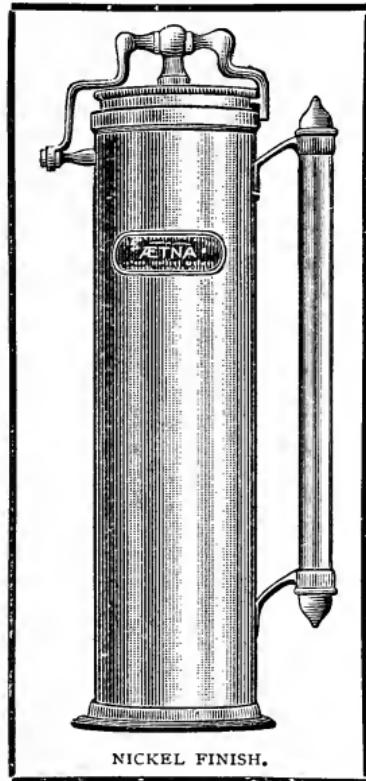
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BEST IN THE WORLD.

No pressure
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for TEN years without
attention.

The most pow-
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for the destruc-
tion of fire,
known to science.



Reliable and
Always ready for
Immediate Use.

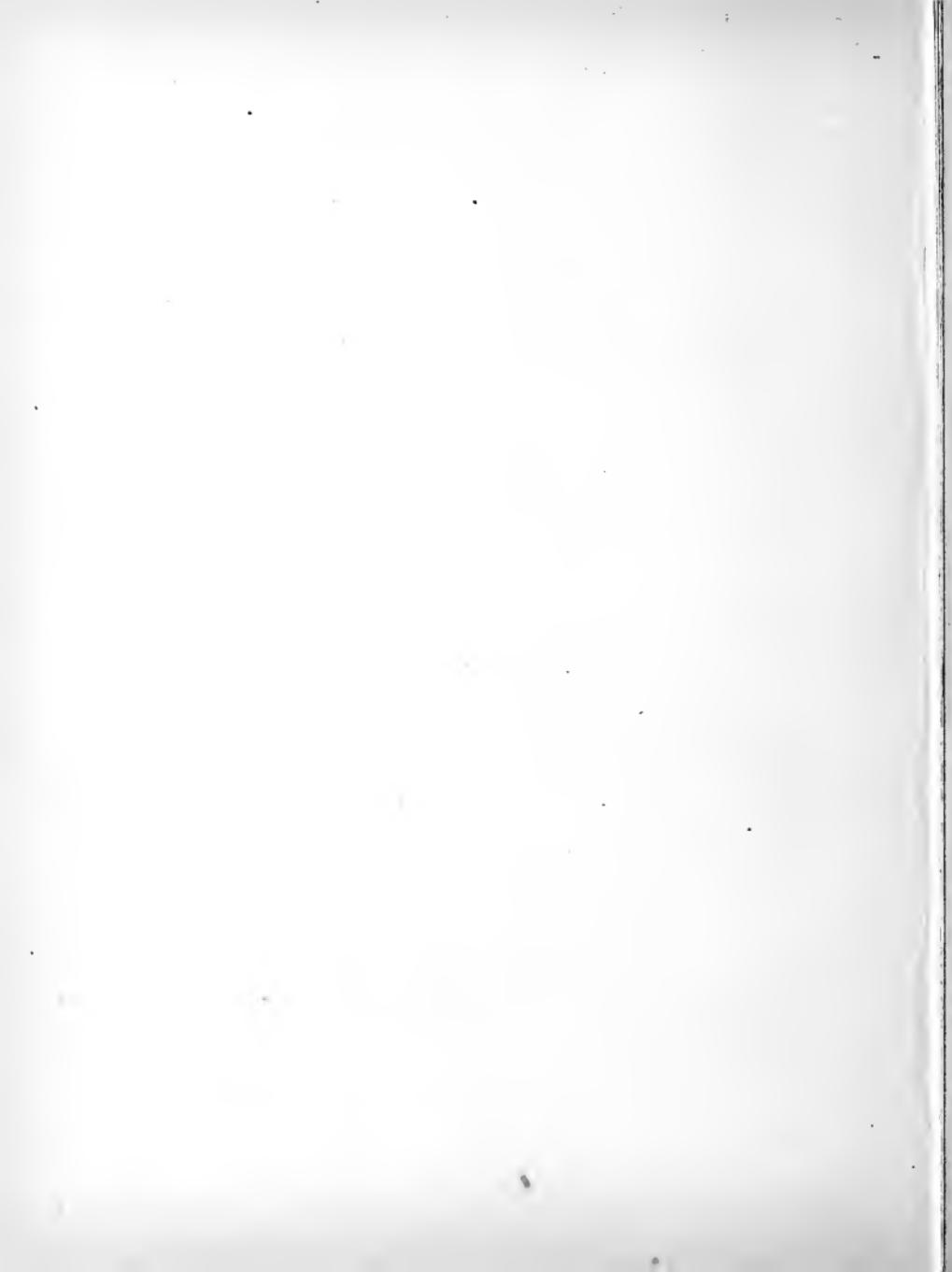
Ask us what
our claims for su-
periority are over
all others, and we
will gladly inform
you.

Built in 1 to 5
Gal. Sizes.

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The most direct railroad line is also given:] Argyle Park ($5\frac{1}{2}$, C., M. & St. P. R. R.), Auburn Park (9, C. & E. I.), Aurora (39, C., B. & Q.), Austin ($6\frac{1}{2}$, C. & N. W.), Berwyn ($9\frac{1}{2}$, C., B. & Q.), Dauphin Park ($6\frac{1}{2}$, I. C.), Downter's Grove (23, C., B. & Q.), Edgewater ($7\frac{1}{2}$, C., M. & St. P.), Eggleston (9, C., R. I. & P.), Elgin (42, C. & N. W.), Englewood Heights ($7\frac{1}{2}$, C., R. I. & P.), Englewood on the Hill ($7\frac{1}{2}$, C., R. I. & P.), Evanston (12, C. & N. W.), Geneva (35 $\frac{1}{2}$, C. & N. W.), Glen Ellyn (23, C. & N. W.), Gray's Lake (45 $\frac{1}{2}$, C. & N. P.), Grossdale (12, C., B. & Q.), Hammond (13, C. & W. I.), Harvey (12, I. C.), Hawthorne (6, C., B. & Q.), Highland Park (23, C. & N. W.), Hinsdale (17, C., B. & Q.), Irving Park ($6\frac{1}{2}$, C. & N. W.), Joliet (39, C. & A.), Kenosha (51 $\frac{1}{2}$, C. & N. W.), La Grange (14, C., B. & Q.), Lake Bluff (30, C. & N. W.), Lake Forest (28 $\frac{1}{2}$, C. & N. W.), Lake Ville (51 $\frac{1}{2}$, C. & N. P.), Maywood (10, C. & N. W.), Montrose (7 $\frac{1}{2}$, C. & N. W.), Morgan Park (13, C., R. I. & P.), Morton Park ($6\frac{1}{2}$, C., B. & Q.), Naperville (30, C., B. & Q.), Normal Park (7, C. & E.), Oak Park (8 $\frac{1}{2}$, C. & N. W.), Racine (68, C. & N. W.), Ravenswood (5, C. & N. W.), River Forest (9, C. & N. W.), Riverside (12 $\frac{1}{2}$, C., B. & Q.), Roseland (13 $\frac{1}{2}$, I. C.), Pullman (13 $\frac{1}{2}$, I. C.), South Evanston (11, C. & N. W.), Tolleston (25, M. C.), Washington Heights (16, C., St. L. & P.), Waukegan (35 $\frac{1}{2}$, C. & N. W.), Waukesha (104 $\frac{1}{2}$, C. & N. W.), Whiting (13, B. & O.), Wilmette (14, C. & N. W.), Winetka (18, C. & N. W.), Woodlawn (8 $\frac{1}{2}$, I. C.). [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

TAXABLE VALUATION OF COOK COUNTY PROPERTY.—The total valuation of all the taxable property in Cook County is \$282,676,-167. The total real estate valuation aggregates \$223,859,166; personal property, \$48,795,740; railroad property, \$15,021,261.

TOPOGRAPHY OF CHICAGO.—The city of Chicago is level but not flat. There are considerable rises here and there, the most noticeable being the ridge which traverses the southern portion, west of Hyde Park, to the Indiana line. All difficulties in the way of sewerage have been overcome long since by skillful engineering. The Chicago river which originally emptied into, now flows out of the lake. The sewerage is carried by the river, in great part, to a canal which conducts it through the interior. It finally finds its way into the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. The drainage of the city is an interesting subject, and the plans for future work in this connection are of great magnitude and involve the expenditure of many millions.

TRIBUTARY CITIES AND TOWNS.—The following are the principal cities and towns of the West, Southwest and Northwest, tributary to Chicago, with their distances from this city, the railroad lines by

which they may be reached and their respective populations according to the census of 1890: Cincinnati (306, B. & O.), population 296,309; Cleveland (365, L. S. & M. S.), 261,546; Columbus (315, P. C. C. & St. L.), 90,000; Des Moines (357, C. R. I. & P.), 50,000; Detroit (285, M. C.), 205,669; Galena (180, C. & N. W.), 4,603; Galesburg (163, C., B. & Q.), 15,212; Indianapolis (140, P. C. C. & St. L.), 125,000; Jacksonville (200, C. & A.), 12,357; Kansas City (488 C. M. & St. P.), 105,000; Keokuk (C. R. I. & P.), 14,075; Leavenworth (522 C. R. I. & P.), 30,000; Louisville (323 L. N. A. & C.), 185,756; Milwaukee (85, C. & N. W. and C. M. & St. P.), 204,150; Minneapolis (420, C. & N. W. and C. M. & St. P.), 164,780; Omaha (490, C. & N. W. and C. M. & St. P., C. R. I. & P.), 134,742; Quincy (263, C. B. & Q.), 31,478; St. Joseph (500, C. R. I. & P., C. B. & Q.; C., St. P. & K. C.), 75,000; St. Louis (283, C. & A., I. C. and Wabash), 460,357; St. Paul (360, C. & N. W.; C. M. & St. P. and W. C.), 133,156; Springfield (185, C. & A., I. C. and Wabash), 24,852. The following are towns of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, immediately tributary to Chicago, not included above, with their populations according to the census of 1890: ILLINOIS: Aurora, 19,634; Belleville, 15,360; Bloomington, 20,000; Cairo, 14,000; Canton, 5,589; Champaign, 5,827; Danville, 11,528; Decatur, 16,841; Dixon, 5,149; E. St. Louis, 15,156; Elgin, 17,429; Freeport, 11,000; Galena, 6,406; Joliet, 27,407; Lincoln, 6,125; Litchfield, 5,798; Mattoon, 6,829; Moline, 11,995; Monmouth, 5,837; Ottawa, 11,500; Paris, 5,049; Peoria, 40,758; Rockford, 23,589; Rock Island, 13,596; Sterling, 5,822; Streator, 6,120. INDIANA: Anderson, 10,759; Brazil, 5,902; Columbus, 6,705; Crawfordsville, 6,086; Elkhart, 11,000; Evansville, 50,674; Ft. Wayne, 35,349; Goshen, 6,027; Huntington, 7,300; Jeffersonville, 11,274; Kokomo, 8,224; Lafayette, 16,407; LaPorte, 7,122; Logansport, 13,798; Madison, 8,923; Marion, 8,724; Michigan City, 10,704; Muncie, 11,339; New Albany, 21,000; Peru, 6,731; Princeton, 6,494; Richmond, 16,849; Seymour, 5,337; Shelbyville, 5,449; South Bend, 21,786; Terre Haute, 30,287; Valparaiso, 5,083; Vincennes, 8,815; Wabash, 5,196; Washington, 6,052. IOWA: Boone, 6,518; Burlington, 22,528; Cedar Rapids, 17,997; Clinton, 13,629; Creston, 9,120; Davenport, 25,161; Dubuque, 30,147; Ft. Madison, 7,906; Iowa City, 5,628; Lyons, 5,791; Marshalltown, 9,308; Muscatine, 11,432; Oskaloosa, 7,300; Ottumwa, 13,996; Sioux City, 37,862; Waterloo, 6,679. MICHIGAN: Adrian, 9,239; Alpena, 11,228; Ann Arbor, 9,509; Battle Creek, 18,000; Bay City, 27,826; Big Rapids, 5,265; Cheboygan, 6,244; Coldwater, 5,462; Escanaba, 8,000; Flint, 9,845; Grand Rapids, 64,147; Ishpeming, 11,184; Kalamazoo, 17,857; Lansing, 12,630; Ludington, 7,499; Manistee, 12,799; Marquette,

9,096; Menominee, 10,606; Monroe, 5,246; Muskegon, 22,688; Negaunee, 6,061; Owosso, 6,544; Pontiac, 6,243; Pt. Huron, 13,519; Saginaw, 46,215; W. Bay City, 12,910; Ypsilanti, 6,128. WISCONSIN: Appleton, 11,825; Ashland, 16,000; Beloit, 6,276; Chippewa Falls, 8,520; Eau Claire, 17,438; Fond du Lac, 11,942; Green Bay, 8,879; Janesville, 10,631; Kenosha, 6,529; LaCrosse, 25,053; Madison, 13,392; Manitowoc, 7,525; Marinette, 11,513; Menominee, 5,485; Neenah, 5,076; Oconto, 5,221; Oshkosh, 22,753; Portage, 5,130; Racine, 21,022; Sheboygan, 16,341; Stevens Point, 7,888; Watertown, 8,870; Waukesha, 7,475; Wausau, 9,251; Superior, 13,000. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

WATER WORKS:—The water works of Chicago are among the wonders of the city, not alone because of their magnitude, but because of the magnificent engineering features which they present to the intelligent or curious visitor. The great central pumping works of the system are as follows: Foot of Chicago avenue, North Side. Take North Clark street cable or State street car to Chicago avenue, and walk east toward the lake. These works are at the Southern end of the Lake Shore drive and should be visited by all strangers. West Side works, corner of Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street. Take Blue Island avenue car. Central pumping station, West Harrison street, between Desplaines and Halsted streets. Take Harrison street or South Halsted street cars. To visit the different "cribs" situated in Lake Michigan, during the summer months, take excursion boats on the lake shore, foot of Van Buren street. The fare for round trip is 25 cents. The area of Chicago is about 181 square miles, the greater part of which is thickly populated, requiring good facilities for an abundant supply of water. This is drawn from Lake Michigan by a number of separate water works, all of which are operated upon the same plan. Owing to the perfectly level plain upon which Chicago is built, there is no natural elevation available for the establishment of reservoirs. The water, when drawn from the lake, is pumped directly into the mains against a stand-pipe head of about 100 feet. The water supply of Chicago and her environs is taken from Lake Michigan, which is a part of the chain of lakes and rivers composing the basin of the St. Lawrence. To form some idea of this inexhaustible and magnificent reservoir of pure water, at the very doors of her people, it is only necessary to give a few pertinent statistics. The chief geographer of the United States geological survey gives the following data: Area of basin of St. Lawrence, 457,000 square miles, of which 330,000 belong to Canada, 127,000 to the United States. Lake Superior—area, 31,200 square miles, length, 412 miles; minimum breadth, 167 miles; maximum depth, 1,008 feet; altitude above

sea level, 602 feet. Lake Huron—area, 21,000 square miles; 263 miles long, 101 broad, maximum depth, 702 feet, altitude, 581 feet. Lake St. Clair; 29 miles long; Lake Erie, area, 9,960 square miles; length, 250 miles; maximum breadth, 60 miles; maximum depth, 210 feet; altitude, 573 feet, and the above Lake Ontario 326 feet. Lake Ontario—area, 7,240 square miles; length, 190 miles; breadth, 54 miles; maximum depth, 738 feet; altitude, 247 feet. Lake Michigan—area, 22,450 square miles; maximum breadth, 84 miles; length, 345 miles, maximum depth, 870 feet; altitude, 581 feet. The various tunnels into the lake (now 9 in number) are built upon an incline, so that the water pours into wells under the pumping works. In getting there it has been allowed to fall several feet below the level of the lake. When the pumping is light, of course the water rises in the wells to the level of its source—the lake—but in Chicago the demand is so strong that the pumps keep the water in the wells several feet below that in the lake, raising the water from a distance may be sixteen feet below the lake surface. After the pumps have thus raised the water their work is just begun. They must now force it out the mains and into the houses, just as an ordinary well pump, with the valve in the bottom of the well instead of up near the pump handle, brings the water to the pump spout. The use of the tower is now shown. Take away a section of the masonry and there remains an upright pipe. A description of the West Side water works tower will serve as an illustration. There the standpipe is five feet in diameter and about 167 feet high. It is made of plate boiler iron about five-eighths of an inch thick, and looks like an ordinary engine boiler except in length. When the water passes the valve in the pump it passes through the main pipe, close by the base of this tower, or may pass under the tower. An opening allows the water to run out of the pipe into the tower stand-pipe. At the West Side works there are four of these main pipes, all opening into the stand-pipe. Now comes the essential part, which is very simple when understood. The pumps are started, say at a pressure of forty pounds to the square inch of surface. The water is forced out along the mains, and through the opening into the tower stand-pipe. That will raise the water about two and one-third feet in the stand-pipe for each pound of pressure, which is about ninety-three feet for the forty pounds. The weight of the water in the pipe represents that power, and stands there as an elastic spring or cushion, rising and falling, equalizing the pressure on the water faucets and pipes. If every one having faucets on the main should close them, the water pumped in the main would have an escape through this pipe, and the result can be imagined—the pipe wouldn't hold it very long if the pumps were not stopped. But

there is an indicator, like the hands on the face of a clock, which shows just how much water is being drawn, or how much of the power is used, and the engineer regulates his pumping accordingly. After the above explanation it may be simply stated that the stand-pipe in the water tower furnishes an equalizer, so that when an engine is running at a given rate of speed or pressure, the turning on or off of a few more or less faucets by consumers may not seriously and too suddenly affect the pressure and supply. The Water Works System may be intelligently described by confining ourselves to the principal Water Works, or those now in full operation. Two miles from the shore, in the lake, a substantial structure is located, which is popularly styled "the crib," within which is an iron cylinder 9 feet in diameter, extending down 31 feet below the bottom of the lake, and connecting with two distinct tunnels leading to separate pumping works on shore. Water is admitted into the crib from the surface of the lake, its flow being regulated by a gate. The tunnel first constructed is five feet in diameter, and communicates with the pumping works at the foot of Chicago ave., where there are four double and two single engines, which furnishes a daily average of 50,000,000 gallons under a head of 105 7 feet. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter, and extends under the lake and under the city; a distance of six miles, to the pumping works on the West Side, in which there are four engines whose daily performance is about 61,000,000 gallons under a head of 106 feet. A new central pumping station has recently been built on West Harrison st., between Desplaines and Halsted sts. which is for the present obtaining its supply of water from the seven-foot tunnel just referred to. It is equipped with two triple expansion engines, built by the Edward P. Allis Company, of Milwaukee, each weighing 440 tons, including pumps, and each calculated to deliver 15,000,000 gallons daily against a head of 125 feet, with a steam pressure of 125 pounds. With a view to meeting the requirements in the near future of this rapidly growing city, a new lake tunnel has just been completed. The in-take to this tunnel is located four miles from shore, to avoid the pollution of the water supply from the drainage into the lake. The original plans contemplated an eight-foot tunnel, but difficulties were encountered in the nature of the soil which made it necessary to reduce the size, and two six-foot tunnels were then driven. An intermediate crib has been built, two and one-half miles from shore, to enable the water supply from this source to be made available when necessary. The central pumping station at Harrison st. will eventually draw its supply from this new tunnel, as will the new pumping station situated on Fourteenth

st. The latter station is supplied with four triple expansion engines of the same pattern as those at the Harrison street station. The average temperature of the water in the lake is: January, 32.0; February, 32.0; March, 35.4; April, 43.3; May, 51.9; June, 54.9; July, 65.9; August, 60.2; October, 50.6; November, 43.0; December, 37.5. The cost of the Water Works of Chicago up to 1893 is about \$18,000,000. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

YERKES FOUNTAIN, THE—Among the great attractions for the visitor is the magnificent electric fountain at Lincoln Park, which was presented to the people of Chicago by Mr. C. T. Yerkes, president of the North and West Side street railway companies. This fountain cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000, and is the finest of its kind in existence. It is in operation about two hours every pleasant evening during the summer months, and presents an enchanting spectacle to the hundreds of thousands of people who flock to see it. It is as if the colors of a hundred rainbows were concentrated here into one beautiful fountain of prismatic light. Its ever-changing glories compel the coldest of observers to give expression to wonder, amazement and delight. Take N. Clark st. cable line about 7 P. M., during the summer evenings, for main entrance to Lincoln Park and North Clark st., and walk directly east toward the Lake shore. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]



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THE NEW JOHN M. SMYTH BUILDING.—WEST MADISON ST.

PART IV.

INCEPTION OF THE WORLD'S FAIR PROJECT.—THE SELECTION OF CHICAGO.—PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION —COST OF THE GREAT UNDERTAKING.—THE SITE AND BUILDINGS.—A VIEW OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION FROM THE LAKE.—WONDERS OF THE DAY AND BEAUTIES OF THE NIGHT.

The proposal to hold a World's Fair in the United States to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus began to interest the public seriously in 1888, although there had been talk of such an enterprise at intervals for ten years previous to that time. In 1889 the entire country appeared to favor the enterprise, and it became a settled point that such an exposition should be held. Several cities almost immediately entered into competition, notably New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington, to be designated as the place of its location, and urged their respective claims before Congress with all the force and influence they could command. It was apparent from the start, almost, that either New York or Chicago would be selected. Chicago, with characteristic energy, formed an organization—the World's Columbian Exposition—embracing its most substantial business men, raised more than \$5,000,000 by subscription, and pledged itself to increase the amount to \$10,000,000, to be expended in behalf of the Fair. Chicago's superiority in many respects as a place for holding the Exposition was admitted, and on the first ballot this city led New York by more than 40 votes. It captured the prize on the eighth ballot, receiving 157 votes to 107 for New York, 25 for St. Louis and 18 for Washington. The disappointment of its rivals soon wore off, and the selection of Chicago has now almost universal approval.

In March, 1890, Senator Daniel, of Virginia, introduced a bill in the Senate of the United States to authorize and establish the exposition at Chicago. It was referred to a special committee of the two houses, which reported a bill that passed and was approved by the President, April 25, 1890. The act is entitled "An Act to provide for celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international Exhibition of Arts, Industries, Manufactures and the product of the soil, mine and sea, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois."

The act makes the following provisions: A national commission, to be designated as the World's Columbian Commission, to be composed of two commissioners from each state and territory and from the District of Columbia, and eight commissioners at large, is created. The commissioners from the states and territories are to be appointed by the respective governors thereof, and those at large and from the District of Columbia by the President. Like provision is also made for the appointment of alternates. The compensation of the commissioners must not exceed \$6.00 per day, when they are necessarily away from home on the business of the commission, and actual traveling expenses. The Secretary of State is directed to notify the governors to appoint commissioners. When all are appointed they shall meet at Chicago and organize, and they are authorized to accept such site and plans as are submitted by the corporation of the state of Illinois already in existence—"The World's Columbian Exposition," or local directory—provided that corporation give evidence of the possession of a bona-fide subscribed capital stock of \$5,000,000, and that it can secure an additional \$5,000,000, making it \$10,000,000 in all. The commission is directed to determine the plan and scope of the exposition, allot space for exhibitors, prepare a classification of exhibits, appoint judges and examiners, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations. And it is also required to appoint a board of lady managers. The act directs that a dedication of the buildings of the exposition shall take place with appropriate ceremonies, October 12, 1892, and the exposition shall be open

not later than May 1, 1893, and close not later than October 26, 1893. Whenever the President shall be notified by the commission that the preliminary provisions of the act have been complied with, he shall make a proclamation setting forth the time the exposition shall open and close, and inviting foreign nations to take part therein and appoint representatives thereto. Articles imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition in the exposition, shall be admitted duty free, but, if afterwards sold for consumption in the United States, shall pay the customary duty. Provision is made for government exhibits and the erection of a government building or buildings, to cost not exceeding \$400,000. The entire sum for which the government of the United States is liable on account of this special exhibit must not exceed \$1,500,000. It is declared that nothing in the act shall be construed to create any liability of the United States for any debt or obligation incurred by the commission in excess of the appropriations made by Congress. Section 8 of the act provides, "That the President is hereby empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York harbor in April, 1893, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war, to join the United States Navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads, and to proceed thence to said review." The commissioners were appointed, and the first session of the commission was held at Chicago, June 26, 1890. Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, was chosen president, and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, secretary. The local corporation, after much discussion and several changes, had finally selected Jackson and Washington Parks and the Lake Front Park as a dual site for the exposition, and this action was ratified by the commission. At the second meeting of the commission, beginning September 15, a director-general was elected, a board of lady managers appointed, the classification of the exhibits made, and architectural designs for the buildings considered. The President of the United States was subsequently notified that all the preliminary requirements of the act of Congress had been complied with, and in accordance with the law, therefore, on December 24, 1890, he issued his proclamation. The proclamation was as follows:

By the President of the United States of America:
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for the adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that a sum not less than \$10,000,000, to be used and expended for the purposes of said Exposition, has been provided in accordance with the conditions and requirements of section 10 of an act, entitled "An Act to provide for celebrating the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April 25, 1890.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such International Exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year.

And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is pre-eminent in human history and of lasting interest to mankind, by appointing representatives thereto, and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

By the President: BENJAMIN HARRISON.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

This proclamation, accompanied by a letter of the Secretary of State, regulations for foreign exhibitors, regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury governing the free importation of exhibits, and the prospectus of a proposed World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, was sent to the following countries early in January, 1891: Argentine Republic, Siberia, Austria-Hungary, Mexico, Belgium, Netherlands, Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil, Persia, Peru, Guatemala, Portugal, Salvador, Roumania, Nicaragua, Russia, Honduras, Servia, Costa Rica, Siam, Chili,

Spain, China, Sweden and Norway, Colombia, Switzerland, Corea, Turkey, Denmark, Venezuela, Ecuador, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hawaiian Islands, Italy, Japan.

The World's Congress Auxiliary, referred to above, is an authorized adjunct of the World's Fair, and aims to supplement the exposition which that will make of the material progress of the world by a portrayal of the "wonderful achievements of the new age in science, literature, education, government, jurisprudence, morals, charity, religion and other departments of human activity, as the most effective means of increasing the fraternity, progress, prosperity and peace of mankind." Virtually it will be a series of congresses at which the greatest thinkers of the world will discuss, among other themes, the following:

I. The grounds of fraternal union in the language, literature, domestic life, religion, science, art and civil institutions of different peoples.

II. The economic, industrial and financial problems of the age.

III. Educational systems, their advantages and their defects; and the means by which they may best be adapted to the recent enormous increase in all departments of knowledge.

IV. The practicability of a common language, for use in the commercial relations of the civilized world.

V. International copyright and the laws of intellectual property and commerce.

VI. Immigration and naturalization laws, and the proper international privileges of alien governments, and their subjects, or citizens.

VII. The most efficient and advisable means of preventing or decreasing pauperism, insanity, and crime; and of increasing productive ability, prosperity and virtue throughout the world.

VIII. International law as a bond of union and a means of mutual protection; and how it may best be enlarged, perfected and authoritatively expressed.

IX. The establishment of the principles of judicial justice, as the supreme law of international relations, and the general substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of international controversies.

Fuller information regarding the World's Congress Auxiliary is given later on.

The idea of a dual site was abandoned very soon as impracticable, and Jackson Park was selected as the location of the Exposition buildings. This change, opposed vigorously at first, was soon generally approved. Many of the minor buildings, special exhibits, etc., were provided for with space in Washington Park and on Midway Plaisance. Jackson park is beautifully situated on the lake shore seven miles southeast of the City Hall, and embraces 586 acres. Washington park

is a mile or more nearer and has 371 acres. Midway Plaisance has 80 acres. Thus a total of 1,037 acres is available for the Exposition. The spacious grounds of the Washington Driving Park Association, adjoining Washington park on the south, may be used for certain stock exhibits. Upon these parks previous to their selection as the World's Fair site, \$4,000,000 was spent in laying out the grounds and beautifying them by lawns, flower-beds, shrubbery, etc. The site is an ideal one. No world's fair ever had one surpassing it. It is four times as large as that devoted to the Paris Exhibitions of 1878 and 1889. It has a frontage of 2 miles on Lake Michigan, the largest body of fresh water on the globe. The buildings cover twice the area and cost twice as much as did those of the Paris Exposition of 1889. Alone they have cost nearly fifty per cent. of the total expense attending the Paris fair. The plans were prepared by the best architects in America, and the several structures exhibit the highest achievements of American architecture. Altogether nearly \$5,000,000 have been spent in laying out and beautifying the grounds of Jackson and Washington Parks, and the features of landscape gardening which the visitor will behold are in themselves sufficient recompense for a trip from the end of the world. To supply the Exposition buildings and grounds with water two plants were put in, one with capacity of 24,000,000 gallons a day, and the other of 40,000,000 gallons. Thus 64,000,000 gallons a day are available. The pumping works and all the great machinery furnishing power to the Exposition are open to the inspection of visitors. A system for drainage, believed to be adequate and perfect, was adopted. Perfect sewerage, too, was secured. All refuse from the cafes and kitchens, and from lavatories and closets, of which 6,500 were constructed at an expense of some \$450,000 is received by injectors and forced by compressed air through underground pipes into four huge tanks, where it is treated chemically and rendered entirely inoffensive. Plans adopted for lighting the buildings and grounds provided for 138,218 electric lamps, of which 6,766 are arc lamps of 2,000 candle-power each, and 131,452 incandescent, 16 candle-power each. The electric lighting cost something like \$1,500,000

and is ten times as extensive as was employed at the Paris Exposition. The light and motive plant at the Exposition require 26,000 horse-power, of which 22,000 is required for the electric plant.

Before going into a general description of the Exposition buildings and grounds it is necessary that the visitor should learn something of the details. The dimensions and cost of the magnificent structures which rear their beautiful domes on all sides of you will be interesting. The following condensed table will convey this information in a compact and intelligible form:

Buildings.	Dimensions in f. et.	Area in acres.	Cost.
Manufactures and Liberal Arts	787 x 1687	30.5	\$1,500,000
Administration.....	262 x 262	1.6	435,000
Mines	350 x 700	5.6	265,000
Electricity	345 x 690	5.5	401,000
Transportation	256 x 960	5.6	370,000
" Annex	425 x 900	8.8	
Woman's	199 x 388	1.8	138,000
Art Galleries	320 x 500	3.7	
" Annexes (2)	120 x 200	1.1	670,000
Fisheries	165 x 365	1.4	
" Annexes (2)	135 diam'r	.8	224,000
Horticulture	250 x 998	5.7	300,000
" Greenhouses (8)	24 x 100	.5	25,000
Machinery	492 x 846	9.6	
" Annex	490 x 550	6.2	1,200,000
" Power house	100 x 461		
" Pumping Works	77 x 84	2.1	85,000
" Machine Shop	146 x 250		
Agriculture	503 x 8' 0	9.2	
" Annex	300 x 550	3.8	618,000
" Assembly Hall, etc	125 x 450	1.3	100,000
Forestry	208 x 528	2.5	100,000
Saw Mill	125 x 300	.9	35,000
Dairy	100 x 200	.5	30,000
Live Stock (3)	65 x 240	.9	
" Pavilion	280 x 440	2.8	335,000
" Sheds		40.	
Casino	120 x 250	.7	*210,000
Music Hall	120 x 250	.7	
U. S. Goverment		153.8	\$7,041,000
" Imitation Battleship	345 x 415	3.3	400,000
Illinois State	69.25 x 348	.3	100,000
" Wings (2)	160 x 450	1.7	250,00
		.3	
		159.4	\$7,791,000

*Including connecting peristyle.

Two of the last named buildings were erected at the expense of the United States Government, and one at the expense of the State of Illinois, but these must be classed among the great Exposition structures. The Exposition buildings, not including those of the Government and Illinois, have also a total gallery area of 45.9 acres, thus making their total floor space 199.7 acres. The Fine Arts building has 7,885 lineal feet, or 145.852 square feet, of wall space.

All of the annexes are scarcely less imposing and architecturally beautiful than the main buildings themselves. The live-stock sheds which cover an immense area as indicated, are constructed as inexpensively as possible without marring the general architectural effect. The power houses, pumping works, etc., are exhibits in themselves, and so constructed as to be readily inspected by visitors. There are several Exposition buildings in addition to those named, but these are mentioned in another connection. Among them are a Press building, in which every possible convenience and accommodation for the press representatives of the world is provided; and a reproduction of the Spanish convent, LaRabida, in which a wonderfully complete collection of Columbus relics and allied exhibits are gathered. The total cost of the Exposition structures alone is estimated at \$8,000,000. Of course, it is understood, no reference is made here either to the numerous State or foreign buildings or to structures for the accommodation of special exhibits. These of themselves form a very important part of the Exposition.

The visitor will naturally be desirous of taking in the entire Exposition at one journey, if possible, before entering upon special views. The most delightful, probably, though not the speediest, means by which the visitor may reach the Exposition grounds will be by steam boat on Lake Michigan. A ride of six miles from the embarking point on the Lake Front Park, with the towers and gilded domes of the Fair buildings constantly in sight, will take him there. When abreast of the site a grand spectacle of surpassing magnificence will be before him; the vast extent of the beautiful park; the windings of the lagoon; the superb array of scores of buildings, elegant and imposing in their architecture, and gay with myriads of flags and streamers floating from their

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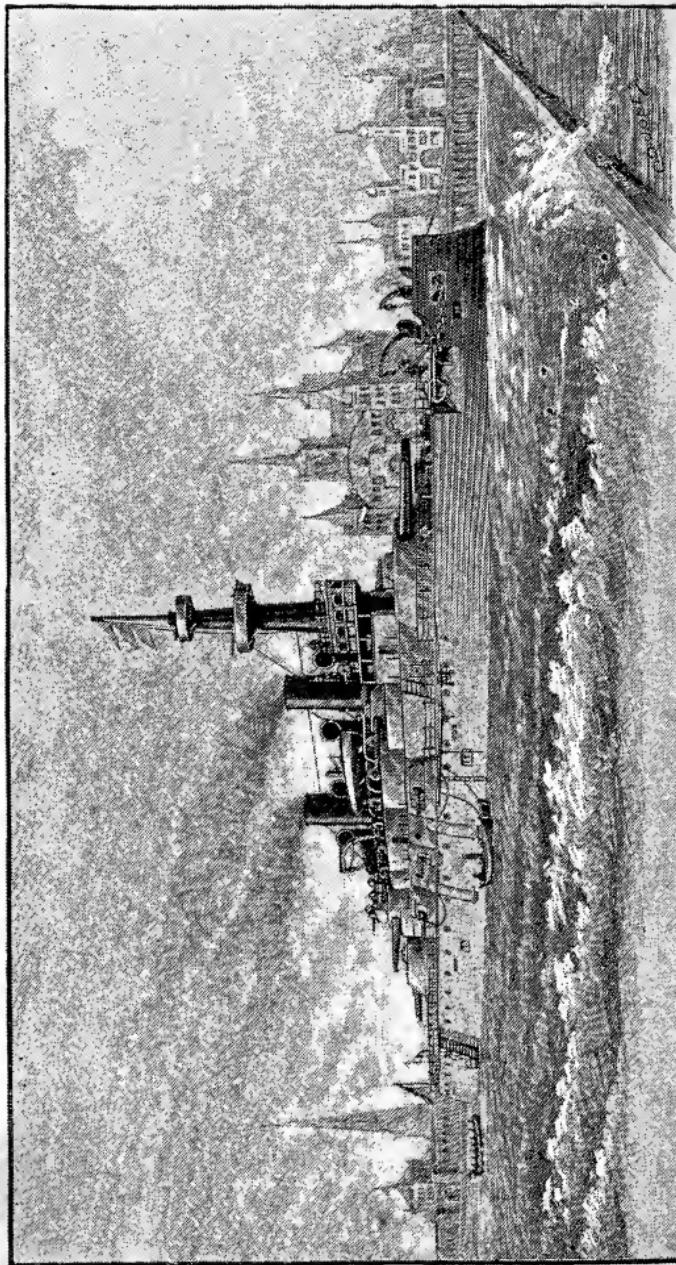
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pinnacles and towers. In the northern portion of the grounds he will see a picturesque group of buildings, perhaps forty or fifty of them, constituting a veritable village of palaces. Here, on a hundred acres or more, beautifully laid out, will stand the buildings of foreign nations and a number of the States of the Union, surrounded by lawns, walks and beds of flowers and shrubbery.

In the western part of the group stands the **ILLINOIS BUILDING** costing \$350,000. It is severely classic in style, with a dome in the centre, and a great porch facing southward. Just south of the foreign and state buildings may be observed a considerable expanse of the lagoon with inlet to the lake, and encompassing a large island on which stands the **FISH AND FISHERIES BUILDING**, 700 feet in length, and flanked at each end by a curved arcade connecting it with two octagonal pavilions, in which is seen the aquaria and the tackle exhibit. The total length is 1,100 feet, and the width 200 feet. This building, designed by Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, is in the Spanish style, and conspicuous because of a liberal use of color.

A little further south across an area of the lagoon is the **UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING**, measuring 350x420 feet, and having a dome 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high. It is constructed of stone, iron and glass, classic in style, covers four acres, and cost \$400,000. In it is a very complete exhibit, from the war, treasury, agriculture, interior, postoffice and navy departments, the Smithsonian Institute, the national museum, etc.

On the lake shore east of this building and in part in the intervening space, the government has a gun battery, a life-saving station complete with apparatus, a lighthouse, war balloons, and a full-size model of a \$3,000,000 battle ship of the first class. This is constructed on piling alongside a pier, being thus surrounded by water and apparently moored at a wharf. The "ship" is built of brick and coated with cement. It is 348 feet long, 69 feet wide amidships, and has all the fittings and apparatus that belong to the most approved war vessel, such as guns, turrets, torpedo tubes, torpedo nets and bombs, boats, anchors, military mast, etc.,

and a full complement of seamen and mariners detailed from the navy department. The visitor arriving by steamboat will pass very near and obtain an excellent view of the shore portion of the government exhibit. He will probably see also anchored near by, a COLUMBUS FLEET—a reproduction, as near as may be, of the one with which the great discover sailed from Palos—and also a government revenue cutter and one or two torpedo boats.

Steaming by the government exhibits the visitor will come abreast of the largest building of the Exposition—that of MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS. It measures 1,700x800 feet, with two interior courts. Surrounding it on all sides is a porch two stories in height, affording a delightful promenade and a view of the other buildings, of the lagoon, alive with row boats, gondolas, and pleasure craft propelled by electricity, and of the grounds generally. This building, which is of the French renaissance style, was designed by George S. Post, of New York.

Extending westward across the park, is a long avenue or court, several hundred feet wide. To the right, at the entrance of this grand avenue, is the great Building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, and farther back the other attractions already referred to. To the left is the AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, measuring 800 by 500 feet, designed by Architect McKim, of New York. It is severely rectangular in form, but made elaborately ornate with statues and other relief work. Between this and the huge Manufactures building juts a branch of the lagoon. All down this grand avenue encompassing a beautiful sheet of water, stand imposing buildings, along the majestic facades of which will sweep the gaze of the visitor until it rests upon the Administration building of the Exposition, which terminates the vista nearly a mile distant.

Passing the Agricultural building, the visitor will come to the great MACHINERY HALL, which lies to the westward of it, and which is connected with it by a horseshoe arcade, doubling a branch of the lagoon. It is nearly identical with it in size and cost, but differs from it considerably in appearance, being serious, impressive and

rich in architectural line and detail, and the best work of its designers, Peabody & Stearns, of Boston.

Opposite Machinery Hall and north of it in the centre of the "Long Walk" stands the EXPOSITION ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. This is one of the most imposing, and, in proportion to its size, by far the most expensive one of the large structures. Richard M. Hunt, of New York, President of the American Institute of Architects, is its designer, and he has made it stately and simple, yet exceedingly striking in appearance, and an excellent representative of Italian renaissance. It is adorned with scores of statuary figures, and surmounted by a gilded dome rising 250 feet, or about the height of the Auditorium tower. In it are the offices of the National Commission and Local Directory, and the headquarters of all the numerous officials connected with the management and administration of the Exposition.

To the northward of the Administration building, on either side and facing the grand avenue, are two more immense buildings, one for the ELECTRICAL and the other for the MINING exhibit. These are about equal in size, covering each a little more than five acres and a half. Both are of French renaissance. The former was designed by Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, the latter by S. S. Beman, of Chicago.

North of these buildings in the main lagoon is an island of twenty or thirty acres in area. This is one of the most attractive spots in the Exposition.

Proceeding from the Administration building still farther westward, or, more accurately, southwestward, the observer will arrive at the railway facilities for the arrival and departure of visitors. Six parallel tracks sweep into the grounds in a huge circle at the extreme southwest portion, entering and leaving at nearly the same point.

Within this loop made by the railway tracks is the machinery annex—a huge building covering more than eight acres, and containing the overflow exhibits from machinery hall, with which it is connected by subways. Within the loop also are the main power

house, from which power is furnished to such buildings on the grounds as require it.

To the southward of the line of buildings which are arranged along the south side of the grand avenue is a vast open expanse which is devoted to the live stock exhibit. Here immense stock buildings, a show ring, and whatever else will contribute to the success of the live stock feature of the Exposition are to be found.

Jackson Park resembles a right-angled triangle in shape. The visitor has thus far, on his tour of inspection, traversed the lake shore or hypotenuse of the triangle, and across the southern end or base. It remains only to turn towards the north and note the structures ranged along the perpendicular. The first one arrived at is the TRANSPORTATION BUILDING. This is Romanesque in style and one of the largest of all, measuring 960 by 256 feet, exclusive of a great annex in the rear, which covers nine acres. North of this is the HORTICULTURAL BUILDING, another immense structure, 1,000 by 250 feet, with three domes, one at each end and a larger one at the centre.

Still farther north and directly opposite the park entrance of Midway Plaisance stands the WOMAN'S BUILDING, which is one of the chief objects of interest on the grounds. The exterior design was furnished by a woman architect, Miss S. G. Hayden, of Boston. Here the lady managers have their headquarters, and here is collected a wonderful exhibit illustrating the progress and attainments of women in the various branches of industry.

Passing the Woman's Building the visitor can turn toward the northeast and inspect the Foreign and State buildings in the northern portion of the park, of which he is supposed to have caught a general view from the steamboat deck, or he can turn sharply to the west into Midway Plaisance. All of the important buildings stand on terraces four feet above the general park level, thus greatly improving the general landscape effect and rendering their own appearance more imposing. The actual erection of these great buildings began in June, 1891. By October of 1892 they were all ready for the reception of exhibits. Of the buildings themselves too great praise can

scarcely be given. Architecturally they have had no superiors and very few equals in any like exposition that the world has ever seen. The Commissioners have wisely called to their aid all the most eminent architects of the country, and each of the great buildings has been designed by men who are recognized masters of their calling. The expenditures of the Commission on the buildings and grounds will not fall below \$14,000,000, and the total expense of constructing, organizing, and conducting the Exposition will foot up \$18,000,-000. The nations of the old world will have expended a grand total of \$10,000,000 upon their displays before the Exposition closes; the expenditures of the South American republics and the North American Colonies, including Mexico, will foot up several millions, while the states of the Union will have expended not less than \$5,000,000. The grand total expended upon the Fair will probably reach \$40,000,000. This will be more than double the outlay for the same purpose in Philadelphia in 1876, and more than three times that at Paris in 1889.

Above has been given a mere outline, a cursory view, of the great buildings. As seen from the Lake, they afford a wonderful sight, yet the visitor must be brought close to them that he may be better able to appreciate their noble attractions. One of the most graphic writers in the country thus described the scenes on the Exposition grounds in advance of the opening: "The beautiful waters of the system of lagoons pass every one of the main buildings, and all but surround some of them. On their surfaces all the palaces will be reflected, and at night the water will duplicate the full brilliancy of this, the second of the world's expositions, which electricity has rendered viewable after dark. The water itself, by the way, will be shot with brilliant lights by scores of electric lamps placed in the depths. A hundred gondolas brought from Venice will loaf luxuriously along these liquid avenues, to be distanced contemptuously by a myriad of swift launches. Their motions on the water's surface will but weakly imitate the fast gliding artificial denizens of the deep which skilled electricians plan to send hither and thither by means of delicate machinery."

urged by power stored in the bodies of the toys. At night, when the eyes of these submarine monsters and beauties are lighted by electricity, they will add a strange feature to the general spectacle.

" Besides the gorgeous Administration building, on the one hand, is the Machinery Hall, designed by Messrs. Peabody & Stearns of Boston. It is a beautiful and imposing palace, and is connected artistically with the building for agriculture by means of a colonnade surrounding one end of a great canal. Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, of New York, designed the Agricultural building. These two great houses for agriculture and machinery are each above 800 feet long, and the Machinery building has an annex 550 feet in length, so that the roofs of these two buildings and their connections cover an unbroken length of 2,400 feet. The Machinery Building will be constructed as if three great railway depots or train-sheds were placed side by side, and it is the purpose of the Columbian Corporation to sell these parts for such uses after the Fair closes. The managers expect to realize a salvage of at least \$3,000,000 on the material used in the various structures, and they boast that they have already saved \$1,000,000 on what was considered a careful preliminary estimate of the cost of the buildings.

" But to return to the view. Down the canal that half divides these buildings the Electricity and Mining houses are reached. The electrical building (designed by Van Brunt & Howe of Kansas City) is most unique, and besides being decorated by many towers, has a grand entrance that rises a story higher than the rest of the building, and that, when illuminated at night, will seem ablaze with light, as if it were a colossal lantern. Beyond this building is the principal lagoon, from whose surface rises what is known as the Wooded Island. This island is many acres in extent, and is designed to remain bare of everything but flowers, trees and paths, in order that it may furnish throughout the Exposition a cool and alluring retreat for tired visitors.

" Behind this great lagoon are the Transportation, Horticultural, and Woman's buildings, at the further end is the Illinois building, and on the side between the lagoon and Lake Michigan are the Fish-

eries and United States Government buildings, all costly, extensive and elaborate examples of the skill of the most gifted American architects. One building that has not yet been mentioned receives, perhaps, the highest praise. It is the Art Building, and will stand beyond the lake that is now in the old part of Jackson Park. Its designer is Mr. Atwood, of New York.

"Beyond the Art building, in the older part of Jackson Park, and gathered amid its groves and around its picturesque lake, are to be the seats of the foreign governments that participate in the Fair. The domes and the towers of these still undetermined buildings will doubtless reach far down what is called Midway Plaisance, a park-way connecting Washington and Jackson Parks. Down this plaisance, now a broad boulevard, will also be gathered many of the lesser attractions of the Fair, not all of them wholly disconnected with private enterprise or the showman's profession.

"Thus has been arranged the greatest of world's expositions. The field laid out embraces 610 acres, and 400 acres adjoining this are available if needed. The floor space already provided for is equal to 400 acres or more, it is said, than the entire ground utilized in any other exposition. The park is seven miles from the Chicago City Hall, but it is to be connected with the city by all the great steam railroads that enter Chicago, by the cable car lines and stages, by the lake boats, and by an elevated railway now nearly constructed. Within the Exposition ground connection between all the points of interest may be had both by land and water—by donkey-back, jinrikisha, bus, gondola, launch or skiff, and perhaps by a marvelous overhead-traveling sidewalk. A trial bit of this is now undergoing construction by its sponsor, in order to demonstrate its feasibility."

PART V.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLANS FOR THE GREAT EXPOSITION.—THE NECESSITY FOR EXPENDITURES BEYOND THE ORIGINAL ESTIMATES.—COMPARISON BETWEEN THE CHICAGO AND THE LAST PARIS EXPOSITION.—INTERESTING FIGURES.—DESCRIPTIONS OF THE MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS—THEIR DIMENSIONS, COST, ETC.

It was found in the spring of 1892 that the practical development of the World's Columbian Exposition had expanded away beyond the calculations of the public and the managers of the enterprise. This was the natural result of the determined effort made on all sides to eclipse everything that had been attempted before in the way of an international fair. The preparations for the greatest event of the nineteenth century were carried out upon a scale commensurate with this determination. Everything was to be better, greater and grander than the world had ever seen before, and as the grounds were laid out and the mammoth buildings began to assume form, it was seen that the management, instead of falling short in its promises and pretensions, had in every particular exceeded them. The plan and scope determined by the National Commission involved an expenditure upon the part of the local directory of about \$10,000,000. It was very soon evident that \$20,000,000 would be nearer the amount which Chicago would be called upon to lay out on this gigantic enterprise, and that this latter sum would quite likely represent only fifty per cent. of the whole amount to be spent before the gates of the Exposition would be thrown open. The government outlay upon the federal exhibit easily exceeds \$2,000,000, and additional appropriations it is thought will be necessary. The States of the Union (beginning with Illinois, which appropriated \$800,000, and which was followed by Pennsylvania and New York with 300,000 each, and by a number of less wealthy common-

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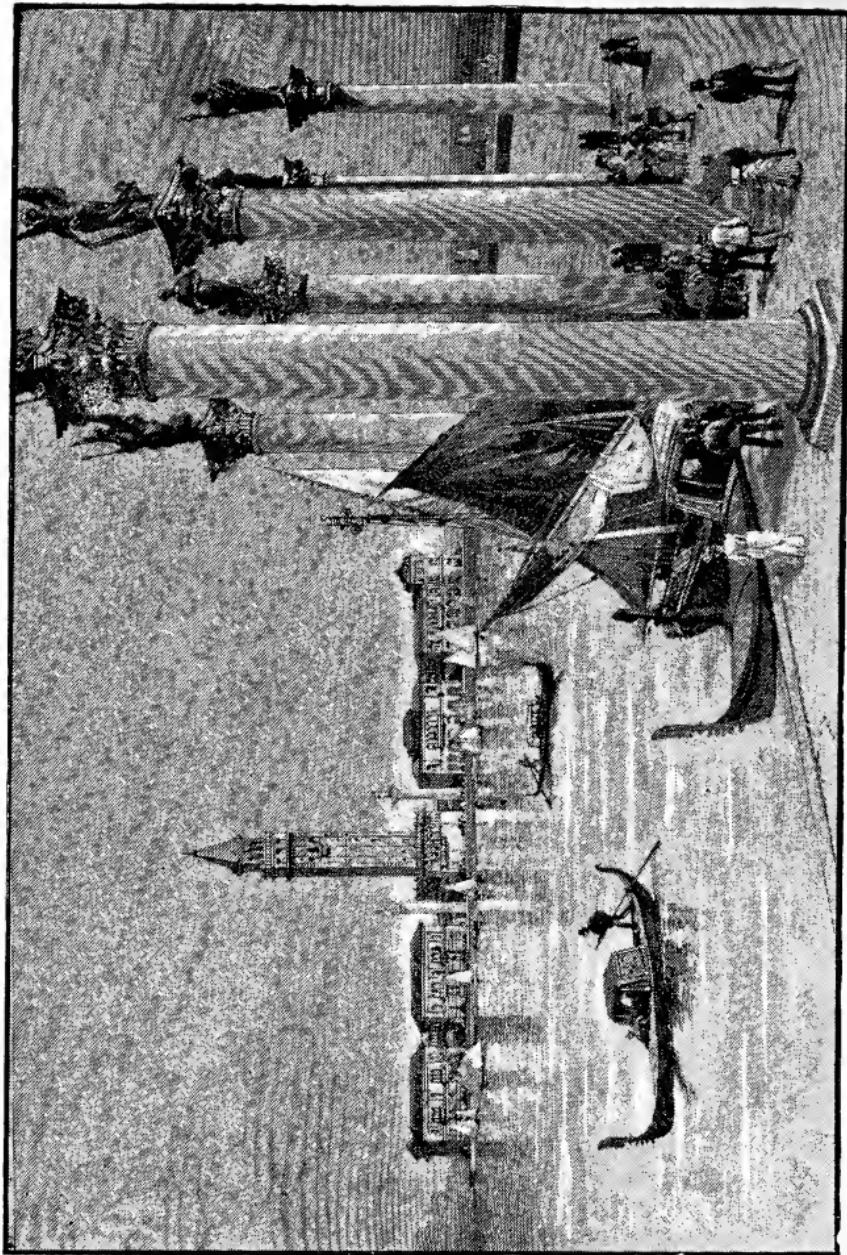
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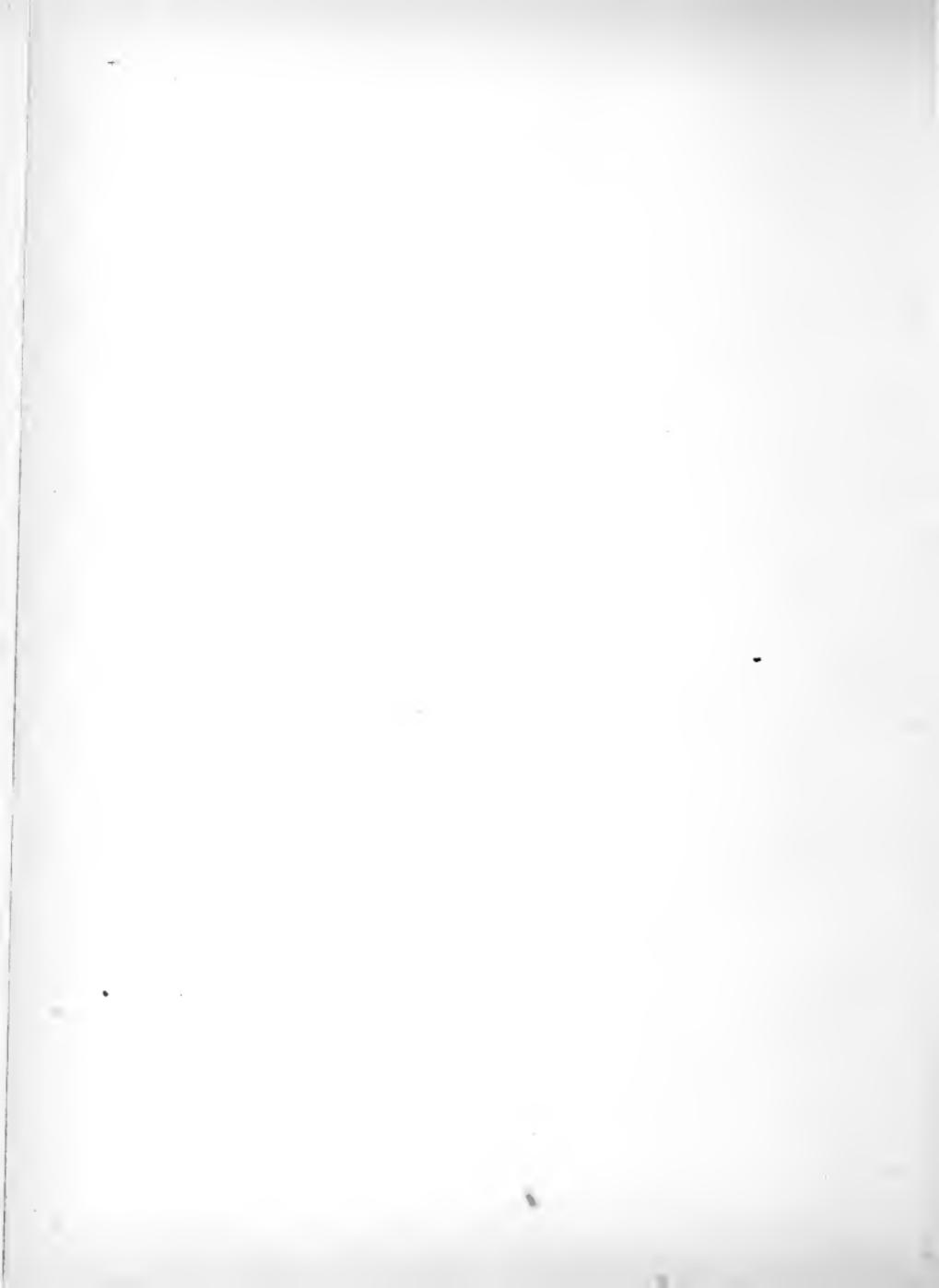
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THE TOWER AND LANDING PIER.—WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



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wealths by sums ranging from \$100,000 to \$150,000) have added not less than \$3,000,000 to the outlay. The appropriations of foreign nations aggregate about \$3,000,000. The international character and importance of the World's Fair will be understood clearly when it is learned that the first sums set aside for their exhibits by such nations as Japan, Mexico and Brazil amounted to \$630,000, \$750,000 and \$300,000 respectively.

The visitor will be curious to know where and how this immense sum is to be expended and what results will be obtained by humanity in general from such an outlay. The details of the work performed as summarized and pointed out in this volume cannot more than give a faint idea of the achievements of the Exposition management. A personal inspection of the Exposition as a whole, covering a period of not less than one month, will alone be sufficient to give the visitor a perfect understanding of the magnitude and grandeur of the undertaking and the success which has crowned the efforts of those who have had it in charge. Some facts must always be borne in mind. It would be well for the visitor to commit them to memory. These relate to the area covered by the Exposition, the dimensions of the great buildings, the area of exhibit space, the cost of the several architectural features, etc., etc. These facts are given here as plainly as it is possible to present them. It is necessary at times to repeat some of these figures in making comparisons for the information of the reader. The Exposition grounds cover an area of 633 acres, having a frontage of 2 miles on Lake Michigan. To the casual spectator flitting by on an Illinois Central train, even before the great structures were all up, it seemed as though the entire park was under roof. Inside the grounds, however, it is seen that there is ample room between these mighty structures for the display of landscape gardening, for broad avenues, terraces, etc. The largest building is about one mile in circumference, and its central aisle has a clear span of 368 feet and is 206 feet high. The Machinery Hall of the Paris Exposition, if placed within this aisle, would have a space 6 feet wide on each side and 11 feet on each end, with 50 feet clear for ventilation above its roof. There were used in the construction of this building 6,000 tons of iron and

steel. These figures may mean much or little to the visitor, but for the purpose of comparison it may be stated that the Eiffel tower required but 7,000 tons, and only 3,600 tons were used in the Brooklyn bridge, and 5,600 tons in the great railroad bridge at St. Louis. The heroic dimensions of all the buildings have only lately been realized as they have appeared in their finished state and perfect outlines. The Exhibition buildings, including annexes, required a consumption of 18,000 tons of iron and steel. The buildings primarily projected, including landscape improvements, were contracted for at a saving of about \$2,500,000 from the architects' estimates, but the growing necessities of the enterprise required the erection of others not at first contemplated at a cost of about \$1,900,000. The total floor space of the great Exposition buildings (not including the foreign, state or special buildings) is 6,320,000 square feet or 155 acres. For the protection of these buildings and their contents, and to supply fountains and all the daily requirements within the grounds, the management provided for a possible supply of 64,000,000 gallons of water daily, which is carried through twenty miles of mains from six inches to three feet in diameter. For supplying power for machinery, etc., the management 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 is supplied as power to the amount of 3,000 horse-power. The system of sewage projected is extensive and complete. The arrangements are made for the treatment of 6,000,000 gallons of sewage every twenty-four hours, the precipitated matter of which is burned and only clear water allowed to escape. The lighting of the grounds and buildings requires the use of 7,000 arc lights and 120,000 incandescent lamps.

In planning the grounds and buildings the highest architectural genius in America was employed. The Board of Architects, ten in number, first met in conference with Mr. Fred L. Olmsted, the landscape architect, and agreed upon a general plan, each accepting an assignment of one grand building. The economy of the new material

used for exterior covering enabled the management 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 is more beautiful than anything yet created by the hand of man. There is no Eiffel tower or other meretricious attractions to allure the multitude, but there are no lack of entertaining features of a high order, and the grounds and buildings are an exhibition in themselves. 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.

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, is \$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.

As to architecture and proportions of buildings it cannot be construed as a criticism of the magnificent Paris Exposition to affirm that the Columbian Exposition will outrival that of Paris and all its predecessors. For instance, Machinery Hall in 1889 was the great distinctive feature from a structural and architectural point of view. Its roof spanned in the clear 368 feet, at that time the widest span ever used for a roof truss. In the grand building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts in 1893 the roof span of the great central transept is 375 feet in the clear, and the length of the building with trusses of this span is about a quarter of a mile. Surrounding this central and distinguishing feature of the Liberal Arts building, on all four sides of it, are great galleries, 200 feet wide, making the total size of the building about 1,700 feet long and 788 feet wide. There is under roof in this one structure thirty-three or thirty-four acres. The great Machinery Hall of the Columbian Exposition referred to above

is in clear area more capacious than that of 1889, and yet in Paris the exhibits of transportation appliances, such as locomotives, cars, etc., were largely displayed in Machinery Hall and its annex. For the transportation exhibits the Columbian directory have provided a separate building more than 1,000 feet long and 250 feet wide, with a great annex having more than twice the area of the main building. Agricultural Hall is a structure of most imposing proportions and of exquisite architecture, and in it will be exhibited the choicest illustrations of America's great agricultural industries of farm and field, together with her food products of all kinds and descriptions. A separate building of suitable proportions is provided for the forestry exhibits. There is also a suitable building for the greatest display of electrical machinery and appliances that has ever been thrown open to the public; also a building of large proportions for mines and mining, to the end that the great mineral resources of the country may be shown to the world. The fine arts will be housed in a palace surpassingly beautiful from an architectural point of view, and so designed and arranged in its interior as to afford ample, and prominent display of all works of art from our own country and from foreign lands. Woman's work in all its various branches and ramifications will be exemplified in what is known as the Woman's building, designed by a Boston woman, whose work will bear the most favorable comparison with that of architects of the sterner sex. One of the distinguishing features of the cluster of buildings grouped around the great central court and basin is the Administration building, designed by one of New York's famous architects. Classic, imposing, and inspiring, it dignifies by its symmetry and proportions the great main group of the central court. As has been already intimated, the architecture of all the buildings is superior to that of any other group of exposition buildings yet constructed in any country. The honor of designing these great structures and of displaying to the world our progress in architecture, as well as in construction, was wisely distributed among the leading architects of the United States. Three were selected from New York City, one

from Boston, one from Kansas City, and five from Chicago, making a board of ten, by whom the general arrangement and character of the grounds and buildings were determined, in conference with the distinguished landscape architects, Messrs. Olmsted & Co., of Boston, and Chief of Construction D. H. Burnham, on the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. The Paris Exposition cost about \$9,500,000. It should be borne in mind that the Trocadero Palace, erected many years ago at a cost of many millions of dollars, was put to good use. Assuming, however, for the sake of comparison, that the Paris exposition proper cost \$9,500,000, and that were it reproduced in this country it would, with our higher prices for labor and material, and for other reasons, cost 40 per cent. more, making \$13,000,000, a relative idea of expense can be obtained when it is understood that the outlay for the Chicago Exposition, including administration and all other expenses, will probably be from \$17,000,000 to \$18,000,000. In addition to this there will be perhaps from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 expended by the General Government and by the various States for their buildings and the exhibits that will be contained therein. To this should be again added the expenditures by private individuals who will purchase concessions for buildings to be used for various purposes. A reasonable estimate of the amount of money that will be spent for all purposes of construction, administration, entertainment and amusement by those who are constructing and administering the affairs of the Exposition may be fairly stated to be \$22,000,000 to \$23,000,000.

The material used in the construction of the Exposition buildings was iron, wood, glass and what is called "staff." Thirty thousand tons or two thousand carloads of the latter material were consumed. Staff was invented in France about 1876, and first used in the buildings of the Paris exposition in 1878. It is composed chiefly of powdered gypsum, the other constituents being alumnia, glycerine and dextrine. These are mixed with water without heat, and cast in molds in any desired shape and allowed to harden. The natural color is a murky white, but other colors are produced by external washes rather than by additional ingredients. To prevent brittle-

ness the material is cast around a coarse cloth, bagging, or oakum. The casts are shallow-like, and about half an inch thick. They may be in any form—in imitation of cut stone, rock, faced stone, moldings or the most delicate designs. For the lower portions of the walls the material is mixed with cement, which makes it hard. Staff is impervious to water, and is a permanent building material, although its cost is less than one-tenth of that of marble or granite. One hundred and twenty car loads of glass, enough to cover twenty-nine acres, were used in the roofs of the various Exposition structures. More than forty-one car loads, or eleven acres, were required by the great Manufactures building alone. Facts concerning the material used, etc., are given in connection with the descriptions of the great buildings. These buildings are as follows:

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.—Dimensions in feet, 262 by 262; area in acres 305, cost, \$435,000. This structure comes first in alphabetical order, but that is its proper place. It has been justly pronounced the gem of all the architectural jewels of the World's Columbian Exposition. As one gazes on the superb creation the knowledge that it is constructed of material which is intended to last but two years produces a feeling of sadness. Although it covers a space but 250 feet square, yet it is one of the noblest achievements of modern architecture. It occupies the most commanding position on the Exposition grounds. The building is in the form of four pavilions, 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square of the plane, and connected by a great central dome, 120 feet in diameter, and 250 feet high. In the centre of each facade is a recess, 33 feet wide, within which is a grand entrance to the building. It is a beautiful and dignified specimen of architecture, befitting its position among the many fine structures over which it presides. Its general design is in the style of the French renaissance, carried out in the academic manner of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The first great story is in the Doric order, and of heroic proportions, surmounted by a lofty balustrade. At the angles of each pavilion the piers are crowned with sculpture. Externally, the design may be divided, in its height, with three principal stages. The first stage

corresponds in height with the buildings grouped about it, which are about 65 feet high. The second stage of the same height is a continuation of the central rotunda, 175 feet square, surrounded on all sides by an open colonnade, 20 feet wide and 40 feet high, with columns four feet in diameter. This colonnade is reached by elevators. The third stage consists of the base of the great dome, 30 feet in height, and the dome itself, rising in graceful lines, richly ornamented with moulded ribs and sculptured panels. This dome is coated with aluminum bronze, the cost of which was \$54,000, and asserts itself grandly at the end of the long vista which opens up in every direction. The four great entrances, one on each side of the building, are 50 feet wide and 50 feet high, deeply recessed. On each side of these entrances are placed groups of sculptures, of emblematic character. The interior features rival in beauty the exterior. Between every one of the grand entrances is a hall, 30 feet square, provided with broad circular stairways and swift running elevators. The interior of the dome is octagonal in form, the first story being composed of eight enormous arched openings. Above the arches is a frieze, 27 feet in width, the panels filled with tablets, borne by figures carved in relief. The interior of the dome rises 200 feet from the floor, and an opening 50 feet square admits a flow of light. The under side of the dome is enriched with panels filled with sculpture and immense paintings, representing the arts and sciences. In size this rotunda rivals if not surpasses the most celebrated domes of like character in the world. In the four corner pavilions, which are four stories high, are the offices of the administration, the fire and police departments, board and committee rooms, postoffice, bank, restaurant, etc. A heroic statue of Columbus, by Louis St. Gaudens, stands before the main entrance of the Administration building.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.—Dimensions in feet, 500x800; area in acres, 9.2; cost with annex (300x500), \$618,000. This is one of the most magnificent and striking structures of the Exposition. It stands very near the shore of Lake Michigan. Its longest dimensions are east and west. For a single story building the design is bold and

heroic. The general cornice line is 65 feet above grade. On either side of the main entrance are mammoth Corinthian pillars, 50 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. On each corner and from the center of the building pavilions are reared, the center one being 144 feet square. The corner pavilions are connected by curtains, forming a continuous arcade around the top of the building. The main entrance leads through an opening 64 feet wide into a vestibule, from which entrance is had to the rotunda, 100 feet in diameter. This is surmounted by a mammoth glass dome 130 feet high. All through the main vestibule statuary has been designed illustrative of the agricultural industry. Similar designs are grouped about all of the grand entrances in the most elaborate manner. The corner pavilions are surmounted by domes 96 feet high, and above these tower groups of statuary. The design of these domes is that of three female figures, of herculean proportions, supporting a mammoth globe. To the southward of the Agricultural building is a spacious structure devoted chiefly to a Live Stock and Agriculture Assembly Hall. This building is conveniently near one of the stations of the elevated railway. On the first floor, near the main entrance of the building, is located a bureau of information. This floor also contains suitable committee and other rooms for the different live stock associations. On this floor there are also large and handsomely equipped waiting-rooms. Broad stairways lead from the first floor into the Assembly-room, which has a seating capacity of about 1,500. Farmers, Farmers' Alliances and other rural organizations are provided for in this building. It was intended that the farmers shall have nothing of which to complain in regard to their reception and treatment by the World's Fair management. The entire structure has been so planned as to give the farmers and live-stock men generally all they could ask in the way of accommodations at the World's Fair. The building in form, resembles the letter T, one portion being 500 feet long, and the other 200 feet. The Assembly-room furnishes facilities for lectures, delivered by gentlemen eminent in their special fields of work, embracing every interest connected with live stock, agriculture and allied industries.

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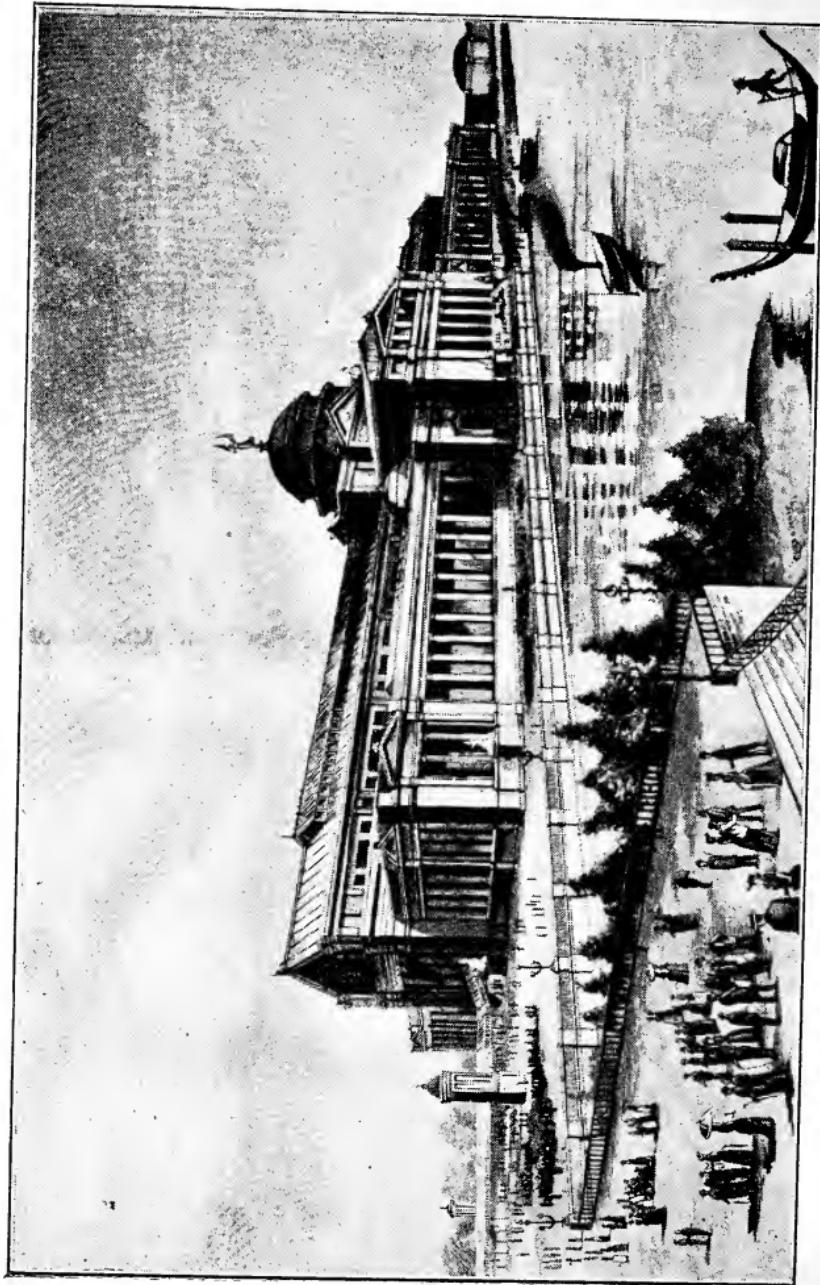
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ART BUILDING.—Dimensions in feet 320 by 500; annexes (2) dimensions, 120 by 200; area of all in acres, 4.8; cost, \$670,000. No design among the many artistic plans for all the magnificent Exposition buildings has been more cordially praised than the one accepted for the Art Palace in Jackson Park. The building is oblong, 500 by 320 feet, intersected north, south, east and west by a great nave and transept 100 feet wide and 70 feet high, at the intersection of which is a great dome, 60 feet in diameter. The building is 125 feet to the top of the dome, which is surmounted by a colossal winged figure of Victory. The transept, lighted entirely from above, has a clear space of 60 feet. On either side are galleries 20 feet wide, 24 feet above the floor. Sculpture is displayed upon the main floors of the naves and transept, and on the walls of the ground floors of both the galleries is ample space for the display of painting and panels in bas relief. The corners made by the crossing of the nave and transept are used for small picture galleries. Outside galleries 40 feet wide form a continuous promenade around the entire building. Between the promenade and the nave are small rooms devoted to private collections of paintings and various art displays. On either side are one-storied annexes, 120 by 200 feet to be extended, as additional space may be needed. Grand flights of steps lead up to the richly sculptured great portals, and the walls of the loggia of the colonnades are gorgeously adorned with mural paintings illustrating the history and progress of art. The exterior frieze and the pediments of the principal entrances are embellished by reproductions in statuary of the gems of ancient art. The construction of the entire building is necessarily fire-proof and the general tone is light gray stone. No wood is used, the materials being brick, staff, iron and glass. The very panes in the windows are set in iron frames. This structure of wondrous beauty and attraction is located at the south side of the most highly improved portion of the park, with the south front directly on the north lagoon. It is separated from the lagoon by beautiful terraces ornamented with balustrades, with an immense flight

of steps. From the main portal there is a landing for boats. The north front faces the wide open lawn and the group of state buildings. The immediate neighborhood of the building is ornamented with groups of statues, replicas and ornaments of classic art, such as choragic monuments, the "Cave of the Winds," and other beautiful examples of Grecian art. The ornamentation also includes statues of heroic and life-size proportions.

BATTLE SHIP FOR NAVAL EXHIBIT.—Dimensions in feet, 69.25 by 348; area in acres, 33; cost, \$100,000. Unique among the other exhibits is that made by the United States Naval Department. It is in a structure which, to all outward appearance, is a faithful full-sized model of one of the new coast-line battleships. This imitation battleship of 1893 is erected on piling on the Lake front in the northeast portion of Jackson Park. It is surrounded by water and has the appearance of being moored to a wharf. The structure has all the fittings that belong to the actual ship, such as guns, turrets, torpedo tubes, torpedo nets and booms, with boats, anchors, chain cables, davits, awnings, deck fittings, etc., etc., together with all appliances for working the same. Officers, seamen, mechanics and mariners 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 gives 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 3 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 hammock 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 in 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-pounder 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 battleship. 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.

DAIRY BUILDING.—Dimensions in feet, 100x200; area in acres, 5; cost, \$30,000. The Dairy Building, by reason of the exceptionally novel and interesting exhibits it contains, is quite sure to be regarded with great favor by World's Fair visitors in general, while by agriculturists it will be considered one of the most useful and attractive features of the whole Exposition. It was designed to contain not only a complete exhibit of dairy products but also a Dairy School, in connection with which will be conducted a series of tests for determining the relative merits of different breeds of dairy cattle as milk and butter producers. The building stands near the lake shore in the southeastern part of the park, and close by the general live stock exhibit. On the first floor, besides office headquarters, there is in front a large open space devoted to exhibits of butter, and farther back an operating room 25x100 feet, in which the Model Dairy is conducted. On two sides of this room are amphitheatre seats capable of accommodating 400 spectators. Under these seats are refrigerators and cold storage rooms for the care of the dairy products. The operating-room, which extends to the roof, has on three sides a gallery where the cheese exhibits are placed. The rest of the second story is devoted to a cafe, which opens on a balcony overlooking the lake. The Dairy School, it is believed, will be most instructive and valuable to agriculturists.

ELECTRICITY BUILDING.—Dimensions in feet, 345 by 690; area in acres, 5. 5; cost, \$401,000. Here are collected the most novel and brilliant exhibits of the World's Fair. The south front is on the great Quadrangle, or Court; the north front faces the lagoon; the east

front is opposite the Manufactures building, and the west faces the Mines building. The general scheme of the plan is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height. The nave and the transept have a pitched roof, with a range of skylights at the bottom of the pitch, and clerastory windows. The rest of the building is covered with a flat roof, averaging 62 feet in height, and provided with skylights. The second story is composed of a series of galleries connected across the nave by two bridges, with access by four grand staircases. The area of the galleries in the second story is 118,546 square feet, or 2.7 acres. The exterior walls of this building are composed of a continuous Corinthian order of pilasters, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 42 feet high, supporting a full entablature, and resting upon a stylobate 8 feet 6 inches. The total height of the walls from the grade outside is 68 feet 6 inches. At each of the four corners of the building there is a pavilion, above which rises a light open spire or tower 169 feet high. Intermediate between these corner pavilions and the central pavilions on the east and west sides, there is a subordinate pavilion bearing a low square dome upon an open lantern. The Electricity building has an open portico extending along the whole of the south facade, the lower or Ionic order forming an open screen in front of it. The various subordinate pavilions are treated with windows and balconies. The details of the exterior orders are richly decorated, and the pediments, friezes, panels and spandrels have received a decoration of figures in relief, with architectural motifs, the general tendency of which is to illustrate the purposes of the building. The appearance of the exterior is that of marble, but the walls of the hemicycle and of the various porticos and loggia are highly enriched with color, the pilasters in these places being decorated with Scagliola, and the capitals with metallic effects in bronze. A great statue of Benjamin Franklin stands in front of the entrance to this building. It is described elsewhere. There are 40,000 panes of glass in this structure, or more than in any of the other buildings. The following names appear over the different entrances: Franklin, Galvani, Ampere,

Faraday, Sturgeon, Ohm, Morse, Siemens, Davy, Volta, Henry, Ørsted, Coulomb, Ronald, Page, Weber, Gilbert, Davenport, Soemmering, Don Silva, Arago, Daniell, Jacobi, Wheatstone, Gauss, Vail, Bain, De la Rive, Joule, Saussure, Cooke, Varley, Steinheil, Guericke, La Place, Channing, Priestly, Maxwell, Coxe, Theles, Cavendish. It was concluded best not to honor thus any electricians who are now living.

FISHERIES BUILDING.—Dimensions in feet, 165 x 365; area in acres, 1.4: annexes (2) dimensions 135 (diameter); cost, \$224,000. The graceful beauty of the Fisheries building has gained for it from the severest of critics, architects, the title of "an architectural poem." It is situated on the eastern side of the large island north of the wooded island in the Lagoon, and its main facade faces to the south-east, being directly opposite the Government building, from which it is separated by a broad arm of the Lagoon. While thus forming one extremity of the great group of buildings which front on Lake Michigan, it is directly north of the Administration building, far to the south. This situation makes it a component of all the splendid pictures presented by the varying points of view from which the Exposition as a whole is seen. While the extreme dimensions of the building are very large, yet the structure is so laid out that the general effect is rather of delicacy than of the grandeur to be expected from the mere statement of dimensions. It is composed of three parts, a main building 365 feet long and 165 feet wide, and two polygonal buildings each 133 feet 6 inches in diameter, connected with the main structure by two curved arcades. The main building is provided with two great entrances in the centres of the long sides. These entrances are by pavilions 102 feet long, projecting 41 feet beyond the line of the main building, and flanked at each corner with circular towers. The great pediment over the south or chief entrance is filled with sculpture, the subject being a scene of whale fishing. The angles are surmounted by statues representing fishers casting the spear, throwing the handline and holding the finny prey.

The quadrangular first story is surmounted by a great circular story capped with a conical roof. A graceful open turret crowns

this roof and four smaller towers spring from and surround the base. The general design of the whole structure is Roman in masses with all the details worked out in a realistic manner after various fish and marine forms. Thus the double row of engaged columns which form the exterior face of the building have capitals which are formed of a thousand varied groupings of marine forms, while the delicate open work of the gallery railings display as many different fishes. The circular story is surrounded by a broad exterior gallery, and the four flanking towers of the entrances and the four smaller towers of the central roof terminate in open turrets, from all of which views of every part of the grounds can be obtained. The materials of construction are wood, iron and steel, "staff" and glass. The roofs are covered with glazed Spanish tiles, and the general coloring of the building is at once soft and brilliant as befits the grace of the architectural lines.

FORESTRY BUILDING.—Dimensions in feet, 208x528; area in acres, 25; cost, 100,000. The Forestry building is, perhaps, the most unique of all the Exposition structures. To a remarkable degree its architecture is of the rustic order. On all four sides of the building is a veranda, supporting the roof of which is a colonnade consisting of a series of columns composed of three trunks each 25 feet in length, one of them from 16 to 20 inches in diameter and the others smaller. All of these trunks are left in their natural state with bark undisturbed. They are contributed by the different states and territories of the Union and by foreign countries, each furnishing specimens of its most characteristic trees. The sides of the building are constructed of slabs with the bark removed. The window frames are treated in the same rustic manner as is the rest of the building. The main entrance is elaborately finished in different kinds of wood, the material and workmanship being contributed by the wood workers of the world. The other entrances are finished artistically to represent the woods of the different countries and regions. The roof is thatched with tanbark and other barks. The interior of the building is finished in various woods in a way to show their beautiful graining and susceptibility to polish. The Forestry Building

contains a most varied exhibition of forest products in general—the most complete which could be gathered together. It contains logs and sections of trees, worked lumber in the form of shingles, flooring, casing, etc. There are shown here dye woods and barks, mosses, galls, abnormal woody products, lichens, vegetable substances used for bedding and upholstery, gums, resins, vegetable, ivory, cocoanut shells, gourds, wood pulp, rattan, willowware and woodenware generally, such as pails, tubs, brooms, etc. There is also an exceedingly interesting monographic display by the different states, in which their characteristic woods are most effectively and beautifully shown.

In itself and in the exhibits it illustrates the forestry wealth of the world, and particularly of the United States. No forestry display was ever made before which approaches this in extent or completeness.

FOREIGN BUILDINGS.—Among them those devoted to the displays of Japan, Mexico, England, Germany, France and Turkey will perhaps attract the most attention. These and other foreign buildings are referred to in connection with the exhibits of foreign nations.

GROUND ADORNMENT, ETC.—A \$50,000 fountain plays at the foot of the main basin near the Administration building. This is only one of the costly ornaments to be seen. Aside from the cost of the great buildings the following are among the sums which have been spent in preparation of the Exposition grounds: Grading and filling, \$450,000; landscape gardening, \$323,500; viaduct and bridges, \$125,000; piers, \$70,000; waterway improvements, \$225,000; railways, \$500,000; steam plant, \$800,000; electric lighting, \$1,500,000; statuary, \$1,000,000; vases, lamps, etc., \$50,000; lake front adornment, \$200,000; water supply and sewerage, \$600,000; other expenses \$1,000,000; total \$5,943,500. The total expense of organization, administration and operation of the Exposition is estimated at nearly \$5,000,000. This takes no account of the *sums* spent by the government, the states or foreign nations.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.—Dimensions in feet, 250 x 398; area in acres, 5.7; green houses (8), dimensions in feet, 24 x 100; area in acres, 5. Cost of all, \$325,000. This building is situated immediately south of the entrance to Jackson Park from the Midway Plaisance, and faces east on the lagoon. In front is a flower terrace for outside exhibits, including tanks for nymphaeas and the victoria-regia. The front of the terrace, with its low parapet between large vases, borders the water, and at its centre forms a boat landing. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected to the center pavilion by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. These courts are beautifully decorated in color and planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The center pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high, under which are exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos and tree ferns that could be procured. There is a gallery in each of the pavilions. The galleries of the end pavilions are designed for cafes, the situation and the surroundings being particularly well adapted to recreation and refreshment. These cafes are surrounded by an arcade on three sides, from which charming views of the grounds may be obtained. In this building are varieties of flowers, plants, vines, seeds, horticultural implements, etc. Those exhibits requiring sunshine and light are shown in the rear curtains, where the roof is entirely of glass and not too far removed from the plants. The front curtains and under the galleries are designed for exhibits that require only the ordinary amount of light. Provision is made to heat such parts as require it. The exterior of the building is in staff or stucco, tinted a soft warm buff, color being reserved for the interior and the courts. One of the beautiful effects produced in this building comes from the miniature mountain, seventy feet high in the centre, upon which giant tree ferns, palms and other vegetation grow. A mountain stream dashes down from one declivity to another and plays hide and seek amidst the foliage. Beneath this mountain is a cave eighty feet in diameter and sixty feet high, brilliantly lighted by electricity, where, during the whole six months of



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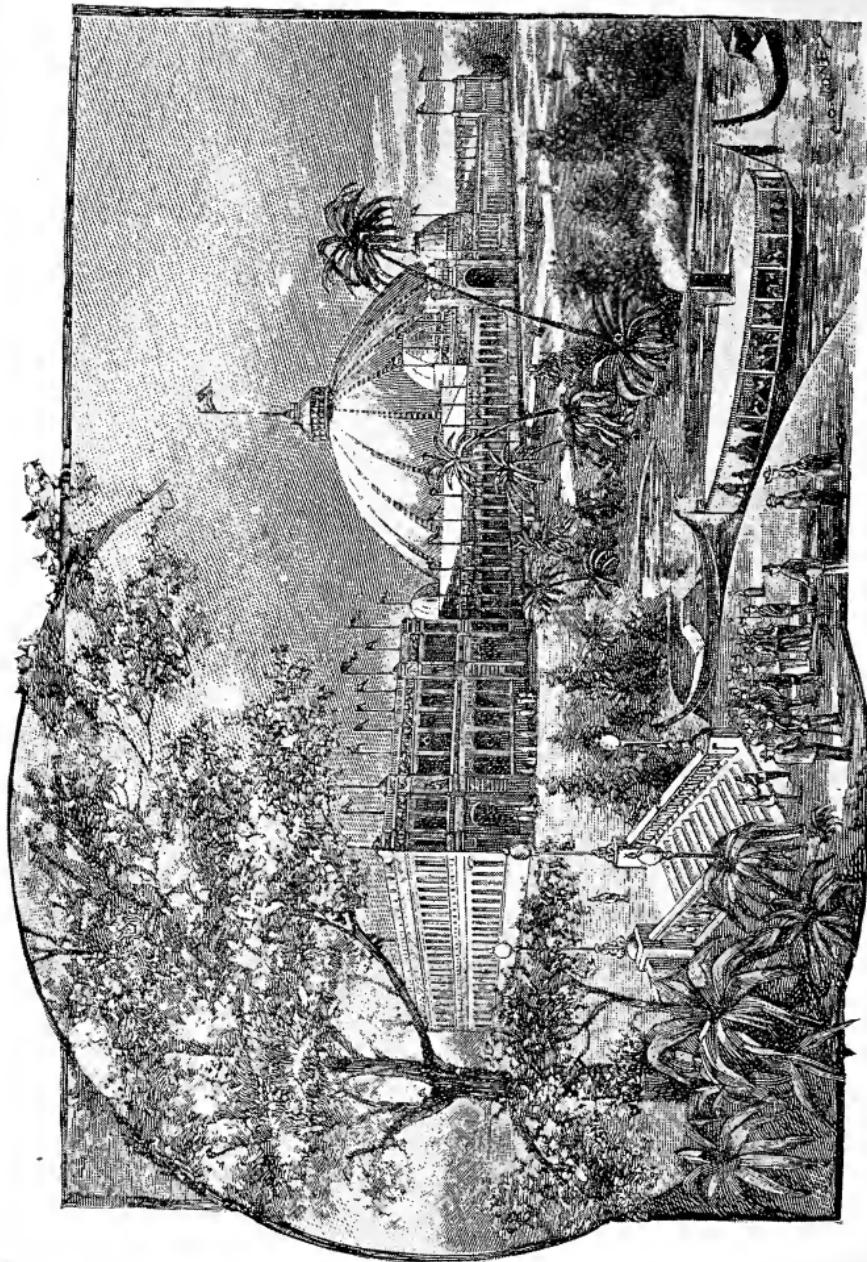
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the Exposition, the experiment will be tried whether plants will grow under electric light as well as under sunlight.

On the roof of the building, around the central dome, an elaborate display of roof-gardening is made. It is expected that this will not only be pleasurable to visitors, but will afford valuable suggestions that will be utilized by persons who live in large cities and are deprived of door-yards and lawns.

MACHINERY HALL.—Dimensions in feet, 492 x 846; area in acres, 9.6; annex, dimensions in feet, 490 x 550; area in acres, 6.2; power house, dimensions in feet, 100 by 461; pumping works, dimensions in feet, 77 by 84; machine shop, dimensions in feet, 146x 250; area of three last named in acres, 2.4. Total cost, \$1,285,000. The main Machinery building is spanned by three arched-trusses, and the interior presents the appearance of three railroad train houses side by side, surrounded on all sides by a 50-foot gallery. The trusses are all built separately, in order that they may be taken down and sold for use as railroad train houses. In each of these three long naves there is an elevated traveling crane running from end to end of the building. This was useful in moving machinery during construction, and when the Exposition opened platforms were placed on them, and visitors can view from these the entire exhibition. Shafting for power is carried on the same posts which support this traveling bridge. Steam power is used throughout the main building, and this steam is supplied from a main power house adjoining the south side of the building. The exterior towards the stock exhibit and the railroad is of the plainest description; on the two sides adjoining the grand court the exterior, however, is rich and palatial. All the buildings on this grand piazza were designed with a view of making an effective background for displays of every kind, and in order to conform to the general richness of the court and add to the festal appearance, the two facades on the court are enriched with colonnades and other architectural features. The design follows classical models throughout, the detail being borrowed from the renaissance of Seville and other Spanish towns as being appropriate to a Columbian celebration. As in all other buildings on the

court, an arcade on the first story permits passage around the building under cover; and as in all the other buildings, the fronts are formed of "staff," colored to an ivory tone. The ceilings of the porticoes are emphasized with strong color.

A colonnade with a cafe at either end forms the connecting links between Machinery and Agricultural halls, and in the centre of this colonnade is an arch-way leading to the cattle exhibits. From this portico there is a view nearly a mile in length down the lagoon, and an obelisk and fountain, placed in the lagoon between the two buildings, agriculture and machinery, forms a fitting southern point to this vista.

The machinery annex is placed in the rear of the Administration building and in the loop formed by the railroad tracks. It is entered by tunnels or subways, as well as by bridges, from Machinery Hall, and the buildings for Administration, Mines and Transportation. It is a very large but very simple building. While in the main Machinery building a railroad train house is the type, in the annex a mill or foundry was considered the model for construction. It is all built of wood in the most simple and economical manner. It is annular in form, the diameter of the outer radius being 800 feet, and of the inner radius 600 feet. The building has a nave 100 feet wide with a 50-foot wide lean-to in one story on the inside and a fifty-foot wide lean-to on the outside. Within the inner circle is a park in which visitors, fatigued by the hum of machinery, may rest. The annular form chiefly commends itself because a circuit electric elevated railway runs continuously around the entire main nave, and passengers in it can thus see the entire exhibit without leaving the cars; and the machinery is easily moved by this means. The power is transmitted by shafting crossing the building at each bay; with a motor at each shaft. The electrical power is used in the Annex, and steam in the main Machinery building.

Attached to this great Annex is the power house, convenient to the tracks for coal supply, etc., containing an immense display of boilers, while in the adjoining portion of the Annex Building is

established the enormous plant of engines and dynamos. This is the largest and most interesting display of electrical power ever made.

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING:—Dimensions in feet, 787 by 1687; area in acres, 30.5; cost, \$1,500,000. This is the Leviathan of the Exposition. It is as notable for the symmetry of its proportions, however, as for its immense size. It is the largest Exposition building ever constructed. The floor alone consumed over 3,000,000 feet of lumber and five carloads of nails. To say that this giant structure contains thirty and one-half acres of floor space gives but a faint idea of its immense size. A clearer impression may be gained by the statement that 1,000 cottages, 25x50 feet, could find room within its walls, and that 5,000 people could live without crowding in these cottages. Within the building a gallery fifty feet wide extends around all four sides, and projecting from this are eighty-six smaller galleries, twelve feet wide, from which visitors may survey the vast array of exhibits and busy scenes below. The galleries are approached upon the main floor by thirty great stairs, the flights of which are twelve feet wide each. "Columbia Avenue," fifty feet wide, extends through the mammoth building longitudinally, and an avenue of like width crosses it at right angles at the center. The main roof is of iron and glass and arches an area 385 by 1,400 feet, and has its ridge 150 feet from the ground. The building, including its galleries, has about forty acres of floor space.

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.

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 triumphant arches, the central archway of each being forty feet wide and eighty feet high. Surmounting these portals is the great attic story, ornamented with sculptured eagles eighteen feet high, and on each side above the side arches are great panels with inscriptions, and the spandrels 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 building occupies a most conspicuous place in the grounds. It faces the lake, with only lawns and promenades between. North of it is the United States Government building; south, the harbor and in-jutting lagoon, and west the Electrical building and the lagoon separating it from the great island, which in part is wooded and in part resplendent with acres of bright flowers of varied hues.

In the construction of this building the contractors put in some of the heaviest timber ever used in this or any other country. There are twenty-seven main trusses, with a span of 380 feet and a height of 211 feet. They are fourteen feet wide at the floor and ten at the apex. These trusses with the eight smaller gable trusses weigh 10,800,000 pounds. The main trusses weigh about 350,000 pounds each, and they were raised in position from the floor. To handle these great iron structures a "traveler" was constructed on the floor of the building, 50 feet by 260 feet 120 feet high. On top of this "traveler" was raised a central tower 135 feet high, so that the total height of this great lifting arrangement was 255 feet. It weighed 20,000 pounds, and over half a million feet of lumber were used in its construction. The floor of the building would not, of course, bear this great weight, and the "traveler" moved on a track specially prepared for it. As much as was necessary of the floor was torn up and three rows of piles were driven to support the "traveler." When the work of raising the trusses was finished, this piling was sawed off and the floor relaid. Another big "traveler" was rigged on the floor of the Machinery Hall to erect the iron work in that structure—a task scarcely less difficult.

It cost the Exposition management \$198,000 for the carpentry

work necessary to make some changes in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building from the first designs. As originally designed the building had at either end an open court of four acres each. It was found advisable, in order to furnish more room, to roof over these courts. Agnew & Co., the contractors for the carpentry work, took the entire building at \$450,000. To make the changes proposed they were granted in the way of extras \$99,200 for flooring the courts and \$98,800 for roofing them.

About ten million pounds of iron were used in the construction of this gigantic building. The Edgmore Bridge Company, of Wilmington, Del., was awarded the contract at a price which brought the aggregate amount up to \$460,000. There were over 15,000,000 feet of lumber used in its construction. The decoration of the grand entrance alone cost \$12,000. Fifty tons of paint and 30,000 panes of glass were consumed in this structure.

MINES AND MINING BUILDING.—Dimensions in feet, 350x700; area in acres, 5.6; cost, \$265,000. Located at the southern extremity of the western lagoon or lake, and between the Electricity and Transportation building. Its architecture has its inspiration in early Italian renaissance, with which sufficient liberty is taken to invest the building with the animation that should characterize a great general exposition. There is a decided French spirit pervading the exterior design, but it is kept well subordinated. In plan it is simple and straightforward, embracing on the ground floor spacious vestibules, restaurants, toilet-rooms, etc. On each of the four sides of the building are placed the entrances, those of the north and south fronts being the most spacious and prominent. To the right and left of each entrance, inside, start broad flights of easy stairs leading to the galleries. The galleries are 60 feet wide and 25 feet high from the ground floor, and are lighted on the sides by large windows, and from above by a high clerestory extending around the building. The allegorical figure over the main doorway is eminently fitting as a classical representation of the great industry to which the edifice is dedicated. Mining is represented as a colossal, half-reclining female figure, in Greek dra-

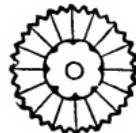
pery, holding aloft, in one hand, a lamp to guide the miner and in the other a pick. The figure was designed by Richard W. Bock. More than one and one-half million pounds of steel and iron entered into the construction of this building.

STATE BUILDINGS.—Illinois naturally takes the lead, followed closely by Pennsylvania and New York. Nearly every state and territory in the Union is represented by a building, or in one of the buildings erected for the accommodation of exhibits from states by groups. The state buildings are described in connection with state exhibits.

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.—Dimensions in feet, 256 x 960; area in acres, 5.6; annex, dimensions in feet, 425 x 900; area in acres, 8.8; cost, \$370,000. The leading architectural characteristics of this building disclose simplicity of design, harmonious structural effects and dignity of massive proportion relieved by richly ornate details. At the centre it is surmounted by a cupola 165 feet high that affords an extensive view of grounds, lake and surrounding country. This point of observation is reached by eight elevators (the only department building thus provided), which of themselves properly form a part of the transportation exhibits, and run for public use. With these the gallery (72 feet wide) also connects at an intermediate station by means of a bridge. The central court is abundantly lighted from the clerestory above. The offices of the department are located in the gallery, or entre-sol, where the restaurant is also located. The grand portal on the east front facing the lagoon consists of a series of receding arches entirely overlaid with gold leaf. The term "Golden Door" hardly conveys an adequate idea of the impressive splendor of this approach. The exterior arch overhead is ornamented with striking allegorical figures and groups in bas-relief. On one side appears in panel an original study in ancient transportation, and on the opposite side the palatial accessories of modern railway travel. The corners above the arch are decorated with mural paintings of marine and railway themes. Four minor entrances on this front and other elaborate portals at either end of the main building are adorned with fountains and some twenty life-size

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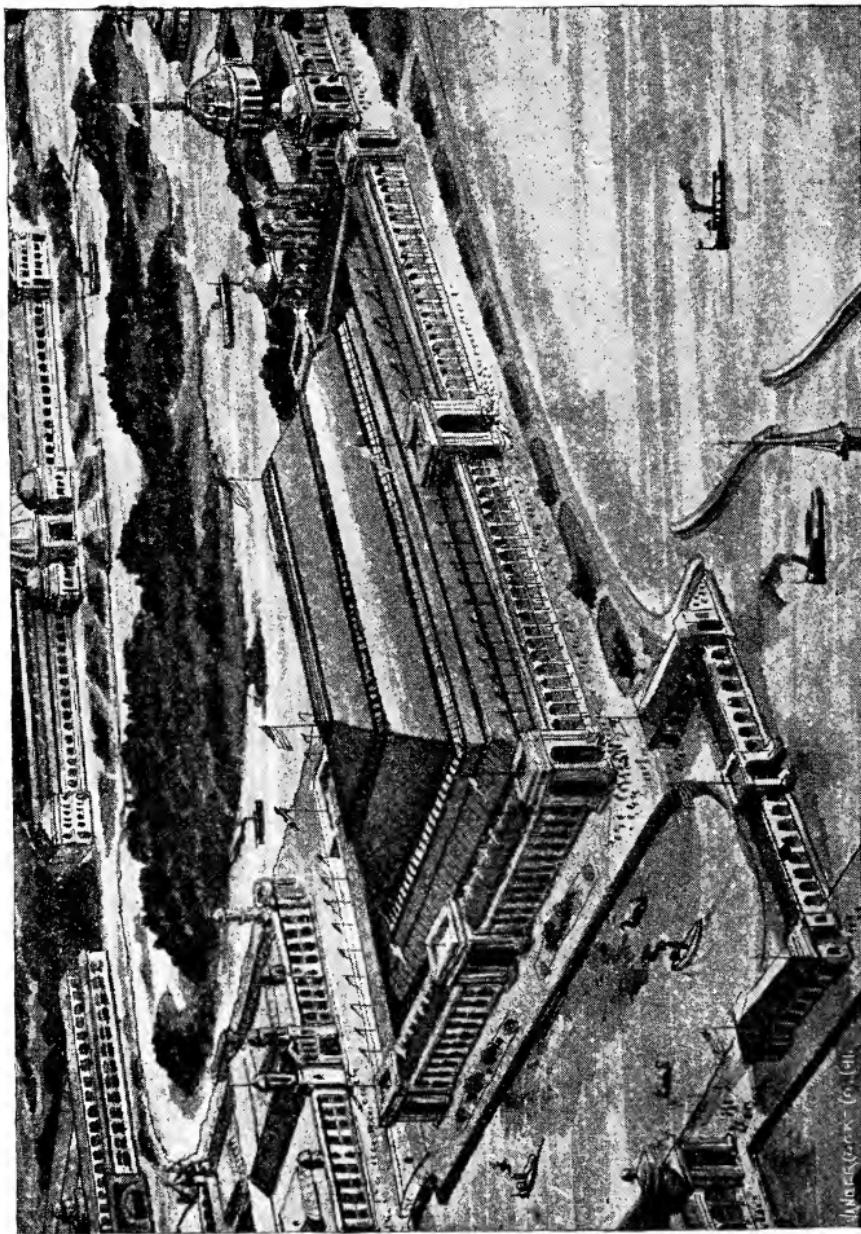
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No. 9.



statues of inventors whose history is identified with that of the science of transportation.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING.—Dimensions in feet, 345 x 415; area in acres, 38; cost, \$400,000. Delightfully located near the lake shore, south of the main lagoon, and of the area reserved for the foreign nations and the several States, and east of the Woman's Building and of Midway Plaisance, is the Government Exhibit Building. The buildings of England, Germany and Mexico are near by to the northward. The Government Building was designed by Architect Windrim, now succeeded by W. J. Edbrooke. It is classic in style, and bears a strong resemblance to the National Museum and other Government buildings at Washington. It is constructed of iron and glass. Its leading architectural feature is an imposing central dome, 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, the floor of which will be kept free from exhibits. The building fronts to the west and connects on the north by a bridge over the lagoon, with the building of the Fisheries exhibit. The south half of the Government Building is devoted to the exhibits of the Postoffice Department, Treasury Department, War Department, and Department of Agriculture. The north half is devoted to the exhibits of the Fisheries Commission, Smithsonian Institute and Interior Department. The State Department exhibit extends from the rotunda to the east end, and that of the Department of Justice from the rotunda to the west end of the building. The allotment of space for the several department exhibits is: War Department, 23,000 square feet; Treasury, 10,500 square feet; Agriculture, 23,250 square feet; Interior, 24,000 square feet; Postoffice, 9,000 square feet; Fishery, 20,000 square feet, and Smithsonian Institute balance of space. The Government also has an *Army Hospital and Weather Bureau Building* on the grounds, both of which are interesting. The cost of these was included in the above, and was about \$20,000.

WOMAN'S BUILDING.—Dimensions in feet, 199 x 388; area in acres, 1.8; cost, \$138,000. Among a great number of sketches submitted in competition for this building by women from all over the land the president of the Board of Lady Managers quickly discovered in

the sketch submitted by Miss Sophia G. Hayden that harmony of grouping and gracefulness of details which indicated the architectural scholar, and to her was awarded the first prize of a thousand dollars, and also the execution of the design. Directly in front of the building the lagoon takes the form of a bay, about 400 feet in width. From the center of this bay a grand landing and staircase leads to a terrace six feet above the water. Crossing this terrace other staircases give access to the ground four feet above on which, about 100 feet back, the building is situated. The first terrace is designed in artistic flower beds and low shrubs. The principal facade has an extreme length of 400 feet, the depth of the building being half this distance. Italian renaissance is the style selected. The first story is raised about ten feet from the ground line, and a wide staircase leads to the center pavilion. This pavilion, forming the main triple-arched entrance, with an open colonnade in the second story, is finished with a low pediment enriched with a highly elaborate bas-relief. The corner pavilions have each an open colonnade added above the main cornice. Here are located the Hanging Gardens. A lobby 40 feet wide leads into the open rotunda, 70x65 feet, reaching through the height of the building, and protected by a richly ornamented sky-light. This rotunda is surrounded by a two-story open arcade, as delicate and chaste in design as the exterior, the whole having a thoroughly Italian court-yard effect, admitting abundance of light to all rooms facing this interior space. On the first floor are located, on the left hand, a model hospital; on the right, a model kindergarten; each occupying 80x60 feet. The whole floor of the south pavilion is devoted to the retrospective exhibit; the one on the north to reform work and charity organization. Each of these floors is 80x200 feet. The curtain opposite the main front contains the library, bureau of information, records, etc. In the second story are located ladies' parlors, committee rooms and dressing rooms, all leading to the open balcony in front. The whole second floor of the north pavilion incloses the great assembly-room and club-room. The first of these is provided with an elevated stage for the accommodation of speakers. The south pavilion con-

tains the model kitchen, refreshment rooms, reception rooms and other home-like arrangements.

The building is encased with "staff," the same material used on the rest of the buildings, and as it stands with its mellow, decorated walls bathed in the bright sunshine, the women of the country are justly proud of the result.

Miss Alice M. Rideout, of San Francisco, was awarded the prize for the sculpture work of this building. There were more than a dozen competitors, but Miss Rideout is credited with being far in advance of the remainder of those who submitted models. There are three divisions of the work; one a group of figures in high relief which fills the pediment over the main entrance to the Woman's building. This pediment is forty-five feet long at the base line and seven feet high at the center. In addition to the pediment there are two groups of statuary standing free above the attic cornice resting upon bases which are five feet long, three feet deep, three feet high and sixty feet from the ground. These groups, one on either side of the pediment, consist of central winged figures ten feet high and supported by smaller sitting figures. They are typical of woman and woman's work in history. The group illustrative of "Woman's Virtues" is represented by a slender figure with innocence depicted in the outlines of her features, the virgin veil at the head being surrounded by a wreath of roses. The spiritual nature is expressed by the figure looking upward, and a pelican, the symbol of love and sacrifice, is at her feet. "Sacrifice" is represented by a nun in the act of laying her jewels upon the altar. "Charity," "Maternity" and "Love" are depicted in a sub-group.

"Woman as the Spirit of Civilization" is an angelic being looking downward. She comes from above to bring better things to humanity. Her pose is both heroic and commanding. In her hand she bears the torch of "Wisdom." There are two figures at her feet representing woman as she existed through the darker ages and the modern woman.

"Woman's Place in History" was designed for a pediment. The central figure of this group represents a woman as foremost in the

scientific and religious work. In her right hand she offers a myrtle wreath as the reward for virtuous endeavor; and in her left she holds the scale demanding equal rights. In this group woman is seen as the "Good Samaritan," the "Teacher," and the "Mistress of Music." The conception of the three groups has been designed to illustrate all that woman has, is and will be to humanity.

An invitation extended by the Board of Lady Managers for contributions in the form of materials for the Woman's building was responded to very generously by women in all parts of this and foreign countries. In fact the offers were more numerous than could be accepted. These took various forms. Fine woods, stone, marbles, materials for columns, panels, statuary, etc. The ladies of several states asked the privilege of finishing entire rooms in native woods, etc. Marble columns came all the way from North Dakota and Washington. The result is that the Woman's building in nearly every detail represents some work performed by the women of the country, or gives evidence of the energy and intelligence with which they have handled their special department.

The last nail for the Woman's building, which was driven by Mrs. Potter Palmer, was presented by the women of Montana. It was so made as to form the back or cross bar of a brooch, which is a shield bearing the coat of arms of Montana reproduced in native gold without a trace of alloy in its composition. The shield is of gold, and the symbolical figures are made of the same metal but of different colors. The waterfall in the foreground is of light colored gold sunk into the shield, and the plow and pick standing at the foot of the falls are of a darker shade, as is also the background or relief. The wreath surrounding the escutcheon is of native gold, and the figures of the two men supporting the whole on either side are also of the same rich, yellow gold. Underneath is the scroll, bearing the motto of the state, "Oro y Plata." In the two upper portions of the wreath two Montana sapphires are inserted. Instead of merely engraving the figures, each was wrought separately and then fastened together, making the task of shaping the brooch not only a delicate, but exceedingly difficult one, and one that required much

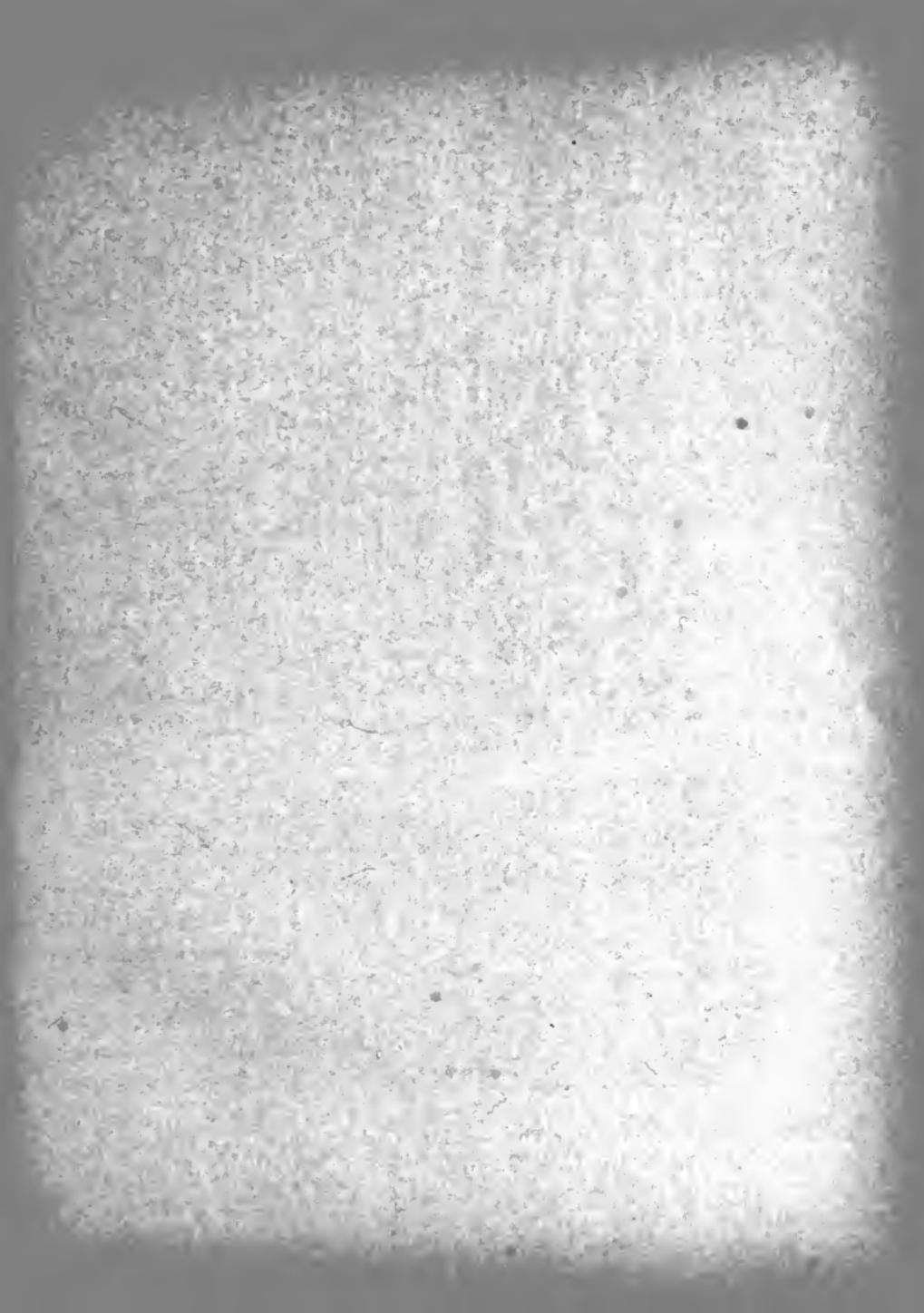
skill and patience. To Mrs. J. E. Rickards, of Butte, belongs the credit of the happy idea of making the last nail one of such interest. In design the nail, which was made by a Butte jeweler, is the counterpart of an ordinary twelve-penny nail and is composed of three strips with silver in the centre and the gold and copper on either side. The nail and brooch are distinct articles and after the former was driven it was drawn from the wood, fastened to the brooch and the whole presented to Mrs. Palmer. The women of Nebraska furnished the hammer with which this "last nail" was driven.

OTHER BUILDINGS.—Notwithstanding the generous provision made for space by the management, the great size of the buildings as originally planned, and the number of them, exceeding that of any previous exposition, it was found in the spring of 1892 that others must be erected to meet the demands of exhibitors and the public. Some changes were also made in the original designs, more especially with relation to *The Casino*. No casino is to be seen as originally designed, at the end of the pier 1,000 feet from shore, and there is no curved mole bearing columns emblematical of the thirteen States. In place of the latter there is a peristyle, 60 feet wide and 500 feet long, extending north and south and spanning the lagoon entrance by a grand arch. Ranged along this peristyle are emblematic columns representing all of the states and territories. At the north end of the peristyle is *The Music Hall* which for a time it was thought would have to be put on the wooded island. It measures 140 by 200 feet, and has an auditorium large enough to seat 2,000 people with an orchestra of 75 pieces and a chorus of 300 persons. It also has a rehearsal hall 50 by 80 feet, capable of seating 600 people. This Music Hall is designed to be used by musical talent and connoisseurs of the art rather than by the mass of people who will visit Jackson Park. It is intended that here shall gather the fine singers and instrumentalists who may wish to be heard and criticised by the best representatives of their art or profession. The grand choruses and band concerts—the proper musical entertainments—will be held in an amphitheatre accommodating 15,000 people or more. This is located in the extreme Southern part of the

park and after the close of the projected musical programme will be transformed into a live-stock show ring. At the South end of the peristyle there is a restaurant and cafe, of the same size and style as Music Hall. This is constructed to supply the main features of the abandoned Casino. The cost was \$206,000. The pier, extending 1,000 feet into the lake, is one of the greatest features. At its extremity, in place of the Casino, is erected a *Tower* 250 feet high. This is of iron, covered with staff, and resembles a lighthouse in appearance. From its summit electrical displays of exceeding brilliancy are made, and by means of electric "search-lights," the grounds, or any particular portion of them, can be flooded with light on fete nights. *Department Building*.—The building, which is two stories high, cost \$58,000. Its dimensions in feet are 165 by 310. In the center is an open court and about this court are located four important departments of the Exposition management. The northeast section is devoted to general offices for the Chief of Construction and his assistants. The southeast quarter furnishes room for a hospital. In this hospital are three wards, 39x19 feet each. Two wards are for male patients and one for female patients. The hospital is complete in all appointments. The South end of the building, running West from the hospital, is devoted to the fire department. Here are located steam and chemical engines, police patrol-wagons, ambulances, fire and police alarm offices, stalls for horses, etc. Running East and West through the center of the building is a driveway eighteen feet wide. On the West side of the structure, between the driveway and the fire department, is stable room for twenty horses and a number of carriage and other vehicles. Across the driveway, just North, are police headquarters. Here Col. Wright will assemble his Columbian Guards. Cells for lawbreakers are also provided. The northwest section of the building is devoted to a large restaurant. The upper story is largely used for dormitories. *Convent of La Rabida*.—It may be remembered that early in 1492 Columbus, while traveling on foot and in a destitute condition, applied for food at the Franciscan convent of La Rabida in Spain, and was kindly and hospitably received. The prior of the institu-

tion, Father De Marchena, was a man not only of education and culture, but of large influence with Queen Isabella. Columbus explained his plans for the discovery of the new continent to the prior, who became interested, and secured for him a reception at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, who were then in camp with the besieging army in front of Grenada. There is little doubt but that for the timely assistance of the good Abbot Columbus would have completely failed in his efforts to secure assistance to discover the new world, as he had previously failed in his endeavors to obtain aid from the governments of Spain and Portugal. A fac simile of the convent, costing \$50,000 is among the structures on the grounds. It is alluded to elsewhere. *Shoe and Leather Building and Mineral Display Building*.—These are located in the grand central court of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. Their dimensions in feet are 325x425 each, and their cost \$100,000. It was the original intention to leave two great open courts in the center of the Manufactures building, each about 400 by 500 feet. After the shoe and leather industries of the country made such a determined fight for the building and agreed to raise all the money necessary to put it up, it was decided that the two buildings named could be erected in the court which it was originally intended to decorate with flowers and fountains. The buildings are one-story high and are separated from the walls of the main building by streets about fifty feet wide. *Bridges*.—The bridges over the lagoon and canals are all worthy of attention, and have been constructed at a great expenditure of time, labor and money. The cost of the viaducts and bridges was \$125,000. *Lavatories, Closets, Etc.*.—The lavatories, closets, etc., at the World's Fair required the expenditure of between \$450,000 and \$500,000. There are 3,000 closets, 2,000 urinals and 1,500 lavatories. The contract for the construction and care of all these was said to be the largest contract of the plumbing description ever let. At the Centennial and the Paris Expositions the plumbing and sanitary precautions were very unsatisfactory. It was the determination that they should be as perfect as possible at the Chicago Exposition. *Streets in Reproduction*,

Etc.—Many streets, villages, etc., in imitation of streets and villages in foreign towns and countries, are reproduced. These will represent portions of North, South and Central America, streets in Cairo, Egypt, etc., all of which are referred to elsewhere. *Towers*.—The decoration of the towers involves a great deal of attention and a great outlay. The towers, it is seen, are not bare skeleton shafts of iron, but their exterior framework is surrounded with an additional structure which makes them appear like columns of masonry. At the first landing of the tower on the pier, 200 feet high, will be a big clock with bells and chimes. At the second landing, 250 feet high, is an electric plant and an immense searchlight for giving panoramic views of the Exposition grounds and buildings. *Religious Exhibits Building*.—The Evangelical Alliance (at this writing) proposes the erection of a great building for religious exhibits. *Band Stands*.—Visitors to the World's Fair will find on every hand bands of music for their entertainment. Fifteen music-stands are provided for the accommodation of the different bands anxious to visit the Exposition and make music for the visitors. *Natatorium*.—A natatorium, or swimming school, will be found directly west of the location assigned to the Dutch Settlement on Midway Plaisance. Its dimensions are 200 by 250, and cost \$60,000. *Bank*.—The Chemical National Bank has established a branch in the Administration building for the accommodation of visitors. *Additional Buildings*.—As up to the very last moment changes were made in the general arrangements for special buildings, it is impossible to enumerate them all in this connection. Two handsome structures, however, in addition to those already named will be found by the visitor in all probability—one for the accommodation of the brick tile and terra cotta manufacturers, the other for exhibits of heavy machinery, such as drop hammers, forges, etc.





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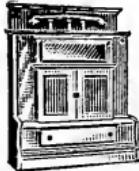
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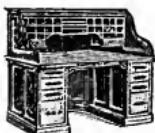
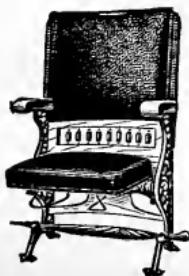
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PART VI.

THE STATE BUILDINGS AND EXHIBITS—RULES GOVERNING THEM—WHAT THE GREAT COMMONWEALTHS OF THE UNION HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION—RESOURCES AND PRODUCTS ILLUSTRATED—A GENERAL REVIEW—THE TERRITORIES.

Sites for buildings or space for special exhibits were allotted by the Exposition management to every State and Territory of the American Union. Every one of them is represented in some manner on the Exposition grounds; most of them creditably, some of them magnificently. The foreign visitor must understand that each of the States and Territories is perfectly independent in all such matters, and that it is only by a vote of the respective State or Territorial Legislatures, involving the appropriation of funds to meet the expenses of the exhibit, that action could be taken. It is a matter in which neither the Federal government nor a neighboring state or territory can interfere. Some of the State legislatures were generous in their appropriations; some delayed action until the last moment. As a rule, when the legislatures failed to act, or when their action was considered inadequate to the importance of the event, private citizens contributed, in order that their States should not be left out in the cold or misrepresented by a poor display. Chicago being the chief city of the State of Illinois, the latter commonwealth very naturally takes the lead among her sisters. The Illinois building is one of the grandest on the grounds, and the Illinois exhibit ranks among the first. For convenience sake the State buildings and State exhibits are arranged alphabetically rather than with regard to their prominence, politically or otherwise. The following is a summary of the rules governing the erection of State buildings and the display of State exhibits:

All exhibits intended to be competitive, and within the jurisdiction of juries or committees authorized to award prizes, must be located in some one of the general exposition buildings, and be grouped according to the official classification, except such exhibits as can only be properly and advantageously displayed in the grounds; provided, however, that this exception shall only operate in those cases where, in the judgment of the director-general, he shall deem it expedient to grant the express permission.

Each of the states of the union, the territories and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to erect and maintain, on the Exposition grounds, a building for the use of such state, territory or District of Columbia, or two or more states or territories, if so desired, may erect and maintain a building in common, and each state or territory desiring to erect such a building, or two or more proposing to erect a building to be used in common, shall, through their official representatives or their state World's Fair board, file with the director-general an application, in writing, for ground space for such building, and, as soon as possible, give a general description of the character and style of the building proposed to be erected, and the sum of money appropriated for the construction thereof, and after the ground space shall have been allotted, as hereinafter provided, and before any occupation thereof, there shall be filed with the chief of the bureau of construction detailed plans and specifications for each of such proposed buildings, and when such plans and specifications shall have been approved by the chief of the bureau of construction and by the director-general a permit to erect a building shall be issued by the last named officer.

That, preparatory to the assignment of ground space for state buildings, the director-general, after conference with and the concurrence of the grounds and buildings committee of the Exposition, shall cause the states and territories of the Union to be grouped in such manner as shall appear most likely to produce the best results to the Exposition as a whole, and shall allot suitable ground space to each of such groups; and after such allotment shall be made the space in each allotment shall be again properly subdivided so as to provide suitable independent locations for each state or territory, or any two or more of them desiring a location in common, and the location of each individual state or territory, or any two or more of them desiring a location in common, within the territorial space assigned to that group wherein they are included, shall be determined in the order of their application; subject, however, to harmony of grouping of buildings, which shall be determined by the supervising architect and landscape gardener and director-general.

That correct plans and specifications for every state building, as approved by the chief of the bureau of construction and the director-general, shall, before the issuance of the permit, be filed in the office of the director-general and be preserved as a record of the Exposition.

That in the construction of such state buildings each state or territory may use such material or materials produced in such state or territory as the state board shall determine, with a view of promoting a full exhibition of the structural materials produced in such state or territory.

Such state buildings shall be maintained as a state or territorial headquarters under the control of the state board, but subject to the rules and regulations governing the Exposition, for the convenience and entertainment of residents of the particular state or territory, and the reception and entertainment of their friends and such guests as they may invite to share the hospitality of such state or territory; and shall also, if desired by the state or territory, be used as a depository for a collective exhibit of such a line as shall best illustrate and exemplify the natural resources of such state, as well as its historical and archaeological features. Each such col-

lective state exhibit shall, however, be installed and maintained only subject to the following conditions, limitations and restrictions, to-wit:

These exhibits shall not be catalogued nor considered as competitive or at all entitled to participate in prizes or awards, nor be within the jurisdiction of the committee or juries of award. They shall embrace no manufactured goods or products. No processes shall be included therein and no motive power permitted in any such building.

ALABAMA.—Provision was made for a state building for Alabama. The state is represented in miniature at the Exposition by a series of comprehensive relief maps. It is proposed to show the mineral deposits, cotton belt, vegetable farms and everything else of interest in the state on a series of maps covering 20,000 square feet. Besides this an exhibit of the state's industries and products will be found grouped in the Department buildings. Alabama likewise contributed to the general display.

ARKANSAS.—Arkansas has no special state building, but she makes an exhibit of her industries and products that will be representative and worthy. While the legislature did nothing toward furthering the exhibit of the state, the citizens organized and the result is apparent to the visitor. Arkansas also contributed to the general Exposition. In the forestry display there are some noted specimens of her pine trees. In the agricultural building also she has made a creditable showing.

CALIFORNIA.—The California building is characteristic of the great Pacific Coast State, picturing in its exterior the California of the Padres, and in its interior the California of to-day. While the architect has closely followed the old mission style, he has interjected enough of the more ornate Moorish to relieve the somewhat somber effect of the old churches, and he gives the required light and roominess. Therefore there is a charming simplicity of detail. Outside there is a clear story with a great, flat central dome as the crowning feature and a roof garden to heighten the semi-tropical appearance. From the ground to the eaves is fifty feet and to the highest point of the roof proper sixty-five feet, while the elevation of the dome is eighty feet. Those portions of the roof not devoted to the garden are closely copied after the quaint adobe buildings of the early Spanish settlements, with genuine earthen-

ware tiles, deep red in color, semi-cylindrical and overlapping. The dome and middle portions are tiled with iron plates curled and shaped like the original roofing. The material of the walls is wood, treated with some sort of cement and worked into a close imitation of the yellowish-gray adobe of the old days. On the four corners and flanking the dome are towers designed after the mission belfries, and in them are swung some of the old Spanish bells which have outlived the Padres and their crumbling churches. The interior carries a gallery giving an area equal to two-thirds of the ground floor. This is set apart for offices, which are grouped so as to command a clear view of the main floor. The ground plan is one vast exhibition hall, the arrangement of compartments conforming to the extent of the displays as decided upon by the Commissioners. The total floor space is 100,000 square feet, of which the gallery affords 40,000, the extreme measurements of the building being 500 feet by 110 feet main width. The cost of the building is \$75,000.

A wonderful exhibit is presented by California. The state has long been famous for the size of its trees, some of which are the largest in the world. This exhibit is nothing more nor less than a complete railway car, excepting only the trucks, fashioned and carved from the trunk of a "Sequoia Giganta" or big tree of Tulare county. The originators of the idea are Messrs. Doyle, Meyers and Bachman of the county named. The tree used is about twenty-eight feet in diameter and something more than four hundred feet long. The immense log was cut down to the size of a car, or about eleven feet square and fifty-five feet in length. All this had to be done by hand with long saws made expressly for this purpose. It was then hollowed out inside by first cutting doors at each end, working out the insides and polishing the inside surface; the roof is the natural bark of the tree. The material taken from the inside and cut off in squaring the log was manufactured into useful little souvenirs of this wonderful production. A full-sized railway car made of but a single piece of wood will surely be a feature of great interest. California will show as a part of its exhibit the finest collection of min-

erals in the United States. Instead of making a special collection, as was done for the New Orleans, Philadelphia and Paris expositions, the state sends the magnificent collections belonging to the State Mining Bureau Museum. The State University had the collection of the State Geological Survey, the Voy collection, Hanks collection, Keene collection, and several others. These are all classified, arranged, identified and labeled. Each county and district in the state is properly represented. Every department of the mining industry has its separate place with locality indicated. No other state or territory of the Union has any such collection as belongs to California now. Among the exhibits from Southern California is a model constructed to illustrate irrigation. Of course the California exhibit is one of the greatest and grandest on the grounds. The state appropriated \$300,000, and every cent of this, and a great deal more, has been spent in securing an exhibit worthy of the golden state. The wine and fruit exhibits alone are superb. Besides California's special display she has contributed largely to every other department of the Exposition, and the visitor will be amazed at the extent of her resources. The state's various exhibits are mentioned in connection with the different departments.

COLORADO.—This young state has a granite and marble palace. The Colorado Marble and Mining Company contributed the material for the building. Besides the mineral, agricultural and educational exhibits, the flora and fauna of the state are shown in great completeness. More than 1,000 specimen plants were pressed; nearly 200 varieties of fruit were duplicated perfectly in wax and more than 2,000 species of insects were mounted long before the Exposition was opened. Colorado contributed largely to every department of the Exposition. The women of Colorado subscribed \$10,000 for the purchase of Powers' famous statue "The last of his race", which appears in connection with the Colorado exhibit. The statue represents a dying buffalo with an Indian standing by its side with uplifted spear. This state makes a specially fine mineral exhibit. The exhibit of Colorado is both technical and economic in its character.

and forms a popular and massive display of the State's resources in ores, building stone, coal, iron, commercial clays, gold, and silver.

CONNECTICUT.—The state of Connecticut made no appropriation for the World's Fair, but \$50,000 was raised by general subscriptions, the city of Hartford contributing alone \$10,000. This money has been spent in a manner that insures Connecticut a favorable representation in the several departments, and also a special exhibit.

DELAWARE.—The little state of Delaware lost no time in subscribing its loyal adherence to the World's Columbian Exposition, and considering the extent of its area opened its coffers with a liberality which is highly complimentary to its citizens. The first donation was \$10,000, which was to be followed by a further sum of \$15,000. It occupies a position in the Exhibition buildings, but its headquarters will be in the space allotted in Jackson Park to the different states. The building which is constructed wholly of native woods and materials of the state of Delaware, is very picturesque and elaborately finished, measuring 58 feet by 60 feet. The cost was \$7,500. A room in the building is fitted up in Colonial style, with hangings, pictures, and furniture all in representation of Colonial days. There are figures in clay of the old Swedes' Church in Wilmington, Barratt's Chapel, near Frederica, the home of Methodism, and Christ Church, near Laurel. Old Swedes' Church was founded in 1699 at a cost of £800. Barratt's Chapel, located in Kent county, near Frederica, and eleven miles south of Dover, was founded in 1780. Christ Church, Broad Creek, about two miles east of Laurel, Sussex county, was built more than a hundred years ago of heart pine. It is without a particle of paint. It has the high-backed pews, the chancel at one end, the servants' gallery at the opposite end, while midway on the east side is the lofty pulpit, and immediately below are the reading-desk and the clerk's desk. The first consignment of Delaware's exhibit comprised six cars loaded with native woods, three cars from Sussex, two from Kent, and one from New Castle counties. The consignment was placarded "From the World's Fair Commissioners of Delaware to the Columbian Ex-

position, Chicago." This was one of the earliest consignments received.

FLORIDA.—The design of the Florida state building is modeled after old Fort Marion, which is one of the most picturesque as well as the oldest structure in North America, and an interesting relic of Spanish conquest in the new world. Begun in 1620, when the Pilgrim Fathers were landing at Plymouth Rock, this curious four-bastioned fortress was ancient long before the white man reared his cabin on the spot on the shores of Lake Michigan which is now a centre of interest throughout the civilized world. Some of the most stirring episodes in the early history of our country are intimately associated with this old St. Augustine fort, and thousands of visitors journey to the quaint town every year to look in wonder at its sturdy walls and unique architecture. The form of the building renders it peculiarly well adapted for the display of Florida's varied resources, the mast and ramparts affording opportunity for a series of sunken and hanging gardens of remarkable interest. The cost of building and exhibit was \$100,000. In addition to her special exhibit, Florida occupies three acres of space in the exhibition of flowers.

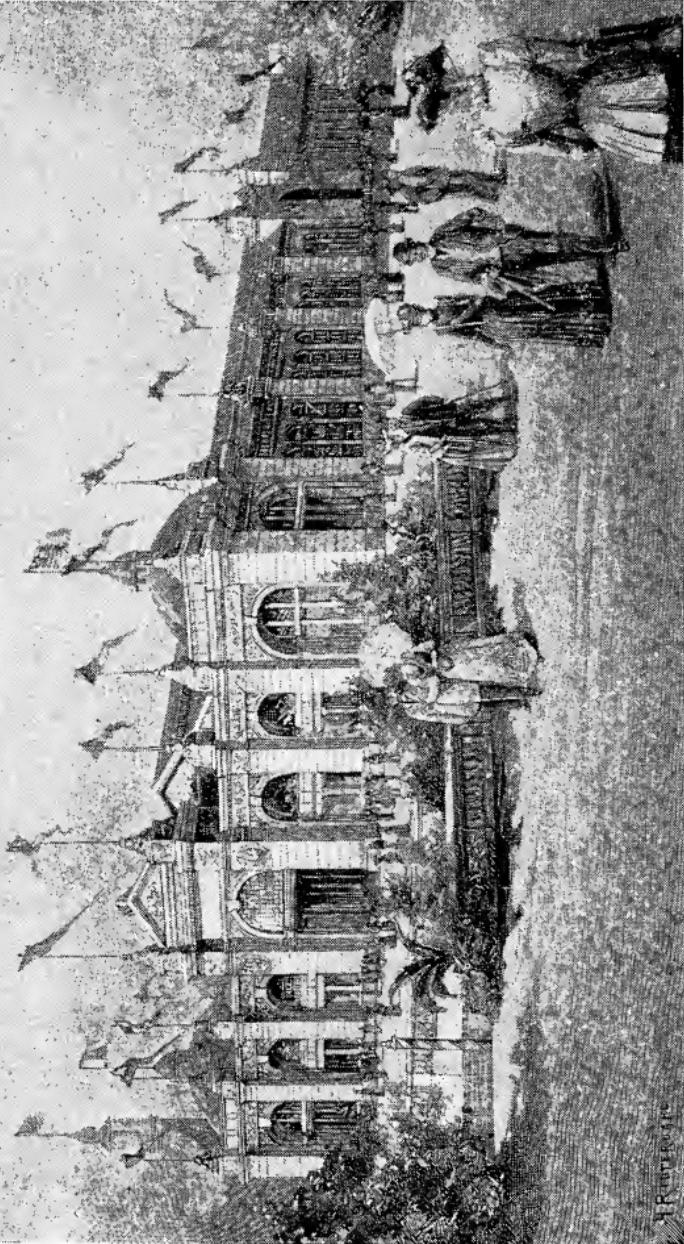
GEORGIA.—Georgia has a handsome building and a creditable display, the cost of which was provided by private subscription. The sum of \$100,000 was raised by the citizens of the state. The state is represented in nearly every department of the Exposition.

IDAHO.—Idaho has a State building peculiar to herself. Recognizing the folly of attempting to compete with the older States in the erection of an elaborate building, she constructed one somewhat rustic in appearance and costing \$15,000. In this building appear all of the more valuable building materials to be found in the State, including marble, brick and stone. Thus, while not so elaborate in many particulars, it is made an attractive feature of Idaho's exhibit. The women of the State assumed the responsibility of having it suitably decorated, and this is the only manner in which they come into competition with others of their sex at the Exposition. Idaho's general exhibit is a praiseworthy one. The State is one of the youngest in the Union, scarcely settled, let alone developed; but it

makes a showing in all departments which compares very favorably with the older States. In its exhibit Idaho pays special attention to the mining industry. It may not be generally understood, but the fact remains that the State has contributed \$175,000,000 of money in gold and silver to increase the wealth and enrich the commerce of the land. It produces one-half the lead product of the United States. In consideration of these facts a special effort was made to have a mining exhibit commensurate with the importance of the State as a valuable mineral producer. The State Legislature appropriated \$30,000. Private citizens contributed \$100,000 additional.

ILLINOIS.—The state of which Chicago is the chief city very naturally takes the lead among her sisters, both as regards her special building and her special exhibit. Aside from private contributions, which were numerous, the State Legislature appropriated \$800,000 to defray the expenses, to begin with. The Illinois building has come to be looked upon as one of the main structures of the Exposition. It occupies one of the most favored spots on the grounds, in the northern or "improved" portion of Jackson Park, where on the south for nearly one mile there is a view of a beautiful water-way, and on the north and east are the unique buildings of other states and foreign nations. Illinois was the first state to be ready with its building, and in its construction there was expended \$250,000. The building, with its dome 200 feet high, is located near where the boat house formerly stood on the artificial lake. A broad channel about sixty feet wide was extended from the southeast portion of the park up to this lake. The grand entrance to the building faces this water-way, and passengers up this channel discover the Illinois State building looming up at the end of the route. The structure is placed on a terrace four feet high, and in front of the entrances there are stone terraces with railings, statues, and stone steps leading down to the roadway. The main features are the terraces north and south, the south more important of the two, as from this point may be viewed the panorama of all the magnificent Fair buildings, as well as the waterway. The building is embellished with fine carving

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MINES AND MINING BUILDING.—WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



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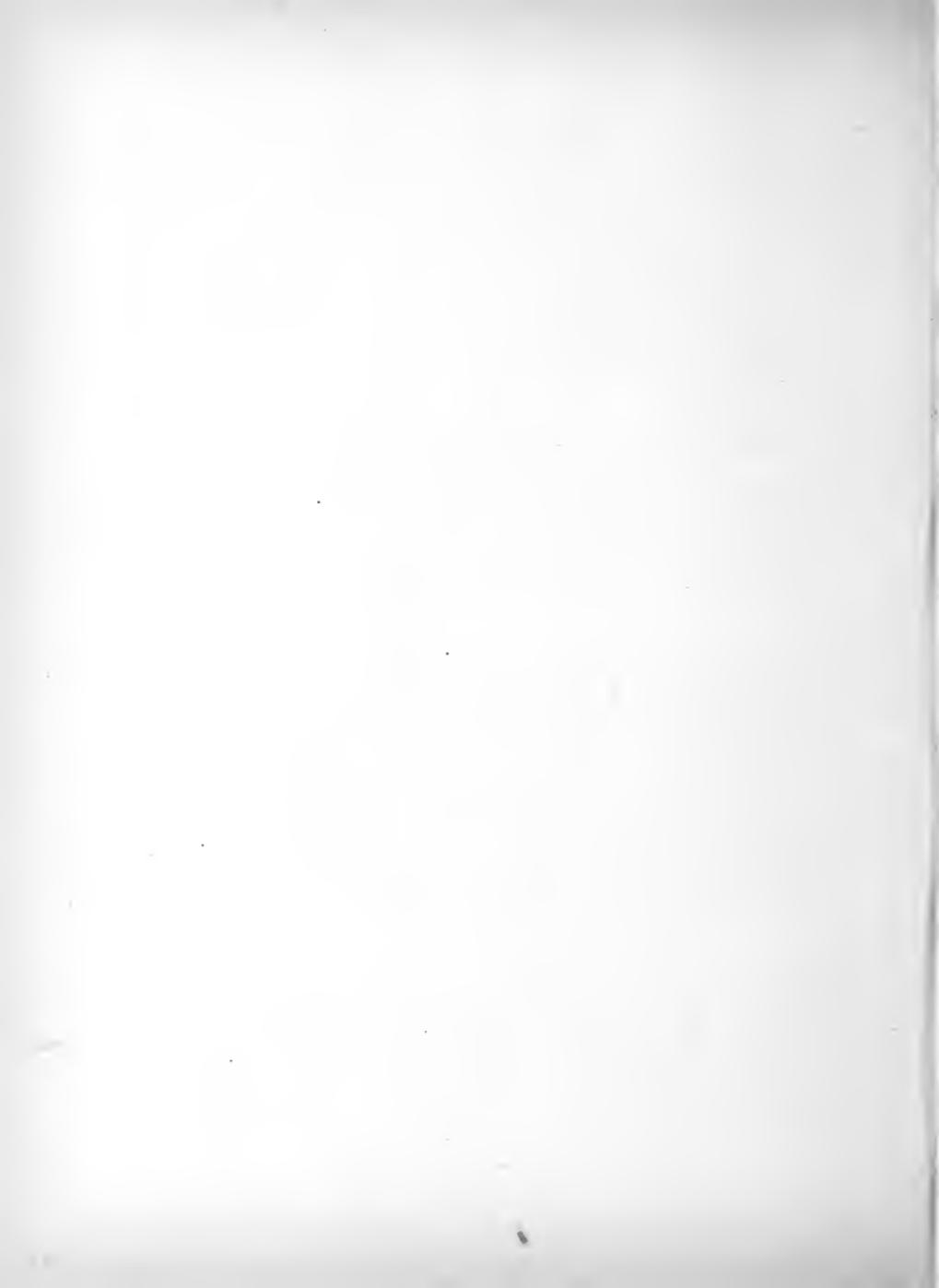


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and statuary, the material being cast blocks of approved composition. It is thoroughly lighted, first from the side windows, which are placed about fourteen feet above the floor to permit cases to be placed against the walls; second, with skylights placed in the flat roof of the side aisles; and third, with continuous skylights on the ridge of a pitched roof or nave. Ventilation is provided for through windows placed a story above the flat aisle roof and the foot of the sloping roof over the nave. The building is constructed of Illinois stone, brick and steel. The Memorial hall and school were formerly designed to be separate buildings, but it was decided to incorporate them in the main structure. Fountains and flowers decorate the adjacent grounds, and allegorical statuary finds a place in the decorative features of the building. The interior of the structure is appropriately ornamented. There are no competitive exhibits in the Illinois State building. It is "a collective, departmental exhibit for the state, which shall illustrate its natural resources, together with the methods employed and results accomplished by the state in its municipal capacity through its several departments, boards, commissions, bureaus and other agencies in the work of promoting the moral, educational and material welfare of its inhabitants, so far as such methods and results are susceptible of exhibition." A feature is a model common schoolroom of high grade, fully equipped and furnished, under the direction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This includes the following: An illustration of the methods and results of educational work as pursued in the normal universities, the public, technical and art schools and the high schools of the state; an exhibit by the University of Illinois of the equipment, methods of instruction and achievements of that institution in its several departments; an exhibit of the educational and industrial work as conducted in the state charitable institutions. There are also collections, correctly classified and labeled, illustrating the natural history and archaeology of the State; an exhibit by the State Fish Commission of native and cultivated live fish, with hatchery and appliances and equipments for transportation, models of fishways in use; also a special collection of the cultivated

products in the several branches of agriculture; architectural drawings (with elevations) of every public building erected and now used or maintained in whole or in part by the State; also maps, charts, diagrams and tables for the State and, so far as practicable, for each county. In the Memorial hall, which is fire-proof, there are placed such relics and trophies belonging to the State as the governor has designated. The control and general management of the exhibit devolves upon the State Board of Agriculture. The board in turn invited the co-operation of Illinois members of the National Commission and of the Board of Lady Managers.

There are three entrances—the prominent one to the south, one to the west facing the Midway Plaisance, and the other on the north end of Memorial hall from the boat landing or the edge of the lagoon. The building in the main is 160 feet wide by 450 feet long, with the schoolhouse, about 75x60 feet, taken out of the east end and within the building. The dome is 72 feet in diameter and about 200 feet high, with a lookout about 80 feet high and another in the lantern about 175 feet high. The side walls are 47 feet high, while the center wing on the south is 72 feet high, and both ends 54 feet, with a still higher projection in the center. On the north the Memorial hall forms a wing 50x75 feet, while on the south is placed the executive offices in a wing 75x123 feet, carried up three stories, with a public hall in the third story. In addition to these offices there are others in each of the four corners for the departmental officers. The Memorial hall has a gallery. There is a gallery around, inside and outside of dome piers for viewing the exhibit hall.

The figure which crowns the main entrance of the Illinois building is from the hands of the sculptor Taft. It is a draped figure with arms outstretched, and is called "Illinois Welcoming the Nations." Another allegorical group to be seen on this building is "The Birth of Chicago." Chicago, a rare and radiant maid of grace divine, garbed in trailing robes, is pictured coming from earth like a new Pallas Athene springing full armed from the forehead of Zeus. Nymphs of the lake, the forest and the stream attend the

nativity of fair Chicago, and all their unstinted offerings are poured out in glad profusion at the feet of the new queen and goddess. "La Salle and His Companions" and "Education" are other groups that will command attention and admiration. All are by Taft. There are twelve groups in all, and the cost of the sculpture was \$12,500.

The relation of the state of Illinois to the Universal Exposition of 1893 is peculiar and in some respects unique. The location of this important event is within the limits of her chief city. Unavoidably and in a large measure she is to be the generous, hospitable host and the friendly rival of participants. With a variety of climate, fertility of soil and other physical features essential to the prosperity and happiness of its inhabitants not to be found elsewhere in an equal area on the face of the earth, the state of Illinois stands as the exemplar of the progress and development of civilization under republican institutions. Within the limitations of the federal constitution the civil polity of each state as expressed in its constitution and laws, directs and controls in a large degree the march of civilization, culture and material progress of its people. The State Board of Agriculture is composed of one representative for each congressional district, selected biennially by delegates in convention, representing every county in the state, in all one hundred and three counties. In one hundred of these counties there are County Boards of Agriculture organized by law and receiving yearly appropriations from the state treasurer through the State Board of Agriculture to which each County Board reports its transactions annually. The Department of Agriculture, strictly a department of the state government, is placed by law under the direction and control of the State Board of Agriculture in the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, mechanic arts and substantially of every laudable industry in which the citizens may engage. Annual fairs, with prize lists covering the scope indicated, are held by the state and by each County Board. It will be readily inferred that the members of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture were early and strongly impressed with a sense of the importance to the state of Illinois, both as to op-

portunity and obligation, resulting from the location of the Universal Exposition, and hence as a body, thoroughly non-partisan and eminently representative of the whole people, they assumed to suggest the nature and scope of an exhibit by the state of Illinois at the World's Fair which shall be creditable to its people and instructive to all. The essential features of the proposed exhibit as expressed in the act authorizing it were to be an illustration so far as practicable of 1. What nature has done as permanently affecting the conditions of human life within our territorial limits. 2. What has been and is being accomplished by the organized state government through its different agencies to promote the substantial welfare of its citizens.

One of the most interesting features of the Illinois exhibit is the Worthen collection of fossils and library. These were purchased by the State Commissioners and will henceforth be the property of the commonwealth. The collection was made by Prof. Worthen, who for a quarter of a century was State Geologist. Some years ago he died, leaving the collection as a result of thirty years' research. In that time he got together 28,000 specimens, among them being a large number of European fossils. In addition he left a valuable library. One of the largest maps ever made is among the exhibits. It is a sectional map of Illinois on a scale of four miles to the inch, and cost \$3,750. The approximate dimensions are 6 by 10 feet. But there are other maps besides this. There is an especially interesting one showing the location of the churches and schoolhouses of the State, and there are pamphlets in which liberal space is devoted to a description of each county, giving its population, resources, etc. To further exhibit the State there are architectural drawings and birdseye views of all the State and Public buildings. The following structures are architecturally analyzed and reproduced in perspective:

The State Capitol at Springfield; Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville; Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin; Southern Hospital for the Insane, Anna; Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee; State University, Champaign; State Reform School, Pontiac; Soldiers' and Orphans' Home, Normal; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy; Institute for the Deaf

and Dumb, Jacksonville; Institute for the Blind, Jacksonville; Institute for the feeble-minded, Lincoln; State Normal University, Normal; Southern Illinois Normal School, Carbondale; State Penitentiary, Joliet; Southern Penitentiary, Chester; Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago; and the Illinois State World's Fair Building, Chicago.

There is a splendid coal exhibit here showing the product of the Illinois mines. The State fish commission is well represented among the exhibits; there are exhibits of the State charitable and criminal institutes; of the various products, and mineral and industries; a geological exhibit, an emergency hospital exhibit; a kindergarten exhibit, an educational exhibit, besides great displays of fruit and flowers. Illinois does not confine her exhibits to this building, however. Her competitive exhibits will be found in every department of the Exposition. The following was the apportionment of the funds at the disposal of the state Commission: Woman's exhibit, \$80,000; Construction, \$195,800; statuary, \$17,700; architect's fees, \$11,500; grounds and exterior ornamentation, \$10,000; interior furnishing, \$60,500, normal and common schools, and university, \$30,000; board of charities, \$20,000; natural history, geology, archaeology, \$40,000; fish commission, \$5,000; agriculture, etc., \$25,000; live stock, \$40,000; horticulture, \$20,000; architectural drawings, maps, etc., \$27,000, State and county statistics, \$8,000; printing and stationery, \$30,000; administration, including cost of ceremonies, receptions, expenses of the board, salaries, freight transportation, rents, care of buildings, contingencies, etc., \$175,000.

INDIANA.—The World's Fair commissioners of Indiana offered prizes of \$300, \$200 and \$100 respectively for the first, second and third best plans for the Indiana building. The building cost about \$25,000 and it contains about 6,000 square feet of floor space. It is constructed entirely of Indiana material. The outside walls are of stone, pressed brick and terra cotta; the roof of roofing tile or of iron is made in that State. The inside finish is highly ornamental and made of plate, beveled and looking glass, hard wood and encaustic tile. The building serves the double purpose of displaying, in its construction, the building material of Indiana, and as headquarters for and entertainment of visitors from the State and their

guests at the Exposition. There is one large room on the ground floor for assembly and reception purposes, and separate ladies' and gentlemen's rooms with lavatories and all modern conveniences, a check or baggage room, and a room for dining and lunching. Instead of costing \$25,000 the building when completed is said to have cost double this sum. Indiana is represented in every department of the Exposition, and everywhere creditably. Her exhibits are not confined to industries and products, but she takes her place among the higher exhibits in art and literature. Everywhere the state has made a most favorable impression upon the minds of intelligent people with regard to the advancement of her citizens in education and culture.

IOWA.—“The Blue Grass Palace” of Iowa is one of the attractive novelties of the Exposition. The state appropriated a preliminary sum of \$50,000, which was greatly increased to meet the expenses of the Iowa building and exhibit. The Iowa building, a handsome structure, cost alone \$25,000. Following is an estimate of the cost of the Iowa Exhibit which was laid before the legislature: Building, \$75,000; live stock, \$50,000; agriculture, \$25,000, horticulture, \$10,000; manufactures, \$15,000; dairy products, \$10,000; education and liberal arts, \$20,000; bee culture, \$3,000; woman’s work, \$20,000; fish exhibit, \$2,000; mineral and geological, \$6,000; sanitary, \$4,000; decorations, \$6,000; promotions and printing, \$25,000; press department, \$5,000; administration and installation, \$30,000; salaries, 23,000; contingent expenses, \$10,000; total, \$339,000. This estimate was considerably reduced, however. The corn, educational, horticultural, mechanical and industrial exhibits generally of the state are among the attractions of the Exposition.

KANSAS.—The Kansas State building is cruciform in design, two stories high, and cost \$20,000. It is constructed entirely of Kansas material. The building contains 13,934 square feet. There are 4,058 square feet in the rear for the natural history exhibit of the State University; 3,340 square feet in the front of the building for headquarters accommodations, leaving a balance of 6,336 square feet for odd bits in the centre of the building. The second floor

contains 3,840 square feet for exhibits and 3,840 square feet in the front of the building for further consideration. The building combines the idea of a club-house and a building for the state exhibit. The entire front of the first and second story is reserved for the club-house occupying the centre of the building. The room for the natural history collection is entered from the main exhibit room through three large openings. The room is covered with a glass conservatory, the top being surmounted by a ventilator. A writing room on the second floor separates the reception-rooms for men and women. A large shield of the State is placed over the windows of the women's reception-room, crowned with the American eagle. On one side of the shield is the date of Kansas' admission to the Union, "1861," and on the other "1892." The main front entrance is through a sixteen-foot arch with a vestibule twenty three by thirteen feet. Three sets of double-acting doors open into the main hall. On the right is located the general offices, and on the left a check-room, janitor's quarters, etc. The main exhibit room is 133 by 48 feet, is lighted from the dome, and an opening through the second floor, the size of the dome, 80 by 41 feet, extends to the glass roof, fifty-three feet above. The main hall is fourteen feet high. Kansas contributes largely to the attractions of nearly every department of the Exposition. Aside from the state appropriation her citizens raised by private subscription \$150,000 to defray the expenses of a creditable exhibit.

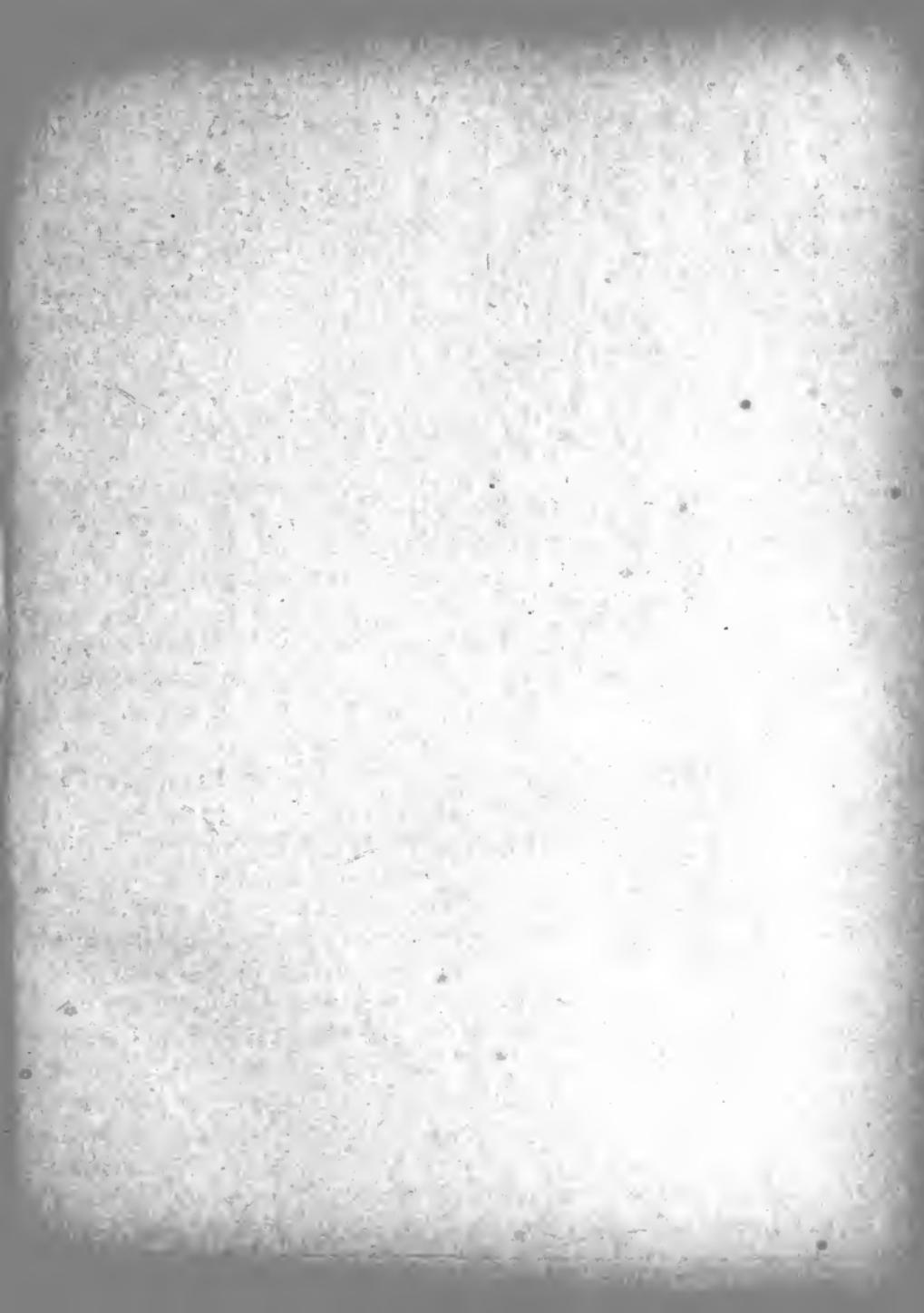
KENTUCKY.—Kentucky is represented by a handsome building and a worthy exhibit. She contributes to every department of the Exposition. The legislature appropriated \$100,000, and private citizens contributed generously.

LOUISIANA.—Louisiana is represented in many of the departments of the Exposition. Her exhibits are not as complete as they should be, but they are not unworthy of the great gulf state.

MAINE.—The Maine building is constructed entirely of native granite and cost \$10,000. The building is used principally as a club or reception house. Maine contributes exhibits to every department of the Exposition.

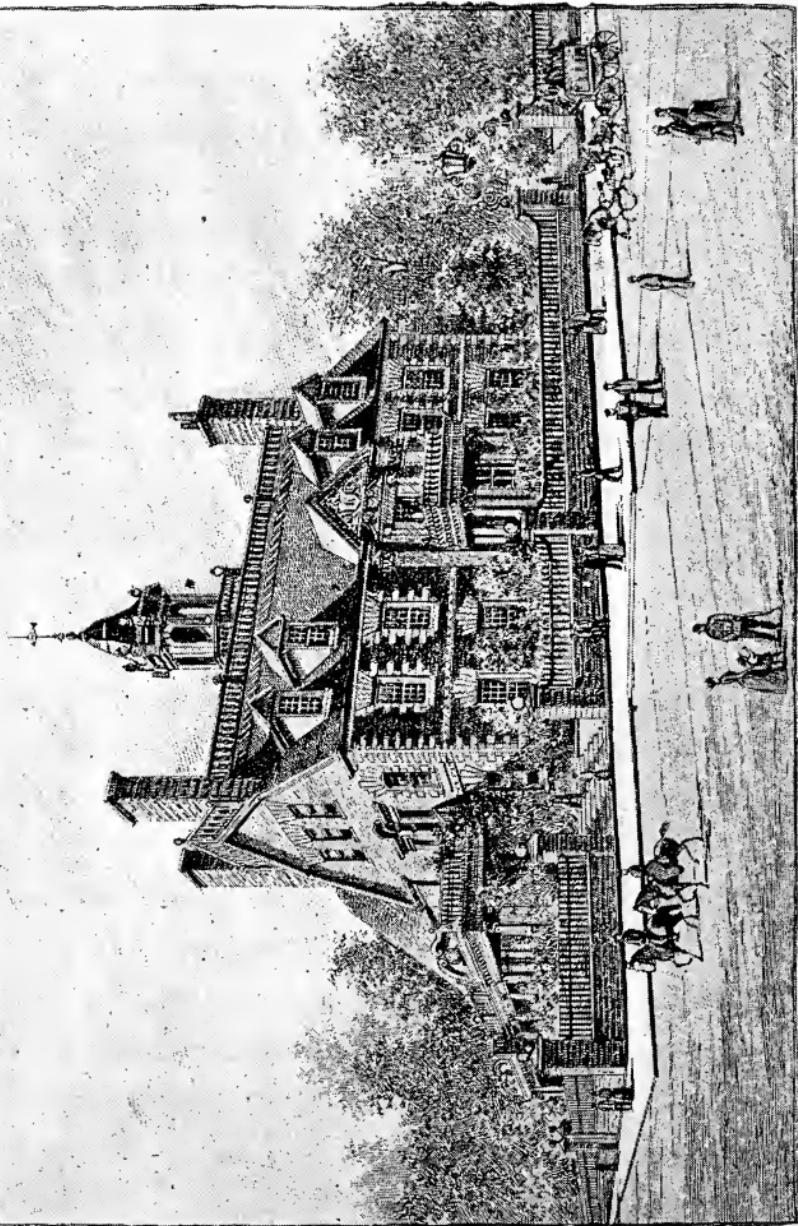
MASSACHUSETTS.—The designers took for their model the old Hancock House that stood for so long a time the most familiar structure on Beacon street, Boston, and which is an admirable representative of the old colonial residence, with such modifications only as the purposes of the structure demand. The Hancock house has a history that will be of interest to the thousands who will view the evidences of the civic triumphs of the old Bay State at the Exposition. Thomas Hancock, a merchant of Boston, erected the building in 1737, and from him it descended to John Hancock, his nephew, who became famous as the presiding officer of the Continental Congress. When governor of Massachusetts Mr. Hancock resided in the old mansion, and entertained at his hospitable board such men as Washington and Lafayette. The building is constructed of Massachusetts granite. An ancient fore-court, enclosed with a fence, is filled with the most noted flowers of the state. The reproduction of this type of our architecture is a happy idea, and will undoubtedly meet with general appreciation. The cost of reproduction was about \$40,000. The building is used exclusively as a state headquarters and club house. Massachusetts contributes very largely to every department of the Exposition, particularly to the Art, Educational, Horticultural and Mechanical displays. The exhibit of the state cost \$75,000.

MARYLAND.—The Maryland building, a reproduction of the State House, is constructed of granite and cost \$35,000. Maryland's canning and oyster interests are represented on a large scale. The canned goods exchange of Baltimore has a canning house in which a practical illustration of the work done is given. The exhibit of the state, aside from the building, cost \$30,000. The following suggestion, as shown in the report of the World's Fair Board of Maryland to the legislature, will probably be carried out: "It has been suggested by the governor, and the suggestion has been met with much favor, that a group of thirty-two figures be made to represent the surrendering by Washington of his commission, which took place in that historic hall. Such a tableau would attract many visitors and serve as a feature of great interest. The



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MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING.—WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



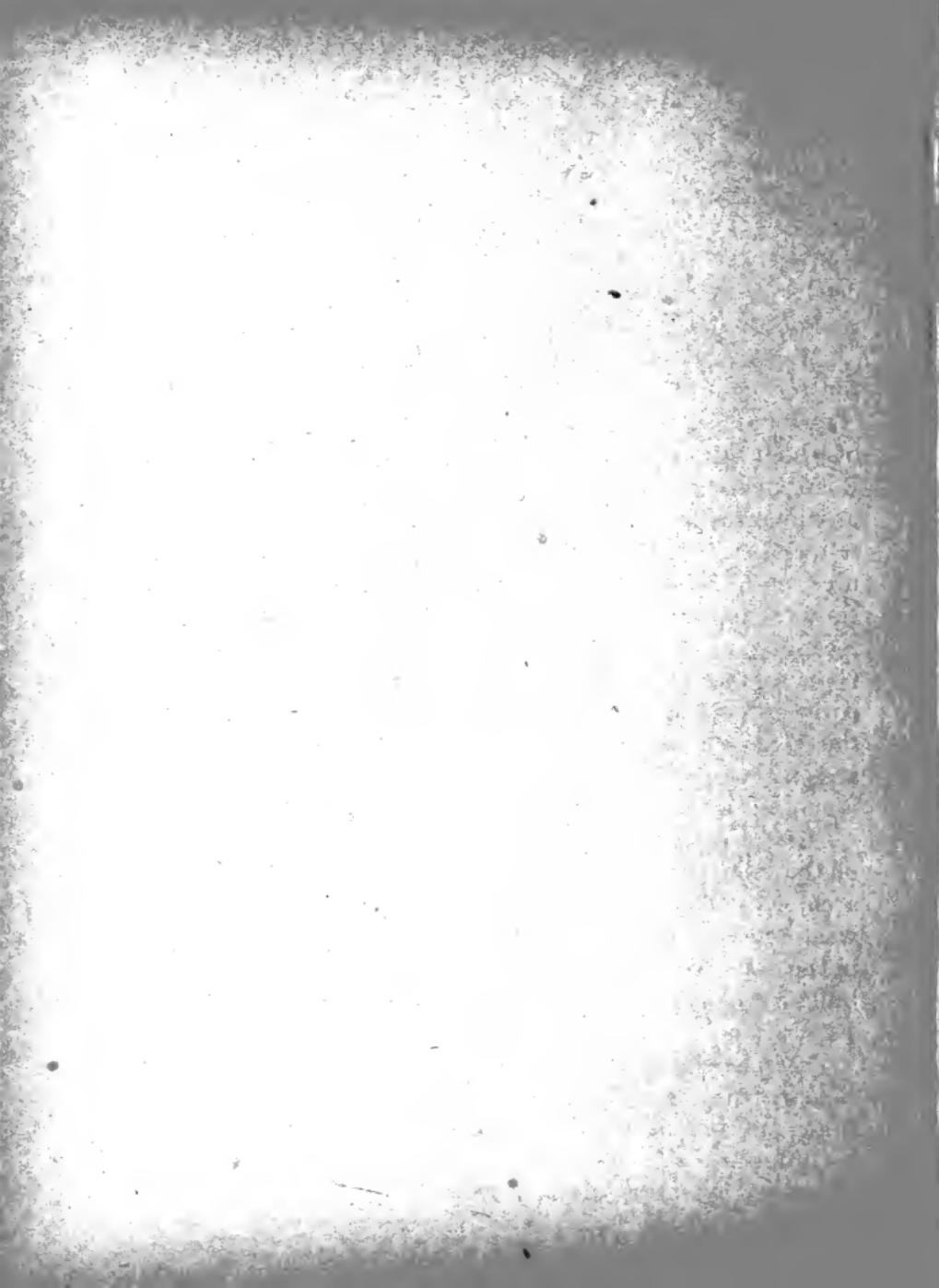


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MICHIGAN.—The legislature of Michigan appropriated \$20,000 for the State Exposition building, but most of the material was contributed, so that the structure, as it stands, represents an outlay of about \$50,000. Its dimensions are 100x140 feet. The State Board planned for an exhibit of great merit, the prominent features of which are fruit, general agricultural products, iron ores, copper, salt and other minerals, lumber, fish, furniture and other manufactures, and education. These plans, the visitor will see, have been fully carried out. On the first floor are the administration offices, reception room, reading room, and ladies' parlors. On the second floor are two large exhibition halls for Michigan relics and native curiosities, an assembly hall, and a room for board meetings. On the third floor are the living rooms of State Secretary and his family and the other employes of the Michigan Commission. The building is constructed wholly of Michigan material.

MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota building is one of the handsomest on the grounds, a prize of \$500 having been awarded the successful architect. The legislature subscribed only \$50,000, but this sum was increased to \$150,000 by private subscription. Every county in the State contributed generously, and the result is a creditable building and a creditable exhibit in nearly every department of the Exposition.

MISSISSIPPI.—Mississippi makes a very creditable showing, particularly in the agricultural and horticultural departments. The State and citizens subscribed generously toward the exhibit.

MISSOURI.—The exhibit of the state of Missouri is one of the most extensive at the Exposition. The state is rich in agri-

cultural and mineral land, and besides, is one of the foremost of the manufacturing states of the Union. The state very early applied for 20,000 square feet of space in the horticultural department alone. The Missouri building cost \$50,000, and is one of the handsomest structures of the state group. The state originally appropriated \$250,000, but this was increased to \$500,000, an appropriation equal to New York's. A representative of the World's Fair board of Missouri made the following statement of the intentions of the people of that state, a year before the Exposition opened. "Missouri will have a larger and finer exhibit at the Fair than many older and wealthier states in the Union. We have secured specimens of tree trunks from the Black River Valley in Southeast Missouri for the colonnade that will surround the Forestry building—Missouri will furnish three columns from nine trees, while other states will provide only two columns. This, of course, will not include our forestry display. We have already secured sections of trees and their various commercial products, such as sawed, hewn, and manufactured lumber. We expect to make an extensive exhibit of the flora of Missouri in wood, leaf and fruit, preparations for which are now well under way. For our horticultural display we have secured 100 crystal jars filled with the products of 1892. We have also secured five cars of the finest quality of minerals, which are now ready for shipment at a moment's notice. Over 400 specimens of grain, grasses, and foliage plants have been secured for the double purpose of exhibition and the embellishment of our agricultural display. We have already made arrangements for a large lot of specimens of the cereal crop of 1891, for fear that the crop of 1892 should be inferior in yield or quality. The manufacturers are taking great interest in the work, and we have already received a large number of applicants for space. St. Joseph, Kansas City, and St. Louis will furnish the principal portion of the display, which promises to be fine. The visitor will notice that Missouri is represented largely in every department; science, art and general education and culture claiming a large share of her attention. The city of St. Louis alone makes a splendid showing

being one of the largest and most progressive commercial centers in the United States.

MONTANA.—The legislature of this young but wealthy state appropriated originally \$50,000 for the State's exhibits. Later on this amount was doubled. Montana's exhibits will be found principally in the department of Mines and Mining. One of the interesting exhibits from the state is a relief map of Butte, the greatest mining camp in the world. The State Board set aside \$5,000 for the woman's exhibit.

NEBRASKA.—The style of Nebraska Building is Romanesque, and its arrangement combines to a remarkable degree the qualities of utility, beauty and small cost for construction. The building covers 9,652 square feet, not includidg a large veranda on the side adjoining the little lake. The agricultural and general exhibit is arranged in a hall 100x60 feet. Facing the exhibit hall on the first floor are offices, balconies and a lobby. The exhibit from this State is one of the grandest to be seen. Nebraska is represented particularly in the Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry departments.

NEVADA.—Nevada is represented almost wholly in the mines and mining department.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—This state is represented in every department of the Exposition, notably in the geological and mining displays. New Hampshire also contributes valuable works of art and exhibits for the educational display.

NEW JERSEY.—The appropriation of this state was \$70,000, a portion of which was set aside for the building of a state headquarters. The state has contributed exhibits to every department of the Exposition.

NEW YORK.—New York appropriated \$300,000 to defray the cost of its building and exhibit at the World's Fair. This amount was increased later on, and greatly added to by private subscriptions. There was considerable delay on the part of New York and active work did not begin until the spring of 1892. From that time on, however, New York's interest in the Exposition lacked nothing

in enthusiasm. The building of the State of New York represents, with very slight modifications, the historical old Van Rensselaer residence, which was for so long a time one of the most familiar landmarks in Gotham. The reproduction of the architecture of this old building brings back one of the most interesting periods of our national history—when the now great commercial and financial metropolis of the United States was only a struggling, ambitious young seaport. New York contributes of course to every department of the Fair, and more largely than any other American state excepting, perhaps, Illinois. Her exhibits are prominent in the Art, Agricultural, Horticultural, Mineral, Electricity, Mechanical and Manufactures departments.

NORTH CAROLINA.—North Carolina has reproduced for its building what is known as the “Tyron Palace.” This structure, constructed of material brought from England the middle of the eighteenth century, is a fine type of colonial architecture. A circular colonnade connects upon the right and left of the main building two similar structures ; and to reproduce it entire in full size, occupies the entire space allotted to North Carolina. This state is represented in every department of the Exposition. One of the oldest states of the Union, its contributions of art treasures and curios is very interesting.

NORTH DAKOTA —The North Dakota building is 70x50 feet. A space 46x21 feet in front of the main assembly hall, between two committee-rooms, is used as a courtyard. From this court yard the main assembly-room is entered through a large stone arch, above which on the exterior is an elaborately carved panel containing the coat-of-arms of North Dakota. The main feature of the interior is the assembly hall, which includes a space 24x56 feet. The room is spanned by four broad arched beams between each of which is a wide window reaching from near the floor to the roof. At either end of the room is a broad fireplace. Committee and toilet rooms are provided throughout the building. The structure is two stories high, and on the exterior the walls of the main gable-ends are built of brick. The remainder of the walls are of timber, filled in between

with plaster panels. North Dakota of course pays great attention to the exhibit of her principal product, wheat, but, also, makes a good showing in several other departments. The educational advantages of the young state are fully presented, and her school exhibit is among the best. She makes valuable contributions to the department of Forestry also.

OHIO.—The style of architecture of the Ohio building is distinctive and much unlike that of any of the other State buildings. The original idea was to have the building constructed of material furnished gratis by contractors, and thus make it in itself an exhibit of the building materials of the State. However, the contractors were slow in taking the matter up, and so many obstacles stood in the way that it was determined to build it of wood. The estimated cost was about \$35,000. It contains a reception-room, offices for the Director-General of the State, assistants, etc. It is a place where Ohio people can meet and feel at home. While the building did not cost as much as some of the other State buildings, it is claimed to be equally attractive. The decorative features are fine. The large circular portico, with its heavy columns, over the main entrance and the bay windows on the opposite ends of the building are attractive features. The building is two stories, the lower one being of more than the ordinary height. The state of Ohio sends exhibits to the Fair valued at between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. Most of the exhibits from Ohio appear in the Manufactures and Machinery buildings, while a splendid display in Agriculture is also made. Some of the interesting exhibits from this state are relics gathered by explorers from the mounds of Ohio. The specimens are many thousand in number. The Horticultural Society of the state applied for 6,000 square feet of space. The Historical Society, also, took a very active interest in the World's Fair and the result is a splendid exhibit in that department. The appropriation of the state was \$100,000.

OREGON.—The state of Oregon is represented very fully in the Agricultural, Mining and other departments. It has also contributed to the Forestry department. The real work of the state did not com-

mence until late in 1892, but the exhibit is nevertheless creditable.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvania building, as is quite appropriate, is one of the costliest and handsomest of the group. In the selection of materials there was an effort to name such as are in frequent use in this state, and to include such timber growths, iron, brick and glass manufactures and other products as are of importance in illustrating the development of the state's building interests. The frame of the building has cast iron base plates, channel and plate columns. The lower part of the building is of Philadelphia pressed brick, while the top is made of wood, iron and plaster. An orange tint is given the entire structure, with other bright colors to break the monotony. Life-size pictures of William Penn and Benjamin Franklin are placed on either side of the main entrance, while the coat-of-arms of the state is placed in relief over the main entrance. The ground floor is a model for convenience. A large reception rotunda greets the visitor on entering the building. To the right is a triangular-shaped parlor for gentlemen. Smoking, toilet and cloak rooms are close at hand. To the left of the reception rotunda the ladies' parlor is located. Instead of a smoking-room the ladies have a private parlor. Directly in the rear of the rotunda is the grand reception-room, in which is placed the antique furnishings of the main room in Independence Hall. Between the rotunda and the grand-reception room, on each side of the thirty-foot hall, easy stairways lead to the second floor, which is twenty-one feet above the ground floor. A wide gallery around the second floor of the rotunda gives access to commodious rooms. Directly over the gentlemen's parlor is located the press correspondents' room. A particularly attractive feature of the room is the abundance of window lighting provided. Five immense windows opening to the veranda add to the attractiveness of this room. In the rear of this room is the newspaper file-room, where all the larger newspapers published in Pennsylvania may be found on file during the Fair. Over the ladies' parlor is located the governor's room, and communicating with it is the room of the executive commissioner's private office. In the rear

of the building over the reception-room is the treasurer's office and a committee-room. Many small closets and smaller rooms are provided. One of the main attractions is the old "liberty bell" from Independence Hall, which hangs in the tower or rotunda directly opposite the gallery on the second floor. The entire height of the building is 165 feet. The 25-foot dialed clock which adorns the building is one of the most noticeable if not the most attractive features, as it is the only tower clock placed upon the fair grounds. Over 800 electric lights are used to light the building. Porches 20 feet wide surround the building. The whole structure is practically a reproduction of Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Pennsylvania appropriated \$300,000 to defray the cost of its building and exhibits, but this represented only a small portion of the state's contributions. In every department of the Exposition the visitor will see strange, useful, beautiful and costly things from the Keystone state. Philadelphia does her full share. This city contributes as an exhibition a choice collection of historical relics, the property of Meade Post, G. A. R., George W. Childs and the Drexel Institute; representations of Benjamin Franklin, Stephen Girard and other old-time celebrated citizens; the famous "liberty bell," and other exceedingly interesting objects. Applications for space for exhibits were very numerous from Pennsylvania. Two hundred and three applications for space at the Columbian Exposition were made by Philadelphians desirous of making exhibitions. This state is represented in the Art, Agricultural, Horticultural, Electricity, Manufacturers and Mechanical departments very largely and conspicuously. It is one of the most advanced, as well as one of the most prosperous, states of the Union.

RHODE ISLAND.—The building of the little State of Rhode Island is a two-story structure, modeled after the Doric style of architecture, with towering pillars resting on porches at either end. The entrance at the front is through three circular arches into a circular porch twenty feet in diameter, which opens into a main hall 20x42 feet. The secretary's room is on the first floor, near the front, and just beyond this is the winding staircase to the ground floor. On the

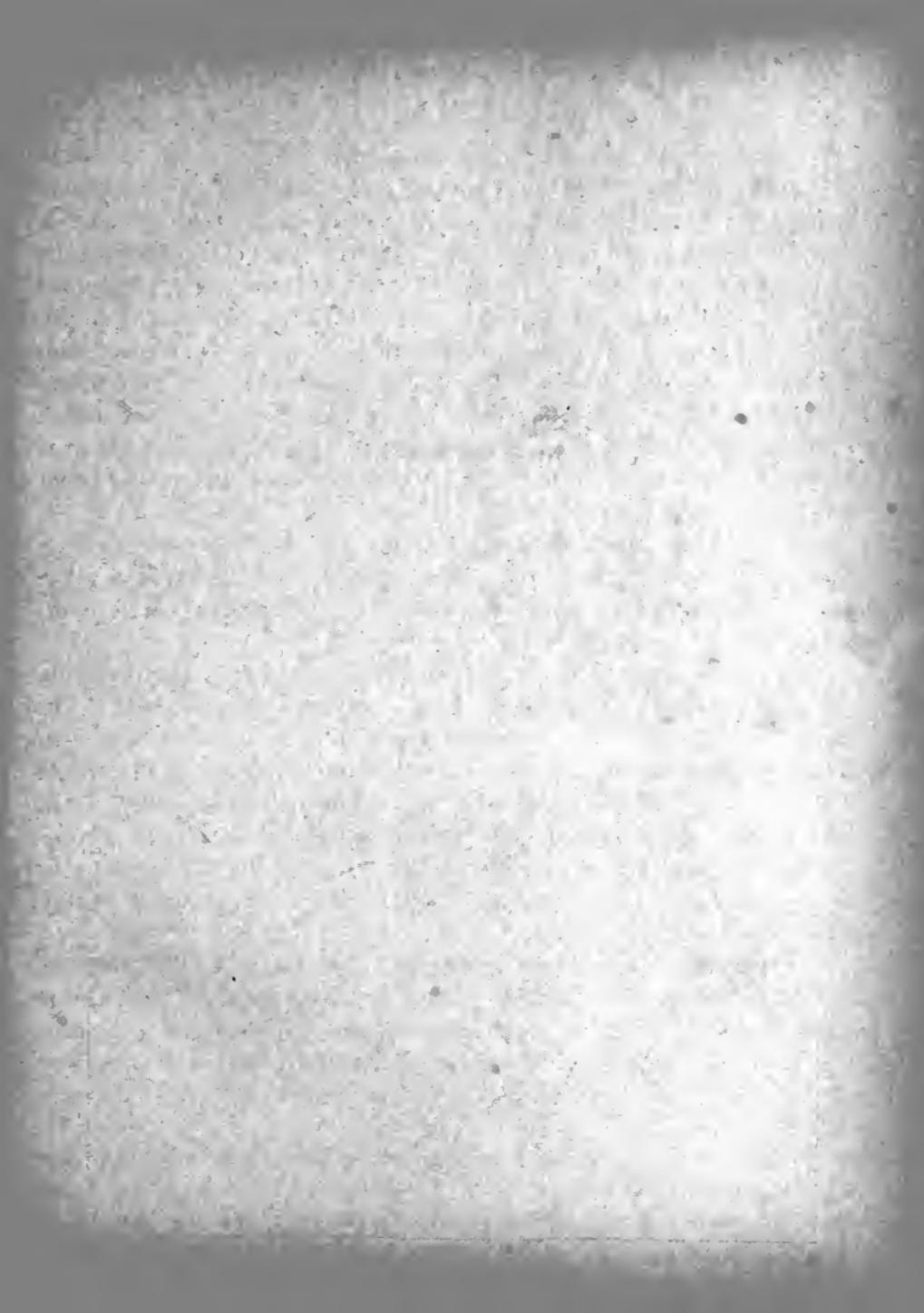
right of the entrance, and opening from the centre of the main hall through the wide archway, is the women's room, which is 12x24 feet. In the front of the building, directly over the main entrance below, is a room set apart for the Governor of the State, which is twenty feet in diameter. On the right and left of the Governor's room are two rooms set apart for the Commissioners. Spacious porches are arranged at the ends of the building, and four large pillars reach to the story above. Immediately over the entrance, supported by the architrave, is a cornice bearing the shield of the State. The roof is encircled in a balustrade. The first cost was estimated to be \$8,000. Rhode Island contributes largely to the Manufactures and Liberal Arts department, as well as to every one of the great sections of the Exposition.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—South Carolina, owing to the defeat of an appropriation bill in the legislature, was late in securing a place among her sister states; but the exhibit made, though small, comparatively, is creditable.

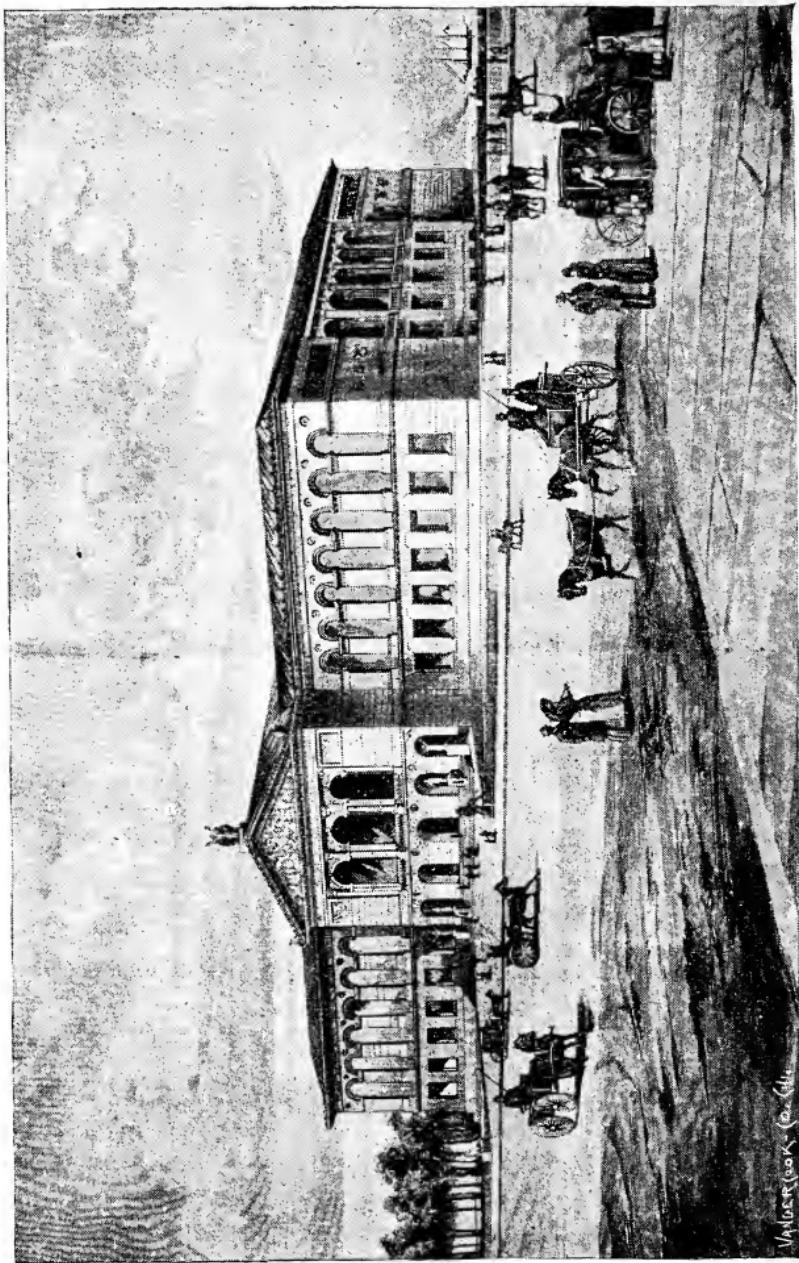
SOUTH DAKOTA.—The State building of South Dakota is in the style of an old French farmhouse. The walls are of bricks. In dimensions are 60x72 feet. On the first floor is an assembly hall with towering mantels and house fire-places at each end. The State raised between \$80,000 and \$100,000. The legislature was late in acting, but the energetic and enterprising people of the young State made full amends for its neglect. South Dakota is well represented in the Agricultural, Horticultural, Mineral and Forestry departments.

TENNESSEE.—The private citizens and counties of the State of Tennessee subscribed liberally toward securing an adequate exhibit at the World's Fair, the legislature having failed to pass an appropriation bill. The funds raised were ample to provide for a very creditable display, and the State is represented in nearly every department.

TEXAS.—This great State has one of the most notable buildings of the group. The structure is 85x250 feet. The main height is 70 feet. Constructed entirely after the style of the old Spanish missions,



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ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.—LAKE FRONT.



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it is a good example of Spanish renaissance architecture. The front part of the building forms a square eighty-five feet wide inclosing a large assembly hall. The general grouping of the building shows that it is flanked on each corner by a square tower, the intervening curtains consisting of two stories of open arcaded loggias. The towers have also loggias in their top stories. Both the main building and the towers are covered with a low-pitched roof of brown-red Spanish tile. Broad surfaces of masonry are enlivened by highly ornate carvings around the windows and in the spandrels of the arches. Extending from the main building toward the east is a wing nearly 150 feet long. It is more subdued in ornamentation, but is designed to be in thorough harmony with the rest of the building. In the center of the wing is a richly-carved doorway leading into the different offices, the big assembly room, and the committee rooms. The structure is built of Texas materials. Texas took unbounded interest in the Exposition from the very first. The city of Galveston alone raised over \$150,000. There were over \$300,000 raised by contributions throughout the State. Texas is represented and represented well, in every department.

VERMONT.—One hundred of the substantial citizens of Vermont subscribed \$100 each, and the building, costing \$10,000, was erected without drawing upon the state treasury. Vermont is represented in the Geological, Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Art departments, and quite fully in the Mineral and Forestry departments. A \$6,000 monument of Barre granite is one of the exhibits from Vermont.

VIRGINIA.—The best exhibits of the Virginia State Fair of 1892 are offered the visitor at the Exposition of 1893. The state appropriated about \$80,000, which was increased by private subscriptions. Virginia makes a good showing, but one hardly commensurate with her age or high position among the states of the Union.

WASHINGTON.—Washington's is a unique state building. It is constructed almost entirely of material brought from the state, and forms an illustration of the building materials and industries peculiar to that young but vigorous commonwealth. The building is

220x140 feet. The exterior is of timber from Puget Sound region and all the lumber entering into it was donated by the State Lumbermen's Association. The main entrance is made one of the features of the building, and is of granite, marble, and ore quarried in the state. In addition to what was contributed, the state expended \$50,000 in constructing and elaborating the details of the building. It is surmounted by a flagstaff 175 feet high, and there are four towers of unique design. A peculiar incident in connection with the acceptance of the design for this building was that the one which at first was considered third in merit was adopted, and the architect who received the first prize in the competition was relegated to the rear. The state spent \$100,000 on the collection of an exhibit. Washington contributes largely to the departments of Agriculture, Forestry, Mines, Fisheries, Education, Electricity, Live Stock, Fine Arts, Woman's Work, and Transportation. Her displays are very creditable.

WEST VIRGINIA.—West Virginia has a beautiful little building which cost about \$20,000. The state contributes very extensively to the departments of Mines and Mining, Forestry, Agriculture, Floriculture, Horticulture, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, and Machinery.

WISCONSIN.—The Wisconsin state building is a handsome structure. It is commodious, and the interior is arranged with special reference to the products of this wealthy state, which in variety and character make the exhibit one of the most attractive and interesting to be seen at the Fair. It is two stories high, with not less than 10,000 feet of floor space exclusive of porches. The whole structure is built of Wisconsin material. The exterior walls are of stone, brick, and terra cotta, and the roof of slate, tile or iron made in Wisconsin. The interior is ornamented and furnished with plate, beveled, and mirror glass, Wisconsin pine and hardwood, and encaustic tile. The cost of the building was \$30,000. Douglas county appropriated \$2,000 to pay for a stained glass window at the head of the main staircase. Wisconsin is represented in every department of the Exposition. Her school exhibit ranks among the

first. She contributes extensively to the Art, Agriculture, Forestry, Mines and Mining, Manufactures and Fine Arts, Machinery, Electricity, Transportation and other departments. She sends an interesting exhibit, in the form of native pearls. These pearls, found in the clams indigenous to several rivers of the vicinity, have been pronounced by Tiffany as the finest in the world, and are exhibited by the owner at the World's Fair as a product of the state. A solid granite monolith, larger than Cleopatra's needle, is exhibited by the owner of a Wisconsin quarry. It weighs 400 tons. All cereals and farm products which took first prizes in the county fairs of 1892 were sent to the Agricultural department of the Exposition.

WYOMING.—The Wyoming building is in style a model club house. The dimensions are 70 feet in length by 50 feet in width. The first story contains a large hall extending to the roof with a gallery at the second floor. The offices are arranged on the stairway leading to the second floor. A veranda 12 feet wide is upon the east and west sides. The second story contains toilet and retiring rooms for both ladies and gentlemen. The gallery around the hall and doors leads out upon the balconies on each of the four sides. The building is in the French chateau style, and the panels of the main frieze exterior contain elaborately wrought hunting and pastoral scenes. The cost of the building was \$20,000. Wyoming contributes to the Agricultural, Mines and Mining and other departments of the Exposition displays, which show her to have made wonderful advancement.

THE TERRITORIES.—The Territories of the Union are well represented. Beginning with far-away *Alaska*, each and every one of them makes a creditable exhibit. The government takes care of the Alaskan display, which is a novel and interesting one in many particulars. The seal industry is represented among others. *Arizona* contributes largely to the Mines and Mining departments and to the Indian exhibit. *New Mexico* raised over \$75,000 and in consequence the visitor sees a great many attractions from this wealthy territory, notably in the Mines and Mining department and Indian exhibit. *Oklahoma*, youngest of the Territories, has

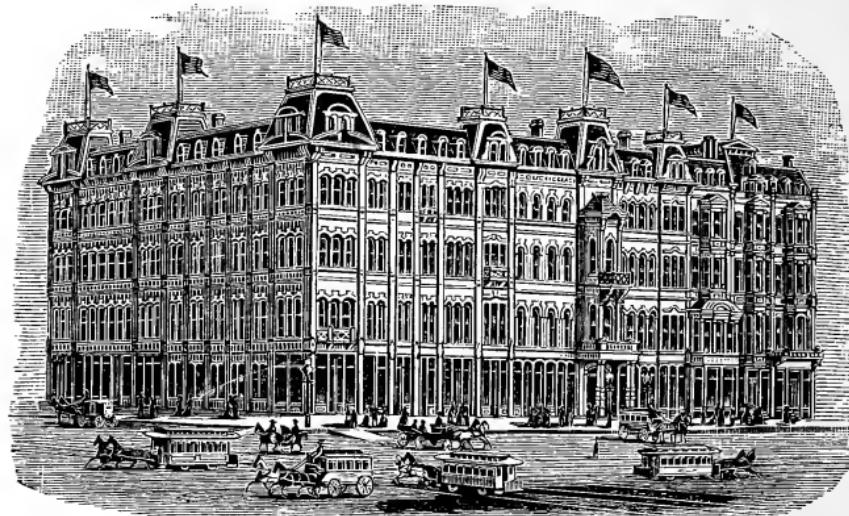
made a splendid effort to bring herself properly before the world, and her efforts have been crowned with success. She contributes to the Agricultural, Horticultural, Mines and Mining departments, displays which will surprise the visitor. The possibilities in the way of raising fruit, as shown by the product of last year, are great. One strawberry raised in Guthrie measured $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference and twenty weighed one pound. For a number of years the Benedictine order in Pottawattamie county has given special attention to viticulture, and their wines have quite a reputation. The cereals are well represented here, as is cotton. The mineral deposits are as yet undeveloped. *Utah* ought not properly to be classed among the other Territories, so much is she in advance of them. Her building is a "Salt Palace," and her exhibits are really deserving of a first place among those of the great agricultural and mining States. *District of Columbia*.—The display made by the District in which is located the seat of government includes pictures of the school buildings, views of the streets and avenues, and probably a fac-simile in miniature of the city and its public buildings. There is to be also a collection of historical relics.

A GROUP OF STATE BUILDINGS.—The four States of Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, are grouped together on a triangular plat of ground near the western limit of Jackson Park, just north of Fifty-ninth street. How to arrange these four state buildings so that each would have a commanding view of the fine art galleries and the pretty little lake near by has been one of the problems for the construction department. The buildings are so placed that each commands a fine view of the art galleries, the picturesque lake and the buildings of a number of foreign nations. The Indiana building cost about \$100,000, of which amount \$70,000 was to be donated by lumber associations. The Michigan building represents an outlay of \$40,000, most of which was donated from private sources. The Wisconsin and Ohio buildings cost about \$50,000 each, and in the case of Michigan and Indiana, most of the building material was donated.



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fortable Hotels in the United States.

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PART VII.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIONS AND EXHIBITS—THE CIVILIZED WORLD DISPLAYS ITS PROGRESS AT THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION—SOME OF THE LEADING ATTRACTIONS—RULES GOVERNING FOREIGN EXHIBITS—LOCATION OF FOREIGN BUILDINGS, ETC.

The civilized world, sections of the semi-civilized and many portions of the uncivilized, are represented at the World's Columbian Exposition. The Chicago World's Fair of 1893 has a stronger claim upon the term Universal than any of its predecessors. For the first time in history the great nations of Europe are able to exhibit their progress in science, art, and industry, on what may be justly termed neutral ground. The political and social rivalry which has ever been a menace to the different nations in international expositions heretofore, finds no place here. While the United States comes into competition with all nations, in every department of human activity, the narrow environments and prejudices which exist abroad are unknown here, and every nation is certain to be treated fairly, impartially and justly, not only in the allotment of position and space, but in the distribution of honors. The foreign department of the Exposition, from the beginning, has been intelligently and wisely managed. The sending of a commission into all the countries of Europe in 1891 was the most politic and judicious step that could have been taken. This commission consisted of Ferdinand Peck, Esq.; Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, Judge William Lindsay, Hon. A. G. Bullock and Major Moses P. Handy, representatives of the Local Directory, the National Commission and the official staff of the Exposition. The effect of their mission was felt almost immediately. Europe was awakened to a sense of the importance

and magnitude of the World's Fair, and upon the return of the commission two of the greatest empires on earth—England and Germany—sent representatives to enquire further into the status of the enterprise and to report to their respective governments the result. The reports of Sir Henry Wood and James Dredge, on the part of England, and of Herr Wermuth, on the part of Germany, as well as the active interest these envoys have since taken in the success of the Exposition, are fresh in the minds of the public. Not only has their friendship and enthusiasm interested the exhibitors of the two empires named, but they have stimulated every European nation, many of which, for a time, at least, were inclined to be apathetic. The visit of the ambassadors of foreign nations accredited to Washington in 1891 also served to enlighten the Old World as to the magnitude of the preparations being made here. Later on, the sending of additional commissioners—notably the departure of Mr. H. N. Higginbotham and T. B. Bryan for southern Europe.—served to renew the interest of foreign nations in the World's Fair. The organization of a Latin-American Commission likewise has resulted in bringing the Spanish-American republics into line, and the exhibits made by our neighbors on this continent demonstrate how well the bureau having this department in charge has been conducted by Mr. W. E. Curtis. Finally the appointment of Walker Fearn as chief of the foreign exhibits department gave an impulse to this branch of the executive service of the Exposition, the favorable effects of which have continued to be felt up to the present time. The passage of the McKinley bill by Congress for a time had a depressing effect upon the prospects of the Exposition. Foreign manufacturers were inclined to hold aloof, in the hope, perhaps, that by so doing the government might be influenced in the direction of more liberal customs laws; but as our system of government can not be thus influenced, and as foreign governments and foreign manufacturers began to realize that outside pressure of this kind would probably have an effect quite contrary to that which was desired, they gradually accepted the situation and set about making the best of it.

As an evidence of friendship for the Exposition, Belgium, China, Denmark and the Netherlands gave official notification through the American ministers to their respective countries that Exposition publications, printed matter and pictures would be admitted free of duty. Japan not only admitted such publications free of duty, but assisted in circulating them. *The Standard Guide to Chicago* and *TRE HAND BOOK OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION* are admitted into all countries. The former was warmly received everywhere during the progress of the Columbian Exposition commission throughout Europe. Ferdinand Peck, Esq., and Major Moses P. Handy, reported that it was the most sought of any publication carried with them, and that it had a very favorable effect upon all classes of people. Whole sections of *The Standard Guide* have been translated and printed in the newspapers and magazines of the different European countries. Even the advertising was reproduced to illustrate the business customs and the commercial energy of Chicago.

Foreign visitors and exhibitors will be looked after carefully by various societies organized in Chicago for the purpose. The St. George Society will entertain and protect English visitors; the St. Andrews and Highland societies will care for the Scotch; the Sheridan Club, Irish-American Club and other Irish Societies will look after distinguished Irishmen and women, and see that the less distinguished are not neglected. German citizens have a suitable headquarters and bureau of information where strangers from the Empire of Germany will be received and attended to; the Austrians are similarly organized, and besides the great German societies and clubs of Chicago will assist. French, Swedish, Norwegian, Bohemian, Polish, Jewish, Swiss, Danish, Welsh and other societies of foreign born, or foreign descent citizens of Chicago will care for visitors of their respective nationalities. [See Flinn's *Standard Guide to Chicago* for a list of foreign societies.] The decision of the United States Attorney-General that foreign exhibitors can bring with them enough employes to show the process of manufacturing the goods they display, without being held for violation of the contract law, will bring, it is thought, many thou-

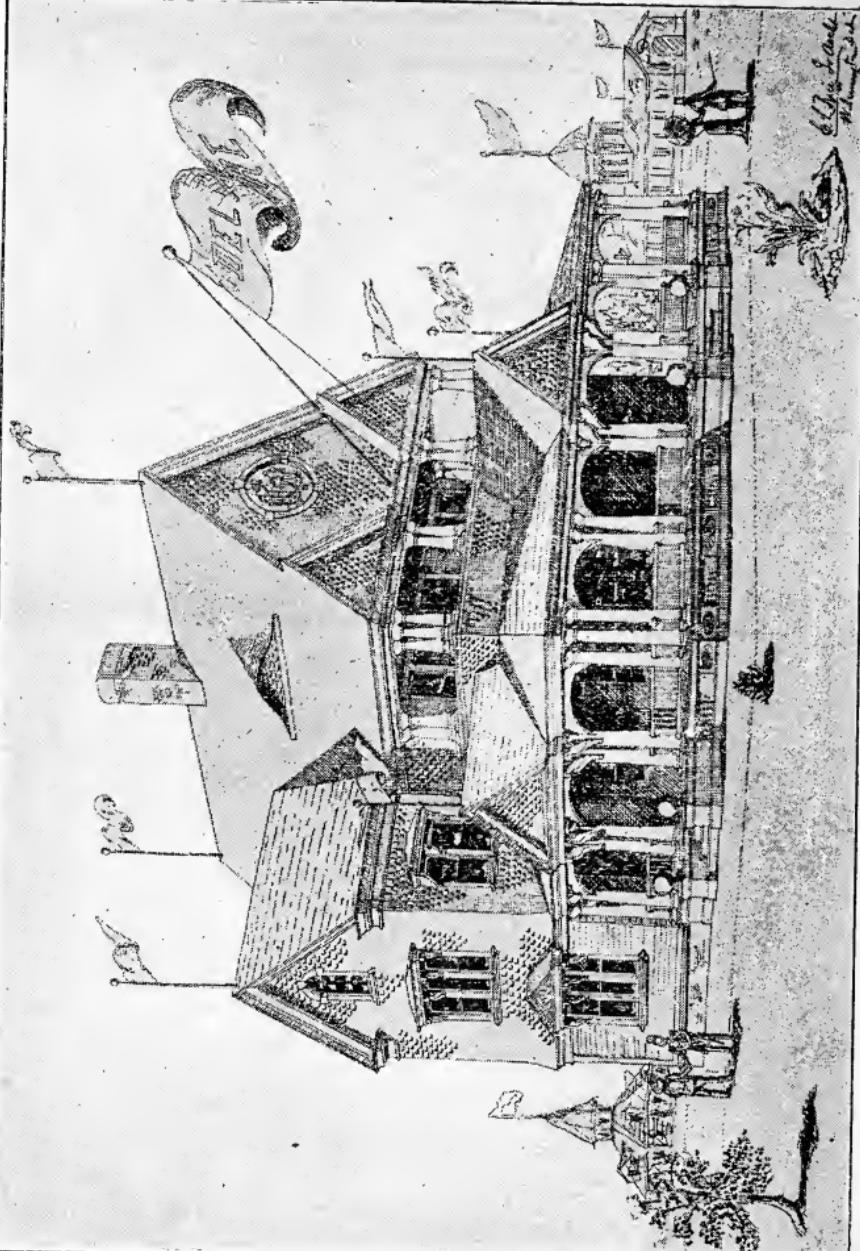
sands of skilled mechanics and artisans from foreign countries into Chicago. These will be entertained suitably by the various industrial and trades societies.

The government in 1891 decided that the transportation of articles intended for the Exposition must be facilitated in preference to all other importations. Upon entry of merchandize intended for the Exposition an entry must be made providing for its immediate transportation with apprisement, as has already been inserted in the customs regulations on this subject. Restrictions as to date of shipment are not to be applied to shipment of merchandize of this kind, but in the language of the Secretary of the Treasury: "It is intended by this department to give precedence as far as reasonable to entries of this kind, and you are hereby instructed to afford every practicable facility for speedy transmission to Chicago." All invoices and other papers accompanying such intended exhibits are to be stamped plainly "Exhibits for the World's Columbian Exposition," and blank forms will be furnished upon application by shippers or importers. The information contained in this paragraph is of special importance to foreign exhibitors. Another item of great importance is this, a bill passed by Congress for the protection of foreign exhibitors: "That no citizen of any country shall be held liable for the infringement of any patent granted by the United States or any trade mark registered in the United States where the act complained of is performed in connection with the exhibition of any article or thing at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago." Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Solicitor-General of the Exposition, is of the opinion that intending foreign exhibitors may operate and use on the Exposition grounds machinery which may be patented in the United States and the foreign countries.

The following, containing answers to questions put to the Director-General by the French Commission, will be of interest to the exhibitors of all nations, as it contains in substance the regulations governing the Exposition and the rules governing Foreign exhibits.



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DELAWARE STATE BUILDING.—WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



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WM. LINDEMANN, - PROPRIETOR.



The inquiries were answered by the former Solicitor-General of the Exposition, Hon. Benj. Butterworth:

Sir: In answering the several interrogatories propounded by the Honorable Commis sioner of France, in reference to French exhibits, etc., I beg to submit the following:

The first interrogatory is as follows:

"What accommodations would the Exposition be willing to furnish in view of providing the French section with a service of firemen of the city of Paris?"

The question does not indicate whether the French Commission would send with the proposed service of firemen, engines, hose reels and other apparatus used by a fire department, or whether they would expect to use the appliances furnished by the fire department of Chicago. In either case, however, suitable accommodations would be provided for the proposed service of firemen—the cost of subsisting the force would of course devolve upon the French Commission.

The next interrogatory is as follows:

"The French Commission would like to know at what conditions, clauses, and rate it would be possible for French exhibitors to insure their objects with perfect security in Chicago?"

Your correspondent will observe that it will be impossible to fix with exactness the rate of insurance until the character of buildings and the nature of the exhibits, manner of installation, etc., is known. But this can be said definitely, that there will be no difficulty in making satisfactory arrangements for the most reasonable rates in French, English, or American companies. The management has taken special care to make adequate provision for space, and to have everything as nearly fire-proof as may be, so it is reasonably certain that rates of insurance will not be excessive, but, on the contrary, very reasonable. The representatives of the various insurance companies will give this matter attention at the earliest practicable moment, and your correspondent will be advised of the rates agreed upon as fast as they are fixed by the insurance companies.

The next interrogatory is as follows: "About any other losses to be incurred otherwise than by fire, under what jurisdiction and police regulations is the International Exhibit going to be placed? Are the grounds and buildings going to be treated for public protection like United States Warehouses, subject to the Federal laws and courts, or under State and Municipal laws of police?" Foreign exhibits will be under the immediate charge of offices of the United States Government. The entire Exposition grounds and buildings will be under the immediate jurisdiction of the Municipality of the city of Chicago, and immediately the State of Illinois. A police force and guard equal to any possible contingency will be provided. Under our system of government, the authority of the Municipality is upheld by the State, and the State by the General Government, so that no apprehension need arise as to losses resulting from acts of lawlessness, such an occurrence, at most, being a very remote possibility.

The next interrogatory is as follows: "Article 24 says that sales of special articles will be subject to further regulations. The French Commission trusts, in the interest of French exhibitors, that such sales are going to be allowed, and would like that a pledge should be given that it will be so." Referring to the above article with relation to French exhibits the rule adopted in regard to sale of articles on exhibition upon the grounds is, that the exhibit shall not be impaired by reason of such sales. This is obviously indispensable to the proper conduct of the Exposition. If sales are made and deliveries had it would have to be under a regulation which would pro-

vide that the articles would be immediately replaced, so that the exhibit as a whole would not deteriorate.

The next interrogatory is as follows: "The French Commission needs also to be informed about the amount collected so far, or to be collected on the World's Fair subscription, and now and when the bonds of the city of Chicago \$5,000,000 loan have been issued and lent over to the World's Fair Directors." In answer it is submitted: That about six millions of dollars have been raised by subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company. Of this sum \$1,500,000 has been paid in, and the balance is paid as installments are called for by the Directors of the Company. The city of Chicago has authorized the issuance of bonds of the city to the amount of five million dollars. This insures to the enterprise at this date eleven millions of dollars. Additional subscriptions are being taken, and the committee on finance has stated that not less than seventeen millions of dollars will be realized from first to last by the corporation for use of the Exposition. To defray the expense of the participation of the Federal Government in the Exposition, the Congress of the United States, at the first session of the fifty-first Congress, appropriated fifteen hundred thousand dollars. The several States are making appropriations ranging from twenty-five thousand to three hundred thousand dollars each. The appropriation up to this time by states that have taken action in the matter reaches about two million dollars. The total amount appropriated by States will undoubtedly exceed four millions, to which must be added the sums provided by the manufacturing cities. The fund already provided and available for use by the management is larger than has been provided for any previous exposition. That funds ample in amount, and available when and as needed in the progress of the work of preparation, have been provided, is beyond question.

The next interrogatory is as follows: "By a proclamation of June 11, 1887, the President of the United States has agreed to the following Article 11, of the International Convention for the protection of industrial property, viz.: 'The high contracting parties engage between themselves to accord a temporary protection to patentable inventions, to industrial designs or models, as well as to trade or commercial marks, for the productions which may figure at official or officially recognized international exhibitions.' May the French Commission be assured that the guarantee promised by said proclamation will be fully extended to the industrial or commercial marks, designs and patents of French products? Which jurisdiction and courts would have to prevent or repress any attempt in violation of said convention?" To answer the question here propounded, required an examination of Treaty of Paris with reference to industrial property, and the action of a subsequent conference held in pursuance of that Treaty, and the legislation by the United States since. To make the necessary examination required time. The 11th Article of the Convention of 1883, to which reference is made in the interrogatory of your correspondent, is as follows: "The high contracting parties engage between themselves to accord temporary protection to patentable inventions, to industrial designs or models, as well as to trade or commercial marks for the productions which may figure at official or officially recognized international exhibitions." The necessity for such a requirement as this exists by virtue of the provision in the laws of many European nations that a patent is void, or is voidable, if the invention has been made public in the country prior to the issue of the patent therefor. In countries where the law above mentioned was in force, inventors necessarily refrained from displaying unpatented inventions. To provide for such contingencies, the 11th Article of the Treaty of Paris above quoted was adopted. That article did not, however, increase the security of inventors in the United States, as a larger measure of protection is guaranteed to all inventors, whether citizens or foreigners, by the existing law, since our statute explicitly admits of two years of public use of an

invention during which an application for patent may be filed. It results therefore, that the exhibition of an unpatented invention at the World's Columbian Exposition will not impair the right of the inventor to get a patent, unless the invention was made and disclosed or publicly used more than two years before patent is applied for.

The statute on that subject is clear and explicit. It reads as follows: (Sec. 4886, Revised Statutes. Patent Laws.) "Any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have abandoned, may, upon payment of the fees required by law, and other due proceedings had, obtain a patent therefor."

Concerning trade marks, I call the attention of your correspondent to the fact that, by virtue of the Treaty of 1869 between the French government and the government of the United States, citizens of the French Republic are, equally with citizens of the United States, entitled to register their trade marks in the United States. This privilege is also secured to them by the virtue of the Convention of 1883 (Treaty of Paris), and although the Treaty agreed upon by that convention stipulates a period of time within which the application must be deposited in this country, that stipulation is practically unimportant; since our law does not make protection to trade marks here contingent upon prior registration in the country of which the applicant is a citizen. It is obvious from what has been said that no legislation is required in this country to carry into effect the 11th Article of the Convention of Paris, and hence no such legislation has been recommended, and none enacted. The 11th Article of the Treaty made by the Convention of Paris, has been construed by Article 6 of the 4th Protocol, adopted at the Madrid Conference of April, 1890, held in pursuance of the said treaty of Paris.

Article 6 of the 4th Protocol reads as follows: "*First.* The temporary protection provided by Article 11 of the Convention consists in a period of priority of at least six months from the admission of the product to the exposition; and the application or employment without proper authority, during the exhibition, of the invention, design, model or trade mark so protected, shall not prevent the person who has obtained the temporary protection from legally making, during the said period, application for patent, or from making the deposit necessary to insure himself of the said protection in all the territory of the Union. Each State shall have power to extend the said period.

"*Second.* The above mentioned temporary protection shall have no effect unless, pending its duration, an application for a patent or a deposit be made in view of securing to the object to which it is applied definite protection in one of the contracting States.

"*Third.* The periods of priority mentioned in Article 4 of the Convention are additional to the temporary protection contemplated by Article 11.

"*Fourth.* Patentable inventions to which provisional protection shall have been granted, by virtue of Article 11 of the Convention, can be notified to the International Bureau by the government of the country in which the exposition takes place, for the purpose of publication in the official organ of said bureau."

It appears from this explanatory Article, that the Convention contemplates an application for patent or for the registration of a trade mark to be filed within the period therein set forth, in order that the author of the invention, or owner of the trade mark, could avail himself of the privilege it offers. This article is not yet accepted by the different nations of the Inter-

national Union, but will be by many of them, and, perhaps, by all, including the United States. A conference was to have been held at Madrid on the 14th instant, for the purpose of discussion and signature of the Articles adopted in 1890; but as to the action taken, I am not advised. This Protocol, whether ratified or not, must be regarded as the accepted interpretation which other powers have agreed to put upon the 11th Article of the Convention of Paris. Existing law in the United States is less exact in than the terms of the Articles agreed upon by the Convention, and the French Commissioners will find that the privileges offered by the United States statutes, now in force, to the exhibitors, are much wider than those demanded by the Convention. Each exhibitor of an unpatented invention will be entitled to present his application for patent at any time within two years from the commencement of its exhibition. He will not be entitled to bring a suit for infringement, as he would not in any country, until his patent has been granted. Suits to restrain the infringements of patents can only be brought in the United States courts, the courts of the several States having no jurisdiction of such questions.

The owner of a trade mark used in lawful commerce between the United States and any foreign nation, will be entitled to register such trade mark in the usual way provided for the registration of trade marks of citizens; but such registration is not necessary to entitle the owner of a trade mark to the protection of the courts. Registration is a public notice that the registrant is the owner of the trade mark registered by him; but such registration is not conclusive of such right. He may, whether he has registered or not, institute suit for infringement, either in the courts of the several states, or (by virtue of being an alien) in the United States federal courts, if the matter in dispute exceeds the value of \$50; and in each of these courts he will find the same protection that is given by law to citizens of the United States.

So it will be observed that the fullest protection will be afforded to French exhibitors of the class of industrial property referred to in Article 11 of the Treaty of Paris, to which the proclamation of the President of the United States, under date June 11, 1887, referred.

It has been decided that agents in this country of articles manufactured in foreign countries cannot have the same entered for exhibition as American products. Although the capital of residents of the United States may be employed in the manufacture of such goods, the exhibits will have to be entered as foreign ones and space be assigned for them by the World's Fair Commission of the country in which the articles are produced. General rules governing foreign exhibits, or as much of them as are essential to this Hand Book, are printed in the appendix.

The following are the nations and colonies represented at the World's Columbian Exposition, with all the information concerning their respective exhibits in possession of the Exposition management up to date:

ALGIERS.—The Governor of Algiers has taken a deep interest in the Exposition. It was the wish of exhibitors in that colony to have

a distinct sub-section of the French exhibit. The Algiers display is novel and brilliant. It may be seen in the French section.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The President of the Argentine Republic appointed a World's Fair Commission early in 1891, and no time was lost in collecting and forwarding exhibits. The sum of \$100,000 was placed at the disposal of the commission and visitors can readily see how judiciously this sum was expended. The Argentine display is a handsome one.

AUSTRALIA.—Australia is one of the most important exhibitors at the World's Fair. Not less than 1,000,000 feet of space were demanded by her exhibitors, and this was placed at their disposal. New South Wales took a lively interest in the Exposition from the first, as did New Zealand and Queensland. The merchants and manufacturers of Sydney and Melbourne were enthusiastic, and the public of Australia in general determined upon making a display which should attract the attention of the world to the progress the great island is making. The principal exhibits made by Australia include ores, wools, timber, olive oils, wines, manufactured articles and curios. Sir Walter Buller has sent his famous collection of Maori paintings. These works of art are exceedingly interesting. They are the product of savages whose bravery has made them famous the world over. Thousands of visitors from Australia will be found in Chicago during the progress of the Exposition. As an evidence of the progress of Australia in commerce it may be stated that New Zealand exported 603,000,000 pounds of wool last year. New Zealand shipped 2,000,000 frozen sheep to England in refrigerator ships. Australia has 120,000,000 sheep and New Zealand 55,000,000, the latter country alone having 10,000,000 more than the United States. Three new steamships are plying between Sydney and San Francisco, doubling the service and making trips fortnightly instead of monthly. This change was brought about by the desire of the Australian people in large numbers to visit the Fair. The Queensland exhibit consists of wines, olive oil, minerals, New Zealand flax and cowry gums. This last product, of which \$2,000,000 worth was shipped out of the colonies last year, is used for varnish,

and is bought principally by Boston dealers. The railroads of Australia use American coaches, and it is said that there are 10,000 American typewriters in use there. Other imports from America are soap, coal oil and all kinds of agricultural and mining machinery. Sir James Hector, who was commissioner from Australia to the Centennial, has charge of the exhibit. Col. Alexander Campbell was the World's Fair special commissioner to that country. New South Wales and Queensland offer as an attraction in their exhibits copies of the noted aboriginal cave inscriptions, and a tribe of savages.

AUSTRIA.—The Austro-Hungarian Empire was a little late in responding to the President's invitation, but finally decided to participate, although not officially. The premier notified the U. S. minister that the Empire would give its utmost support to anything that private parties might do toward making an exhibit. Private interests at once took up the matter, and the exhibits from Austria and Hungary in the several departments of the Exposition are fully up to the standard established by the great powers of Europe. As a strong evidence of her friendship, Austria postponed the International Art Jubilee, which was to occur in 1893, until 1894, so that it should not interfere with the World's Fair. Among other things Austria makes a fine exhibit of glass, porcelain, bronze, leather, artistic iron and cabinet work. The Austrian Commission, appointed by the Emperor, includes among other prominent men his Imperial Highness Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor. The Minister of Commerce, Marquis Olivier Bacquehem, is president of the board.

BELGIUM—Belgium from the first displayed the greatest interest in the World's Fair, and determined upon taking an active and conspicuous part in the Exposition. She made a grant of 600,000 francs, and has sent an art exhibit much more extensive than that displayed at the last Paris Exposition. Belgium is represented in all the leading departments.

A supplementary grant of 300,000 francs was made by the Belgian government, after the above was written. This is to aid the private exhibitors.

BOLIVIA.—Bolivia has an excellent exhibit. It is among the

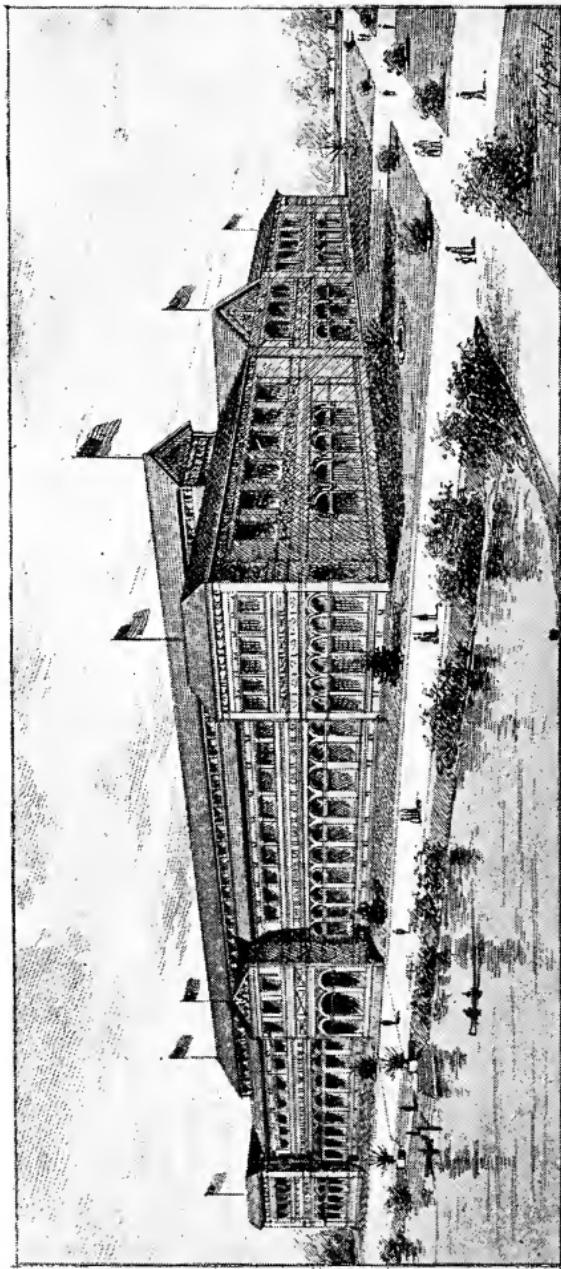
best from the Latin-American Republics. Among other attractions are fine samples, of the ceremonial dresses of the Jiberos and Zaparros Indians. One of the Jiberos costumes is said to surpass any of the dresses of savage tribes yet discovered, in gorgeous beauty and lovely contrasts of colors. The two Zaparros costumes are woven of human hair, and are ornamented with geometrical designs. Bolivia's appropriation for the Fair was \$150,000.

BRAZIL.—The Government of Brazil makes a magnificent display. The cost of the exhibit was over half a million dollars. The Brazil building is in itself a leading attraction. In addition to the \$550,000 appropriated by the Federal government of Brazil, \$250,000 were appropriated by the different States of the Republic. From the beginning it seemed probable that Brazil would expend more money on her exhibit than any nation except the United States, and more than any of the states of this country except Illinois. The proposition of the President of the Republic was not only to erect a building in which to display the magnificent resources of Brazil, but to surround that building with practical illustrations of the methods of agriculture and industry. There is a sugar mill in operation, a coffee quinta, at which the method of gathering and curing coffee for the market is illustrated, and the manner in which rubber is gathered and prepared for market is shown in a similar way. There are also several fac-similes of native huts, with native families living as they live at home, and pursuing their industries. The National Band of Brazil will perform daily. Rio de Janeiro desired her exhibit to be entirely separate from the remainder of Brazil. The display of orchids from Brazil surpass anything of the kind ever seen before. The Corcovado Railway Company, of Rio de Janeiro, makes an exhibit in miniature of its railway. It has large photographs illustrating the mountain route through which the railway passes, the bridges, the stations, the hotel at the summit, and interesting scenery adjacent. They have molded, in papier mache, the mountain of Corcovado in miniature, with the railway laid down as in actual operation. The total length of the road is two miles. The rise from the station at the

upper end of the road to the summit is 2,300 feet. Brazil's exhibits will be found in the Art, Agricultural, Forestry, Horticultural, Floricultural and other departments and always occupying a conspicuous and creditable position.

Salvador de Mendonca, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Brazil at Washington, thus spoke in advance of Brazils intentions regarding the Exposition: "I understand that, aside from the appropriation of \$300,000 by the Federal Government of Brazil for the World's Fair exhibit, different states that constitute the Federal union have made liberal appropriations and appointed special committees to take charge of their State exhibits. These committees are already at work securing articles for the Exposition. It is quite probable that my country will make not only a profuse exhibit of staple articles of export, like coffee, rubber, hides, furs, sugar, and construction woods, but also an exhibit of certain manufactured articles, like furniture, fine saddlery, shoes, and preserved fruits. I expect that we will be even better represented in the Art department, showing fine books, paintings, by our artists, sculpture, and musical compositions. The Brazilian composer, Calis Gomez, cabled me last week from Milan, Italy, asking the program of the Musical Department, with the intention to write an anthem especially for the occasion. In the Exposition of 1876 the same composer, at the request of ex-Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, wrote a special composition, which was executed for the first time on the Fourth of July in the course of the ceremonies at Independence Hall by Gilmore's Band. It is not unlikely that the last grand opera by the same composer, "Condor," will be performed in part, if not entirely. I have already communicated with the Musical department about the intentions of my countryman, and I expect that he will be cordially welcomed. Theodore Thomas expressed his satisfaction at the news I received from Gomez."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—British Columbia is represented by a building which is a novelty in architecture, composed of every variety of wood known to the British Columbia forests. The building was first built in sections of contrasting woods neatly mortised together.



[Engraved For The Standard Guide Company.]
WOMAN'S BUILDING.—WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.—ANOTHER VIEW.





The roof is of native slate and a variety of cedar shingles, making in all a pleasing effect. The display made by British Columbia is a unique and handsome one. Every city in the province contributed toward it. British Columbia is represented in nearly all of the principal departments.

BRITISH GUIANA.—British Guiana appropriated \$20,000 for an exhibit and appointed a commission to collect and display the same. A space of 60x30 feet is allotted to the exhibit from this colony, close to the exhibit and building of the Dominion of Canada. The location was chosen by British Guiana so as to afford an opportunity for contrasting its exhibits with those of other British American colonies. A local exhibition of the resources of British Guiana was held previous to the shipment of the exhibits to this country, so that the choicest might be selected.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—This colony makes an excellent exhibit, consisting principally of woods, plants, fruits, tropical flowers, native minerals, etc.

BRITISH WEST INDIA.—The display made by British India in various departments and sections is an interesting one. Exhibits from Burmah are particularly attractive. Under this heading are included British Honduras, British, Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, the Barbados and other islands. Some of these are mentioned in proper order separately. The proposition to erect a "West Indian Court" on the grounds in which all of the colonies might be represented was under discussion when this book went to press. The commissioner for British West Indies was granted 25,000 square feet of space. Much of the exhibit from these colonies consist of tropical plants, etc., which are to be seen in the horticultural department.

BULGARIA.—Bulgaria has a surprisingly fine art and industrial display. The kingdom is represented worthily for the first time at an International Exposition.

CANADA.—Canada early in 1892 asked for 96,000 square feet of space, but this did not represent the total space desired. In the fine arts and fisheries annexes additional room was necessary. Canada was granted in all about 100,000 square feet. Among the exhibits

of the Dominion those in the Agricultural department, where 18,000 square feet are covered, 3,000 of which is allotted to the dairy product and the remainder to agricultural products, are among the most prominent. Canada occupies 10,000 feet of space in the Pomological department. Nearly all Canadians who exhibited at the Centennial, Colonial, Paris and Jamacia exhibitions, with several hundred new exhibitors are represented in the different departments. Canada is represented well in the Live Stock department. Montreal sends a model of the statue to be erected in honor of M. Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal, on the opening day of the World's Fair at Chicago, the 250th anniversary of the founding of that city. The model represents Maisonneuve in the attitude of a conqueror taking possession of the land. The Province of Ontario makes an extensive mineral exhibit. No description of the Canadian building can be given at this time.

CEYLON.—Ceylon has a special building on the grounds. Among the attractions of its display is a large tea house.

CHILE.—The position of Chile as to its participation in the World's Columbian Exposition long remained in doubt. The impoverished condition of the country, and the stagnation of its trade due to the recent revolution, compelled the government to abandon its original design of appropriating \$100,000 to defray the expenses of an exhibit. At this writing it is impossible to state what the final action of Chile will be, but it is believed she will be creditably represented.

CHINA.—Owing to certain diplomatic troubles between the United States and China, caused by the exclusion of Chinese immigrants, it was doubted for some time whether China would participate in any way in the Exposition. But the government of the Empire, while giving no official countenance to the Exposition, it was understood, would assist private exhibitors substantially. Later on it was announced that China would subscribe \$200,000 and \$50,000 to defray the expenses of a private exhibit. The Chinese government authorized Tao Tai, the representative of the custom service at Shanghai, to remove all export duties on exhibits intended

for the World's Fair. Later still the Chinese government announced through its minister at Washington that its Embassy to this country would eventually be made a commission to represent China at the World's Fair and see that the rights of its citizens were thoroughly protected. Notwithstanding the ill-feeling prevailing throughout China in regard to certain legislation in this country, the great merchants of the Empire it seems have all along been desirous of making a creditable showing at the World's Fair. Chew Yu Ling, a Chinese gentleman representing one of the most important mercantile houses in China, visited Chicago in 1892 and conferred with the Exposition authorities relative to an exhibit. The general indications are that China will be represented in many of the important departments of the Exposition and will probably erect a building on the grounds.

COLOMBIA.—Colombia's display is particularly attractive. Its building is modeled after the capitol at Bogota. The exterior is in imitation of the sandstone of which the capitol is built, while the interior is finished in the valuable hardwoods of the country, comprising more than a hundred varieties. Within the building are the products of the country—coffee, cocoa, rubber, ivory, nuts, wax, gums, etc., and the richest mineral exhibit ever seen in the United States. "Indian women of the country will be seen wearing Panama hats from fibre prepared on the spot, which are as fine as a cobweb." There are in addition private exhibits of the recently discovered antiquities in solid gold, consisting of idols, birds, animals and ornaments of great value and interest. These antiquities were discovered in vaults supposed to have been the burial places of prehistoric kings. A typical orchestra from Colombia, consisting of ten musicians playing their native instruments, which are unlike those of any other people, is one of the attractions of the exhibit. Among other exhibits of interest is a valuable collection from the National museum at Bogota. This includes relics of the Inquisition and the Conquest. A curious assortment of vegetable fibers, many of which equal silk in fineness and texture, is also to be seen here. Colombia celebrated the anniversary of its independence by opening an Exposition on

July 20, 1892. This Exposition closed in October of the same year. It embraced an extensive showing of the resources and products of the country, and also a historical, archæological and ethnological exhibit. At the close of this Exposition the entire collection, or the best part of it at least, was sent to the World's Fair at Chicago. In 1892 Leland Stanford, of California, contributed \$10,000 toward the expenses of an expedition to the republic of Colombia to get a number of ethnological exhibits for the Fair. Captain Gerard Fowlk was in charge of the expedition. The first place visited was the ancient burial places of the Micas, which are supposed to be the receptacles of many gold and silver images and richly embellished burial caskets. After the Fair all the relics secured by this expedition will be contributed to the Leland Stanford University of California. Most of the relics of the ethnological exhibit, however, will be presented to the Chicago Museum of Natural Sciences, to be erected after the Fair.

COSTA RICA.—Among the first exhibits received in Chicago for the World's Fair of 1893 were ten cases of curios and antiques collected in Costa Rica by the Latin-America bureau. Lieut. Scriven was specially detailed to make the collection. It was valued at \$500. This little Republic appropriated \$50,000 to defray the expenses of her display. Her exhibits are to be found in nearly every one of the principal departments.

CUBA.—The exhibit from Cuba is principally remarkable for the wonderful floral and horticultural specimens which it includes. These are to be found in the proper departments. Cuba also contributes to other departments of the Exposition, particularly to the manufactures, where her display of tobaccos and cigars will attract general attention.

DENMARK.—The Danish exhibit comprises contributions to nearly all departments, and particularly to those of fine arts, agriculture and manufactures. The artists of Denmark have been particularly active in preparing for the Exposition, and it is said the result is a larger and a better display of paintings than they contributed to any previous international Exposition. The sum of \$55,000, was set apart

by Denmark in order to show as a leading feature of its exhibit a Danish dairy complete and in full operation. The dairy interest is one of the most important in Denmark, and the most modern appliances are utilized in the dairies of that country.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.—The Dutch colonies of the West Indies, composed of the Islands of Curacao, St. Martins, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustache and Saba, are represented by special exhibits in several departments.

ECUADOR.—The President of Ecuador early in '92 decreed that the Governor of each State of the Republic should collect and forward to Quito exhibits of all kinds illustrating the riches and the productions of the country. The Consul-General of the United States in Quito directed the Consuls and Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents at different points in Ecuador to assist the Governors of States in every way possible in the collection of articles relating to commerce with exterior countries. The best of these exhibits so collected and exhibited in Quito during the National Exposition held there in 1892 were forwarded to Chicago. The President of Ecuador also named Commissioners to Chicago and a sufficient sum was appropriated to meet the expenses. The State of Esmeralda makes a special exhibit of gold and gold ores from the mines of Ibarra, rubber, and other lowland products. The department of Guayaquil also has a special exhibit. Ecuador has her own building on the grounds. Ecuador is represented in many of the leading departments.

ENGLAND.—England made application for 200,000 square feet of floor space for exhibits, or nearly five square miles. This was equal to the space asked for by Germany, and indicated at an early day the international character of the Exposition. The exhibits from England are on a greater and grander scale than were ever seen before outside of London Expositions. England contributes to every department of the Fair. Some of the greatest treasures of her art galleries and private picture collections are to be seen. A special section is set aside for British minerals, to which the owners and managers of collieries throughout England were requested to

contribute. Prof. Brough, mining instructor in the Royal College of Science, classified and arranged this collection, which will be of a permanent nature and, after the Chicago Fair shall have closed, will probably be presented to our museum. Another special section is devoted to an exhibit of the rifle calibre guns manufactured by the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun Company of England. The Company asked permission to erect a building 30x15 feet to exhibit its guns in practice. This request was granted, and the exhibit may be seen in the naval and marine display of the Transportation department. One end of the building is filled with sand bags into which the projectiles of the guns are fired. The arrangements are such as to insure perfect safety, and are reproductions of a similar exhibit given at the Royal Naval Exposition in London. It would be impossible to enumerate the thousands of interesting and valuable exhibits which come under this head. These represent every department of science, art and industry. The exhibits, too, are of a most valuable character, some of them being priceless. The English building, so far as known at this writing, will represent an old English manor or hall. Among the curiosities of England's contribution is an exhibit made by the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, which is an illustration of the lives and discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot, upon whose early American explorations is based England's claims to its past and present possessions in this country. The Merchant Venturer's Guild contributed many Cabot relics, of which it has a large collection. A model of Nelson's ship, the Victory, was transferred from the Naval Exhibition at Chelsea to the Columbian Exposition. It is unsettled, at this date, whether the Irish exhibit shall be included in England's. The Scotch exhibit certainly will. Both of these kingdoms contribute very creditable displays.

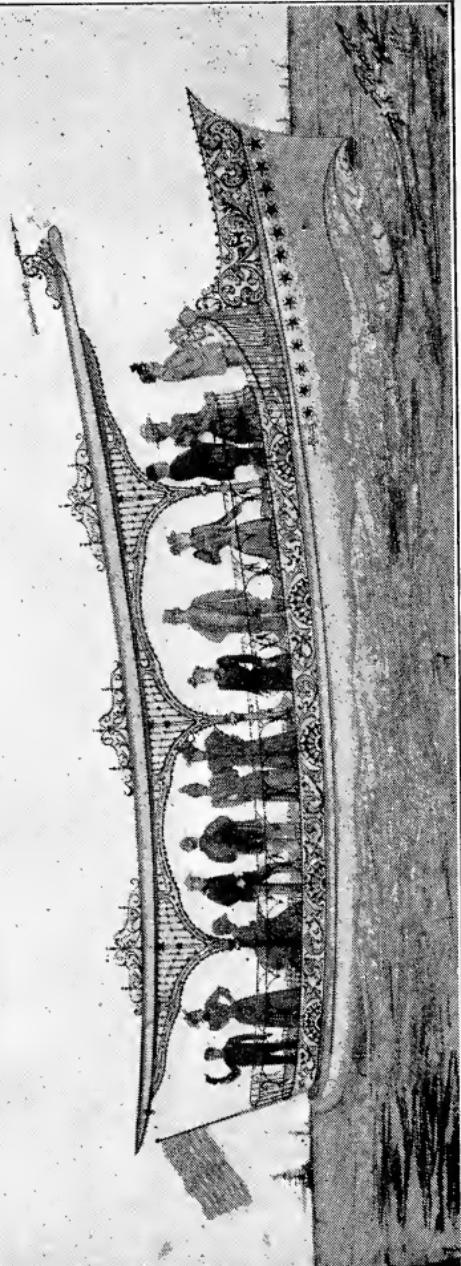
FRANCE.—France asked for 25,000 square feet of space for its picture exhibits alone. It was thought for some time that the weakest feature of the Exposition would be its fine art exhibit. It soon became apparent, however, that it would be one of its strongest. The French contributors to this departments will of themselves

constitute a magnificent attraction. But France did not stop here. Although behind England and Germany in seeking space, the French government, spurred on by popular opinion in that country, very soon became active, until at the opening of the Exposition the display made by the French republic equaled that of any nation and was superior to many. The leading men of France became interested in the Columbian Exposition early in 1892, and from that time on the collections made in France and forwarded to this country gave every assurance that France would maintain her pre-eminent position among the industrial nations of the world. Among the novelties exhibited is a complete exemplification of the Bertillon system of identification of criminals, in charge of M. Bertillon. This exhibit includes duplicates of the pictures, measurements and descriptions of the 200,000 criminals measured in Paris since the system was introduced. France occupies 100,000 square feet in the manufactures, 10,000 in the machinery and 10,000 in the live stock departments. In the latter will be found a magnificent exhibit of Norman cattle, horses, etc. The French pavillion is a beautiful structure. Maurice L. Vilmorin, of Paris, the most famous and scientific horticulturist of France, superintended the decoration of the grounds around the pavillion. Vilmorin has made fine floral displays at all the great expositions held during the past twenty-five years, and he undertook to outdo himself in the present instance. The first appropriation made by France for the expenses of the exhibit amounted to 3,250,-000 francs, or about \$650,000.

GERMANY.—The demand of Germany for 200,000 square feet of floor space early in 1892 indicated pretty clearly the intentions of that empire with regard to the Columbian Exposition. Upon the return of Herr Warmuth, the imperial commissioner, the government and the leading manufacturers and merchants of the empire united in making preparations for a display at Chicago such as Germany had never before contributed to an international exposition. The interest of the people of Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, Stuttgart, Nuremberg, Hamburg, and, in fact, of all the leading commercial, manufacturing, art and educational centers of Germany, has been

centered in the Columbian Exposition for over two years. The Emperor gave countenance to the work of preparation and his government exhibited the friendliest interest in the success of the enterprise. The result is that Germany contributes to the art, agricultural, horticultural, floricultural, ethnological, pomological, forestry, manufactures and liberal arts, machinery, electricity, transportation and other departments and sections, displays of which she may well feel proud. The German building is perhaps the handsomest foreign headquarters on the ground. As in the case of England and France, it is impossible to enumerate in detail the German exhibits. To describe the electrical exhibit alone would require more space than is at our disposal. The imperial band of Emperor William is present. The leading grape-growers and wine-makers of Germany are represented by a magnificent exhibit illustrating their industries. In addition to the wine display is a fine showing of fruits and the beverages made from them. The skilled craftsmen of Munich contribute a curious and interesting display of handiwork. Thirty-four firms of the city of Leipzig and a large number from Cologne participate. The Associated Chemical Works of the German Empire makes a full and comprehensive exhibit. The great electric apparatus firm of Siemens & Halske, of Berlin, sends displays—among other things a one-thousand horse-power dynamo and a generator of equal capacity, besides an immense display of electrical machinery, exhibiting the latest developments in this branch of invention. Upon the special request of the Emperor, the silk manufacturers of Crefeld make a display of their fabrics. A majority of the silk and velvet manufacturing firms in the Rhenish provinces also complied with the wishes of the Emperor. The iron industry of Germany is adequately represented, and Masseneg, the inventor of a process for the desulphurization of pig iron by treatment with manganese, makes a full exhibit of the process and the products. This is an important feature of the department of metallurgy, for the process is one in which every furnace man in the world is interested. The works are very extensive, and are located at Hoerde, in Westphalia. The first appropriation made by the German government to defray

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the expenses of its exhibit amounted to 900,000 marks. This, however was quickly swallowed up, and large additional appropriations became necessary. It is stated above that Germany originally applied for 200,000 square feet of space. Herr Wermuth, however, informed the Exposition authorities, in the spring of 1892, that the 100,000 square feet reserved for Germany in the Manufactures building had been consumed and that as much more space could be utilized by German manufacturers, if it could be secured. He also wrote later that the 20,000 square feet allotted Germany in the Electricity building was entirely insufficient, and that as much more space must be given, or the manufacturers of electrical apparatus in Germany would be greatly disappointed. These facts are sufficient to indicate that the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 is the greatest that has ever been held.

GREECE.—The financial situation in Greece prevented that kingdom from doing what it would have liked to do in the way of sending an art exhibit to the Columbian Exposition. It proposed a display of casts and models of the Greek art schools, the value of which, it is said, can scarcely be overestimated, and asked that the Columbian Exposition Company pay a sum ranging between \$20,000 and \$200,000 for this proposed exhibit. This proposition is referred to under the head of Art department.

GUATEMALA.—Guatemala started out by appropriating \$100,000 in gold to defray the expenses of its exhibit at Chicago. Later on an appropriation of \$20,000 was added to pay for the erection of a suitable building to be used as headquarters for this republic. The greatest interest in the Exposition was manifested in Guatemala from the first. The president and his cabinet, together with a number of the leading men of the republic, took an active part in the preparation of the exhibit, and the result is one of the most creditable displays sent up by the Latin-American republics. This country contributes its national band to the Exposition. It will perform daily. This band is the third largest in the world, that of Austria being first and the Mexican National Band being second. It is composed of 200 performers. A group of natives who live on the Expo-

sition grounds as they live at home, carry on their industries, bringing their materials from Guatemala, and giving exhibitions of their music, games, etc., is one of the features this republic has to offer visitors.

HAYTI.—The congress of Hayti appropriated \$25,000 for its exhibits. Fredrick Douglas, the celebrated American negro, is in charge of the Haytian display, which is a very creditable one.

HOLLAND.—The Netherlands not only contribute one of the finest collections of paintings from the Dutch masters, but are represented in the Liberal Arts and Mechanical departments quite fully. Some of the most unique and interesting exhibits displayed at the Exposition came from Holland.

HONDURAS.—The exhibits of Honduras are very attractive and interesting. One of the measures adopted in that country for raising the necessary funds was the establishment of a national lottery. The exhibits forwarded are classified under the heads Minerals, Wood, Agriculture, Drugs, Animal Kingdom, Ethnology, Industries and General Information, and includes a geological collection showing the mineral wealth of Honduras in building stone as well as in such semi-preciousstones as opals, etc. The working model, life size, of an opal drift with native workmen cutting and polishing stones, is shown. Thirty mining companies are represented in the display. Sugar making machinery is shown in operation and also peculiar handicrafts, as the making under running water of the so-called panama straw hats. A house built of the various fibrous plants of the country, an elaborate cafe in which young native women serve in costume the native dishes of the country, all sorts of birds and quadrupeds, a collection of paintings by modern Honduras artists, a collection of Honduras coins, etc., are among the many attractions of this exhibit. An extraordinary collection of butterflies and insects will be particularly noteworthy. A fine assortment of native orchids were forwarded to Chicago long before the Exposition opened, in order that they might be growing and blooming in time for the display. The orchids of Honduras have a world-wide fame. These are to be seen in the floricultural section, and an exhibit of native fish is to be found in the Fisheries building.

INDIA.—No money was appropriated by the Indian government, but the viceroy declared he would encourage private exhibitors in every way possible. Indian exhibits began to arrive early in 1892. The first was an ancient belt made of pure silver, valued at 400 rupees or \$168. This was sent by Henry Ballantyne, the English Consul at Bombay. Similar contributions came from all parts of India, until at the opening the display was a large one. Several Indian princes will attend the Exposition.

IRELAND.—An effort was made by the Irish members of Parliament to separate the Irish from the British exhibit, and to secure an independent subsidy from the crown. Before this question was determined the Countess of Aberdeen, a patriotic Irish lady, took the matter of collecting an exhibit of Irish industries in hand, and raised between \$15,000 and \$20,000 in this country, her object being to have an independent room in the Women's building. It is likely that the Irish exhibits will appear alongside of the British in the different departments of the Exposition. The Royal nurseries of Ireland contribute very largely to the Floral department. The merchants of Dublin, Belfast, Cork and Waterford are represented in the Manufacture's department. An Irish village will probably be among the reproductions to be seen along the Midway Plaisance.

ITALY.—The United States was not on amicable diplomatic terms with Italy in 1891, and there was no resumption of relations until late in 1892. This was the result of the Italian massacre in New Orleans. Accordingly it was feared that Italy would take no part in the Exposition. Commissioners Higginbotham and Bryan visited southern Europe in 1892 and paid particular attention to Italy. Before they returned an *entente cordiale* was established, and they brought back assurances that Italy would do her part toward giving an international complexion to the World's Fair. The king accorded an audience to the commissioners, and stated that he would appoint a royal commission to look after Italian interests at the Exposition. From an interview with Mr. Higginbotham, published after his return, the following information was obtained: "Italy," he said, "will not have a government display, but there will be a fine exhibit

by private citizens, which the government will encourage. The king has officially recognized the Exposition by the appointment of a World's Fair Commission. Although no appropriation will be made, we were assured by Minister of State Rudini that the government would in all probability transport Italian exhibits without cost to exhibitors. Painters, sculptors, glass-makers, marble men, wood-carvers, etc., were extremely anxious to be represented at the Fair. We are no more desirous of having them make an exhibit here than they are to comply with our desires. In fact the leading sculptors and painters are already at work on pictures and statuary which they expect to send to Chicago. While we shall not be able to invade, to any great extent, the art galleries under the direction of the government, we shall nevertheless secure a good many copies of the works of the old masters. From one end of Italy to the other, there is nothing but good feeling towards this country. In official and private circles the United States is regarded with a most friendly spirit. We visited every town of importance in the country, and also the island of Sicily. We were granted an audience with the king, and he was certainly most gracious: He left no doubt as to his kindly feelings." Up to the time this book went to press, no further particulars regarding Italy's participation had been received at headquarters.

JAPAN.—Japan leads all foreign countries in the amount of its appropriation for the World's Fair. The empire of the Mikado was willing to spend more money in making an exhibit in 1893 than many of the countries of Europe, so far as their appropriations were first reported. Exposition officials were both surprised and pleased to receive authoritative information that the Japanese Parliament had set aside \$630,765 for a display at the Fair. It is thorough and shows everything of interest which the ingenious people of Japan manufacture or otherwise produce. According to Gustavus Goward, the Exposition Commissioner, great enthusiasm prevailed in Japan, and the appropriation bill was passed almost unanimously. Then the merchants took hold of the work with zeal and made preparations for an elaborate exhibit, which shows the customs, habits,

shops, bazaars, and all the quaint, curious, and costly manufactures of the nation. The Japanese newspapers, public officials, and the art and industrial societies were said to be well pleased, and the calamity occasioned by the earthquake did not serve to dampen the enthusiasm in regard to the Exposition. In appropriating the money the Parliament took occasion to authorize its expenditure as follows: During the year 1891, \$51,495; 1892, \$313,098; 1893, \$241,536; 1894, \$24,636. The exhibit is made under the direction of a Minister of Agriculture, and, according to the terms of the law, he was authorized to call on every official of the government to aid in securing a proper display. Scarcely any restriction was placed upon him, and the subjects of the Mikado were obliged, in a measure, to exhibit whether they wished to or not. Shortly after the appropriation was made, Masataro Mutso, Commissioner-General of the World's Columbian Exposition in Japan, appointed a council to act with and advise him in the preparation for the Japanese exhibit. The government was represented in the council by the following officers: Shochi Omori, Department of the Interior; Riko Suguki, Department of the Treasury; Tokugoro Nakabashi, Department of Postal Conveyance; Masataro Yanagizano, Department of Education; Terzane Tanabe and Iohiro Wada, Department of Commerce and Agriculture; Gishu Aso, Imperial Household; Genkichi Wakayama, Department of the Navy; Masayoshi Murakami, Department of War; Taro Ando, Department of Foreign Affairs; Rintaro Nomura, Bureau of Railroads; Dairoku Kikuchi, Kio Furichi, Kakichi Mitsukuri and Kenzi Osawa, University of Tokio; Hideo Takamine, Imperial Museum; Kakugo Okakura, Tokio College of Fine Arts; Jiro Yano, Tokio High Business School.

The business interests were represented by Ko Masuda, Heigoro Thoda, Kihachiro Okura, Kosuke Abe, Ichitaro Morimura of Tokio; Saihei Hirose, Yasunobu Hoshioka of Osaka; Uhei Saito, Shinshichi Eida, Keisuke Niwa, Teishichi Kojima of Kyoto; Hideharu Kawase, Chodiro Mida, Kahei Otani, Shobei Shiino of Kanganan; Tokujiro Hamada of Hiogo; and Chuichiro Ozato of Nagano.

Japan made a novel proposition for the consideration of the

World's Fair management. It offered, if a suitable location should be granted, to reproduce a building of the most ancient style of architecture of Japan, and make to the city of Chicago a gift of the structure at the close of the World's Fair. The offer to do this came from the Japanese Government. Two acres of space for the purpose were desired on the northern portion of the wooded island. The structure would be copied from one of the finest specimens of ancient Japanese architecture extant, and would represent a building which existed in the time of Columbus. The estimated cost, including the elaboration of the gardens about it, was figured at \$100,000. This edifice, with all its surroundings, would be tendered to the city of Chicago as a permanent monument of Japanese architecture and landscape gardening. The gardening, which was to result in the complete specimen of Japanese landscape architecture, was to cost \$20,000. Mr. Mutsu, the Japanese Commissioner of Agriculture, thought that, owing to the crowded condition which would prevail in the improved portion of Jackson Park, where all the State and foreign World's Fair buildings were to be located, the Japanese exhibit should be given a different location. He hit upon the northern portion of the wooded island, and here he was desirous that the Japanese building should be located. The Mikado proposed to erect not only one but several structures. One of these was to be a reproduction of Kin-kakuji, situated in Kioto, a monastery of the Zen sect. Its name indicates the golden pavilion, and its date of construction runs back to 1397. It is surrounded by a garden, with ornamental and small islands, designed in the form of tortoises. The pavilion on the water's edge is three stories high, and the interior decorations are said to be brilliant with gilt and coloring. The second building, a fac-simile of which the Japanese Government proposed to erect, is called the Ho-o-do, or Phœnix Hall, a structure that dates back to 1052. It is shaped in a manner desired to represent the fabulous bird which could not be destroyed by fire. The cost of the building and gardening was finally stated at \$60,000 and \$10,000 respectively, and the proposition was accepted by the Park Commissioners. There were two conditions

attached to the presentation of the temple and landscape work, both of which were accepted. One was that the building and garden shall remain permanently at the place of erection and be kept in good repair by the South Park Commission. The second condition was that at least one room be reserved for a display of Japanese works of arts, the same to be open to the public. It is the intention of the Japanese Government to make frequent changes in the works of art placed in the room indicated. These changes are to be made through all time, so that a permanent exhibit is assured.

The visitor will find the Japanese building and exhibits among the most interesting features of this great Exposition. Japan was given 40,000 square feet for the purpose indicated in the north end of the wooded island. In addition to this Japan consumes over 90,000 square feet; in the Manufactures building, 35,000; Agricultural building, 4,000; Fine Arts, 2,000; Mines and Mining, 750; Forestry, 350; Bazaars, 42,000.

No Japanese goods or exhibitions are permitted at the Exposition unless they have first received the approval of the Japanese officials in charge of their government exhibit. The Exposition Directory rendered this decision at the request of the Japanese Minister Mutsu, who is the Japanese imperial commissioner to the Fair. A similar rule is enforced in the case of other foreign nations. The first assignment of exhibits received from a foreign country arrived from Japan January 26, 1892.

Japan makes a magnificent display in all of the principal buildings, and in addition has a Japanese tea house on the Lake Front and a bazaar on the Midway Plaisance.

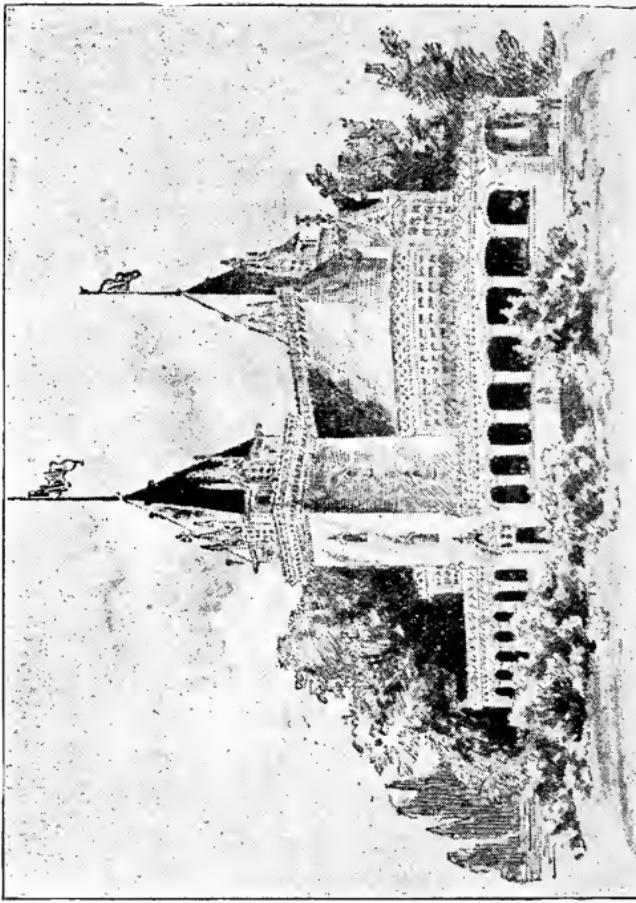
MADEIRA.—The Governor of Madeira accepted the invitation to participate in the Exposition early in 1892, and the work of collecting an exhibit began at once. The display made by this province is worthy of attention. One of the interesting objects exhibited is a table, made from the timber of the house in Funchal, Madeira, in which Columbus lived for a time before he began his voyages of discovery. There are numerous Columbus relics in the exhibit.

MEXICO.—The nearest Republican neighbor of the United States

makes one of the most prominent as well as one of the handsomest displays in each of the great departments of the Exposition. It was announced quite early that \$2,000,000 would be expended upon the exhibit of this Republic, and the fact that the first appropriation amounted to \$750,000, which was intended merely to be preliminary, justified this prediction. The greatest interest and enthusiasm respecting the Exposition prevailed throughout Mexico from the date of the President's proclamation announcing it, to the opening. Perhaps for the first time in the history of Mexico the people were aroused to take an interest in a foreign and particularly in an American enterprise. Clubs were organized throughout the country to enable the people to visit the Exposition, and arrangements were made so that the entire expenses of each person was brought within \$269.

The Mexican government appointed a commission to assist in the work of preparing its extensive exhibit. The membership represented the most advanced class of Mexican citizens, and each individual was selected with special regard to his fitness for the position assigned him. The following was the commission: Pedro J. Senties, engineer, Director of the National School of Agriculture, in charge of the agricultural section, forest products and industries, agricultural machinery and its applications. Mariano Barcena, C. E., Director of the Central Meteorological Observatory, in charge of the section of viticulture, horticulture, and floriculture. José Ramirez, Professor of the National Medical Institute, in charge of the section of living, domestic, and savage animals. Esteben Chaseari, Professor of Chemistry, Deputy Inspector-General of Fish Culture and Fish, in charge of the section of fish, fisheries, and their products and apparatus for fishing. Gilberto Crespon y Martinez, C. E., Deputy Professor of the National School of Engravers, in charge of the section of mines, minerals, metallurgy. Austin M. Chaves, M. E., in charge of the section of machinery. Manuel Couiy Souto, C. E., Inspector of District Railways, in charge of the section of transportation, railways, and boats and vehicles. Eduardo Zareto, attorney, Magistrate of the Supreme Court of Military Justice, in

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INDIANA STATE BUILDING.—WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



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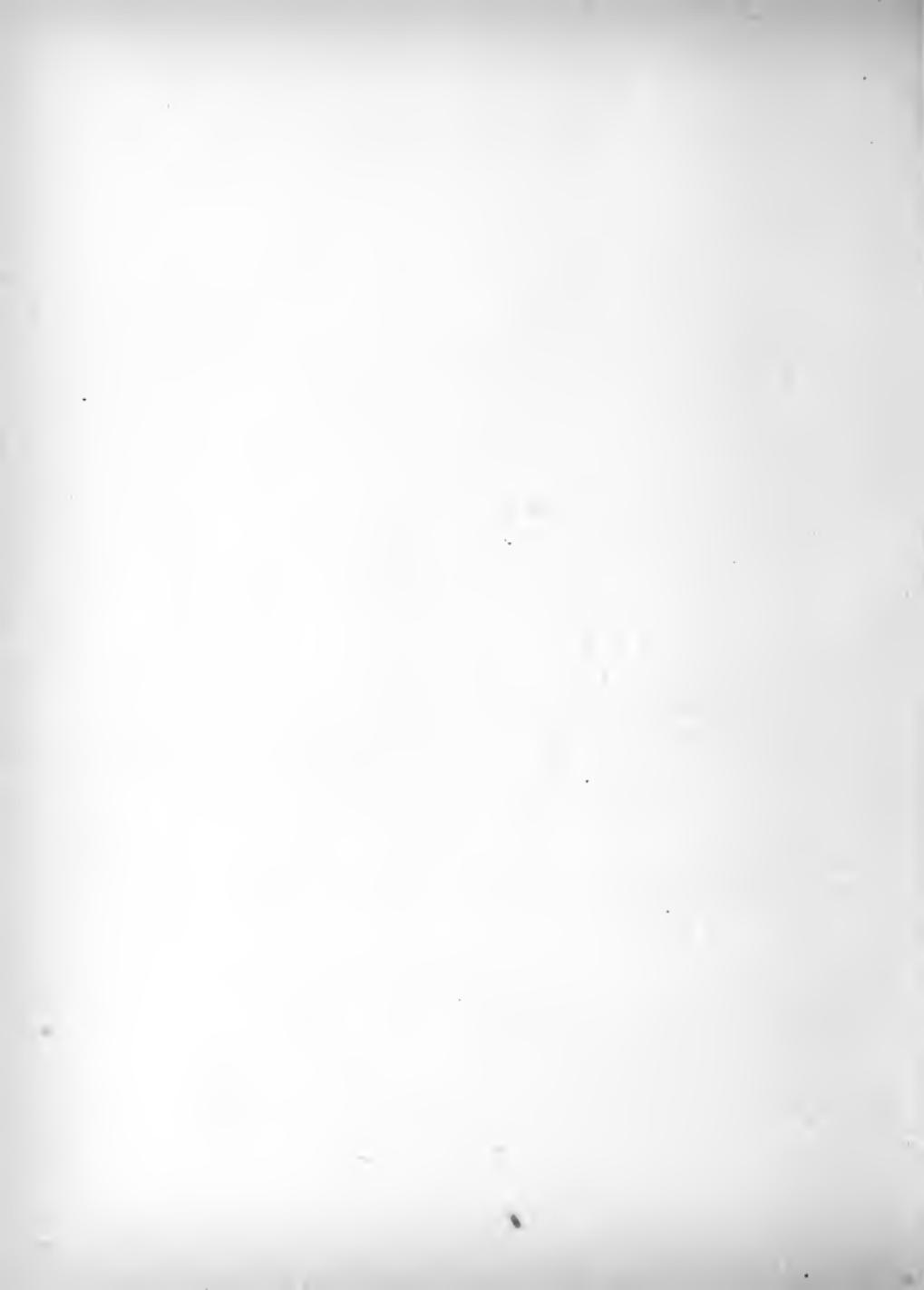
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charge of the section of manufactures. Alberto Bast, electrical engineer, Professor of the National School of Engineers, in charge of the section of electricity. Romans D. Lazurain, Director of the National School of fine Fine Arts, in charge of the section of fine arts. Fernando Ferrai Recz, C. E., Chief of the natural history section of the Geographical Exploring Commission, in charge of the section of liberal arts, education, literature, engineering, public works, music and the drama. Dr. Antonio Penafiel, Director-General of Statistics of the Republic, in charge of the section of ethnology, archaeology, progress in labor and invention. Dr. Fernando Altamirano, Director of the National Medical Institute, in charge of the section of medical plants. Richard de Maria Campos, employe of the Secretary of Hacienda, in charge of the section of commerce.

In order to facilitate the transportation from Mexico of articles intended for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago Art. 11 of the regulations was amended by the addition of the following:

Articles destined for the Exposition arriving from Mexico via railroad at El Paso or at Eagle Pass, Tex., may be similarly transported in cars under consular seal by any bonded transportation line which now connects or which shall hereafter connect at the border with railroads in Mexico. It being understood that no such connection is possible at Laredo, Tex., on account of difference in gauge between the railroads converging at that point, entry can be made thereat for warehouse and transportation by a bonded line to Chicago without appraisement.

This action was taken by the Treasury Department at the suggestion of Special Agent West, who in scanning Art. 11 of the regulations governing the free importation of articles for the Exposition discovered that while Canada was specified for the shipment of through cars Mexico had been omitted. He called the attention of the treasury officials to this omission, and the amendment was made in accordance with his suggestion.

Instead of a reproduction of an Aztec temple Mexico decided to construct a typical hacienda, or residence of a wealthy landed proprietor. This is decorated in lavish manner with Mexican fruits and flowers, and archaeological and ethnological specimens. The Mexican exhibit illustrates the present condition and resources and products of the country rather than its past history.

One of the unique features of the Mexican exhibit at the Fair is the celebrated Pandure family, consisting of five persons, who are probably the most expert workers in clay and modelers of figures in the world. The family is sent to Chicago by the State of Guadalu-jara.

The Association of Civil Engineers of the City of Mexico voted unanimously to attend the Exposition in a body.

The Mexican exhibits are to be seen in nearly every department of the Exposition. The floral display of the Republic is one of the handsomest to be seen in the Horticultural building.

MOROCCO.—The Moorish minister of foreign affairs communicated with the United States Consul at Tangier immediately on receipt of the invitation to participate in the Exposition and asked that space be reserved for Morocco. Hassan Ben Ali took charge of the exhibit. Morocco makes a very interesting showing in the transportation department, where some horses, saddles, and other equestrian equipments from that country are displayed.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The colony of Newfoundland participates in the Exposition and makes an independent display close to that of the Dominion and other English colonies. It is also represented largely in the fisheries department.

NICARAGUA.—Nicaragua set aside \$30,000 for her display at the Exposition. It is the best exhibit the country has ever made. Among the attractions are Indian antiquities and Nicaraguan works of art. A native has carved on the shell of a cocoanut the portrait of Mr. Blaine between the flags of the United States and Nicaragua and with a fac-simile of the Nicaraguan Interoceanic Canal at the foot of the engraving. A rich collection of mineral resources is exhibited. The Canal Company greatly aided the government in making the display. Dr. Guzman, minister from Nicaragua to the United States, is Commissioner General of that country to the Exposition. Senior Don Sallaverri, who had charge of Nicaragua's exhibit at Paris, arranged the country's display here.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.—The amount raised in Norway and Sweden, including government and private subscriptions toward de-

fraying the expenses of the exhibit, was about \$150,000. Among the attractions sent over by Norway and Sweden is a counterpart of the Viking ship which was exhumed near Sandeford a few years ago. A royal commission was appointed in Norway to take charge of the exhibits from that country. Similar action was taken in Sweden. The united kingdoms are represented especially well in the fine arts and fisheries buildings. At the present writing it is understood that Norway and Sweden will each have a building on the grounds.

PANAMA.—The little government of Panama is well represented in the different departments, especially in that of horticulture. The marble slab presented by the empress Josephine to Panama, and many other novel and curious articles are exhibited.

PARAGUAY.—The government of Paraguay very speedily accepted the invitation to participate, and the president of the republic was authorized to use whatever public funds he deemed necessary to enable Paraguay to make a proper exhibit. The republic makes an excellent display.

PERSIA.—The government of Persia as a first evidence of friendship toward the Exposition lifted the export duty on all goods sent to the World's Fair and all goods which might be purchased and returned to that country by visitors to the Exposition. This was looked upon at the time as a most liberal concession. The most important portion of the Persian exhibit is to be seen in the Manufactures building where there is a magnificent display of carpets, rugs, shawls and fabrics from that country. Ivories, curios and contributions to the art and other departments are also numerous. The representative of the Shah of Persia is M. E. Spencer Pratt, formerly United States Minister to Persia.

PERU.—The exhibit made by Peru is certainly equal to that made by any of the Latin-American republics, with the exception, perhaps, of Mexico and Brazil. A national exposition was held at Lima in May, 1892. This was known as a "Congress of Producers." The exhibition continued several months, and when it closed the entire exhibits were shipped to Chicago. These include all manner

of mechanical, industrial, artistic and antique specimens. After the Exposition shall have closed the exhibits from Peru of the antique order will be housed in the National Museum to be established here. Among the articles exhibited are 200 mummies and a great quantity of pottery, earthenware and silverware, excavated near Lake Titicaca in Bolivia and other districts which were occupied by the most enlightened Indians on the South American continent 400 years ago. There is perhaps no greater collection of curiosities to be seen at the Exposition than those which are found in the Peruvian section. The Exposition Commissioners to Peru secured the entire triado collection of the ceremonial garments of the Jairaro and Zaparo Indians, interesting portraits of Incas, one of them bearing the date of 1664, are to be seen. The first appropriation made by Peru amounted to \$25,000.

RUSSIA.—Although one of the most dreadful famines of recent years prevailed throughout the Empire during the greater part of 1892, the interest of the Russian Government and people in the Columbian Exposition was not permitted to languish. The Imperial Government appointed a commission of which the famous Count Tolstoi, the novelist and statesman, was a member, and the work of preparation, though hindered by the depressed financial condition of the Empire, went steadily on. The Russian Government undertook to bear all expenses for transportation and insurance of private exhibits. Every exhibitor, whether from European or Asiatic Russia, who had goods or articles of historic, artistic or economic value to offer worthy of a place in the Exposition was encouraged to send them. Early in 1892 fourteen firms of St. Petersburg announced their intention of sending exhibits. All the Government railroads consented to haul exhibits at half rates. A feature of the exhibit is a vast habitation devoted to the display from Russia's Asiatic possessions. Each chamber in this structure is fitted in the various orders of architecture prevailing among the different Russian Mohammedan races and is furnished in the style prevalent among those people. This collection was exhibited on the Champs Elysee in Paris and was in charge of General Annen-

koff. The collection comprises natural products of Central Asia and arms, clothing, jewels and household articles of the various provinces, as well as a panorama of a battle in Turkestan, with scenic illustrations of the snow-capped mountains. Among the Russian attractions on the grounds is a street scene from Niji Novgorod, the celebrated place where expositions have been held for eight hundred years. The Imperial porcelain factory of Russia sends a magnificent display. Russia is represented in every one of the leading departments in a manner befitting the greatness of the Empire.

ROUMANIA.—Roumania contributes exhibits to the Art and several other departments. Her display is in every way more prominent than at the last Paris Exposition.

SAN DOMINGO.—Many interesting relics from this island are on exhibition. The most valuable and the most interesting perhaps is the first church bell that ever rang out in the New World. It was presented to the colonists of the first settlement of San Domingo by Queen Isabella in appreciation of the fact that the first settlement bore her name. There is also an exact reproduction of the cross which Columbus raised immediately upon landing. The material of the cross is the same exactly as that which Columbus nailed up, having been taken from the wood of a building erected in 1509. There are also in this collection fac-similes of the doors which close the cells in which the bones of Columbus repose. The carving on these doors is exquisite and they themselves are beautiful as a whole. There is also an anchor, supposed to have been lost by Columbus when his ship went to pieces at San Domingo on a subsequent voyage. Photographs of the bones alleged to be those of Christopher Columbus are also exhibited, together with a fac-simile of the historic cross of one of the cathedrals of San Domingo that was put in the building in 1514. The Sisters of a religious orphan asylum exhibit some magnificently embroidered vestments. The collection of relics are very extensive and are contained in a building erected for this special purpose.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A separate building is devoted to exhibits of the government of Hawaii. The collection in the department of agriculture, from these islands, include rice, arrowroot, sugar cane, sugar models and machinery for making sugar, photographs of mills, coffee in the berry, in the shell, cleaned and growing. In the forestry department are shown trees of every description and in the horticultural department a great variety of fruit. In the floricultural department many beautiful palms are exhibited and in the department of viticulture will be found a display of grapes, preserved fruits of every description, dried or in alcohol or in syrups. The Islands are also represented by fish, fish products and manufactures, including gold ornaments, palm leaf, bamboo, feather work, artificial flowers, seed work, etc.

SERVIA.—The kingdom of Servia sends a large and interesting display, a great portion of which was taken from the government museums and stores, and of articles such as ancient armor, tapestries.

SIAM.—The kingdom of Siam charged the commissioner of agriculture to charter one or more vessels and load them with the products of the farms, mines, forests and manufactoryes of that country and ship them to Chicago. The exhibit which is made here eclipses that made at the Paris Exposition where it carried off the honors of the Oriental section.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The exhibits from South Africa include those of the Britsh colonies, Orange Free States and other settlements. These are scattered through the various departments of the Exposition. One of the English South African steamship lines will run steamers to New York during the Exposition, and it is understood that large numbers of South Africans will visit Chicago. The exhibits from the British South African Company, which holds all the country to the north of the Transvaal, is very creditable. Cape Colony also makes a praiseworthy showing. Among the attractions in this display is a diamond exhibit forwarded by the De Beers Consolidated Mines Company. This exhibit will give visitors to the Exposition an idea of the various processes through which the gems pass from the time they leave the mouth of the mining shaft till they

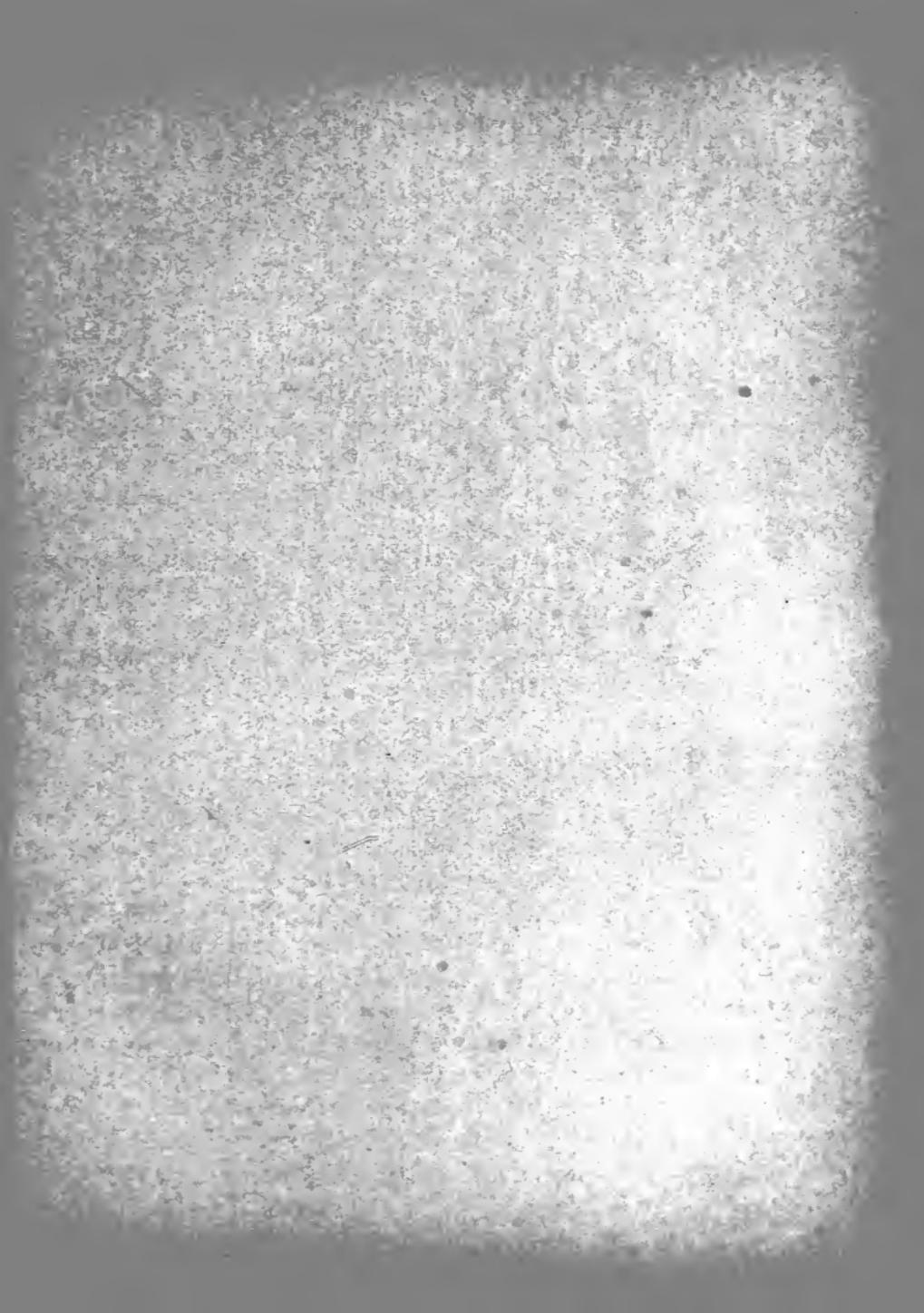
reach the hands of the jeweler--crushing the blue, diamondiferous clay, washing the earth by means of the rotary washing machine, cradling the pebbles, obtained from the last process, through a pulsator, hand sorting for the small stones, and cutting and polishing the stones. In the Cape Colony exhibit is also shown a mass of crystal elevated on a pedestal; equal in weight to all the diamonds found in the Kimberly Mines since 1870. Cape Colony alone appropriated \$35,000, and the De Beers Company a like amount. Zanibar exhibits among other things a score of pigmies from the east coast of Africa.

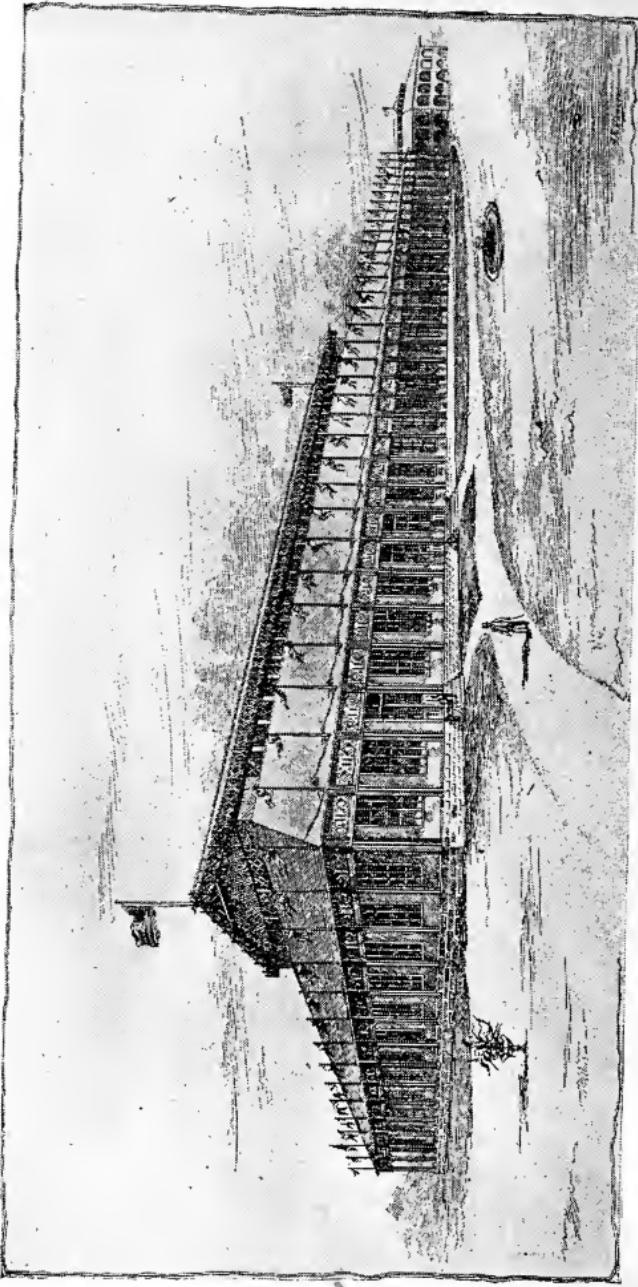
SOUTH AMERICA.—The exhibits from South America include those from all of the so-called Latin-American republics, and are referred to here under the headings of the different countries represented. It was promised at the outset that South American countries would be liberally dealt with by steamship lines in the transportation of visitors and exhibits. The Panama Railroad Company and practically all of the steamship companies doing business between the United States and South American ports agreed to carry free of cost the commissioners of the Latin-American department of the Exposition and their families; to carry free of cost all collections furnished by foreign governments for exhibition, provided the expenses of handling were paid; to carry for one-half the ordinary rates all articles sent by private parties for exhibition—that is, one full rate having been paid to the United States, the same articles would be carried back, without further charge, to the ports from which they were originally shipped; and to reduce passenger rates during the Exposition to cover simply the cost of boarding the passengers. Mr. William E. Curtis, of the State department, who had charge of the Bureau of Latin-American Republics, reported in the spring of 1892 that commissioners had been appointed and appropriations made to pay the expenses of representation of the South American republics which exceeded in the aggregate the sum of \$2,000,000 more than had been provided up to that time by the states of the United States, with Illinois excepted. Among the attractive exhibits from South America is a caravel which is an exact fac-simile of that in which Columbus made his first voyage of dis-

covery. It was constructed in Spain and equipped in the same way and manner by Spanish sailors as the Columbus vessel of four hundred years ago. This vessel was brought here in time to participate in the naval review at New York in 1893 and was then towed through the lakes to Chicago. From here, after the Exposition, it will be taken to Washington and permanently moored in the Potomac south of the Executive mansion. Another permanent exhibit connected with the South American Republics, Mexico and Central America, is one illustrating the various classes of merchandise best adapted to the wants and most acceptable to the tastes of consumers in those countries. This exhibit, it is proposed, at the close of the Exposition, shall be permanently established either in Chicago or New York.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—The South Sea Islands are represented at the Exposition. The nature of their display was not known to the Exposition management when this book went to press.

SPAIN.—It is but natural that Spain should have taken more than an ordinary interest in the World's Columbian Exposition, designed as it is to celebrate the most glorious achievement in the history of that nation—the discovery of America. For many reasons, however, but principally because the financial situation in Spain is depressed, the display made by that country does not compare favorably with that made by other European nations. A Columbian Exposition was held at Madrid during the summer of 1892. This served rather to divert the attention of the Spaniards from the Chicago World's Fair. However, many of the most important exhibits shown at Madrid were transferred to Chicago. A number of historical works of art and literature are to be found in the Spanish collection. Spain is represented in nearly all of the principal departments. The proposition of a citizen of Madrid to pay for the right of conducting bull fights during the Exposition was rejected immediately. The Queen Regent of Spain sends a portrait of the youthful king. Many of the jewels and other possessions of Ferdinand and Isabella are exhibited in the Spanish collection.

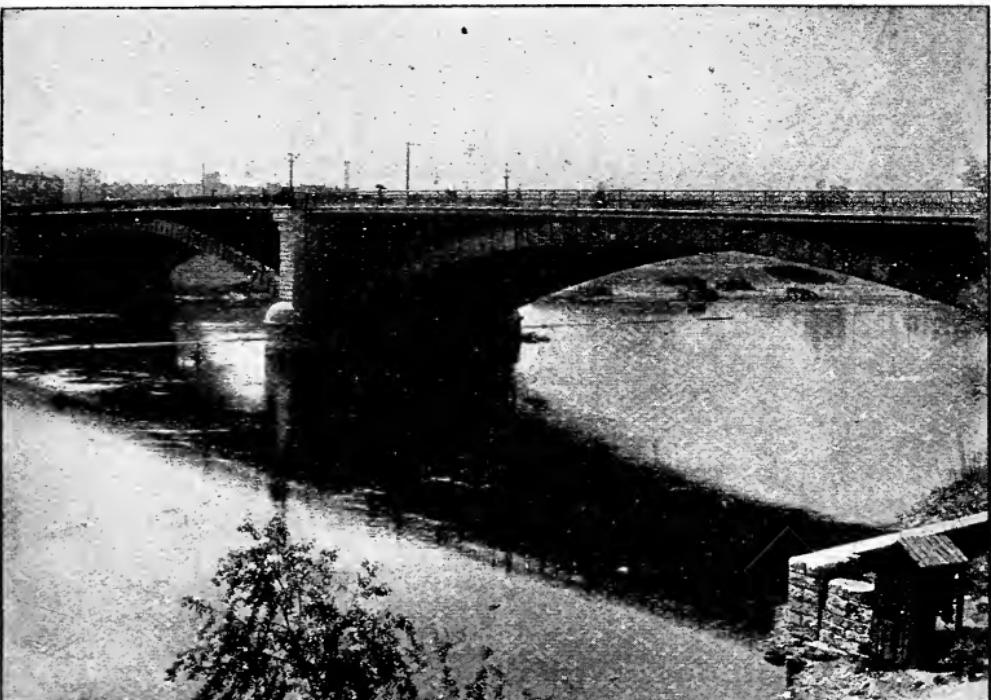




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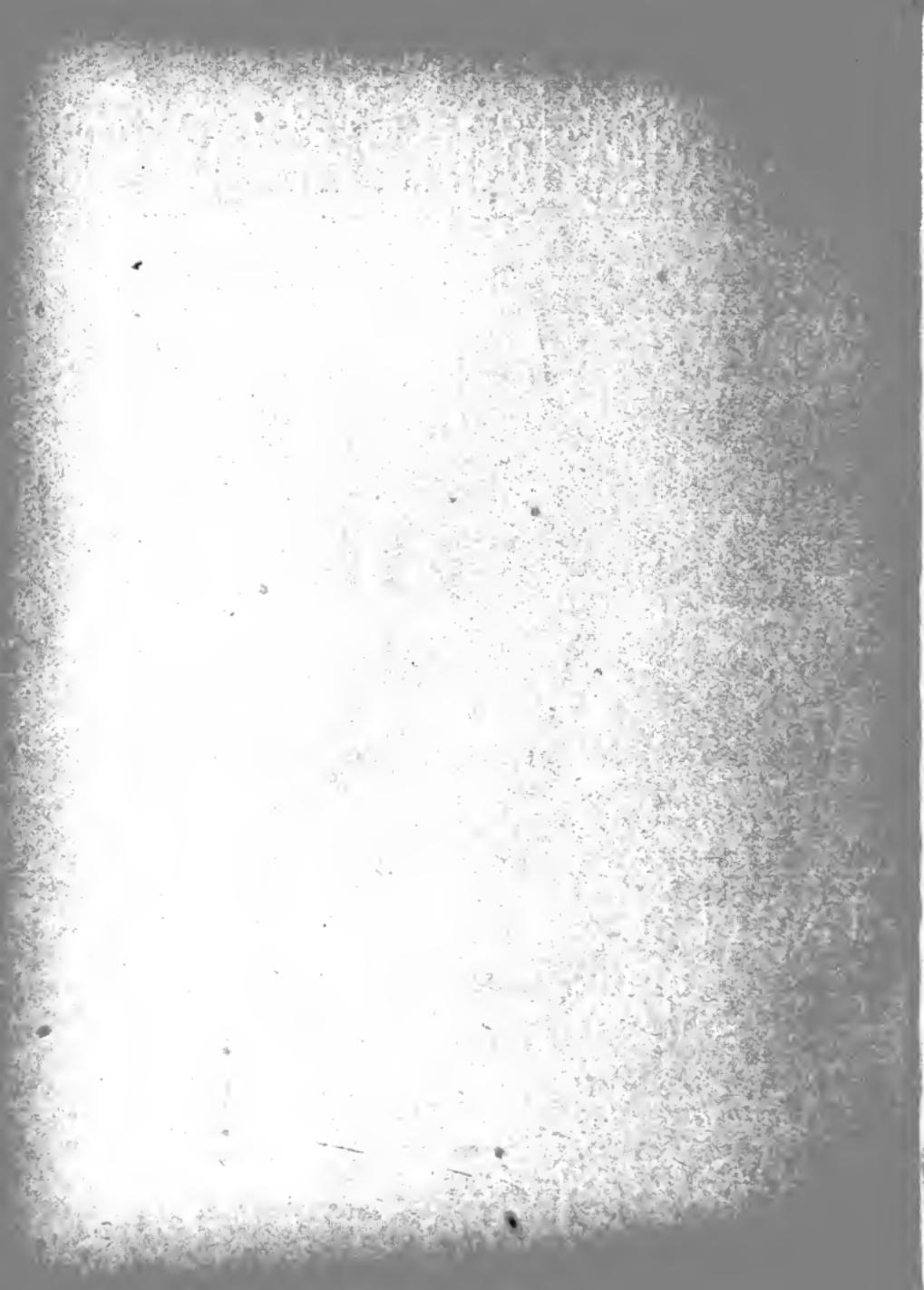
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SWITZERLAND.—There was considerable feeling manifested in Switzerland against the United States and the World's Fair, owing to the passage of the McKinley bill which it was claimed would have the effect of depressing the trade of that country. Besides it was held that to exhibit the expensive and complicated pattern of embroideries would result in having the trade of Swiss manufacturers injured by cheap imitations, as had been the case at Paris. The sentiment in Switzerland, however, underwent a very decided change upon the arrival of the Columbian Commission. The importance of the World's Fair, and the gigantic nature of the enterprise having been laid before them, the manufacturers quickly decided to make an exhibit and the government was called upon make a suitable grant. Among the attractions of the Swiss exhibit is a magnificent display made by the watchmakers of that country. Switzerland is represented in nearly every one of the important departments of the Exposition.

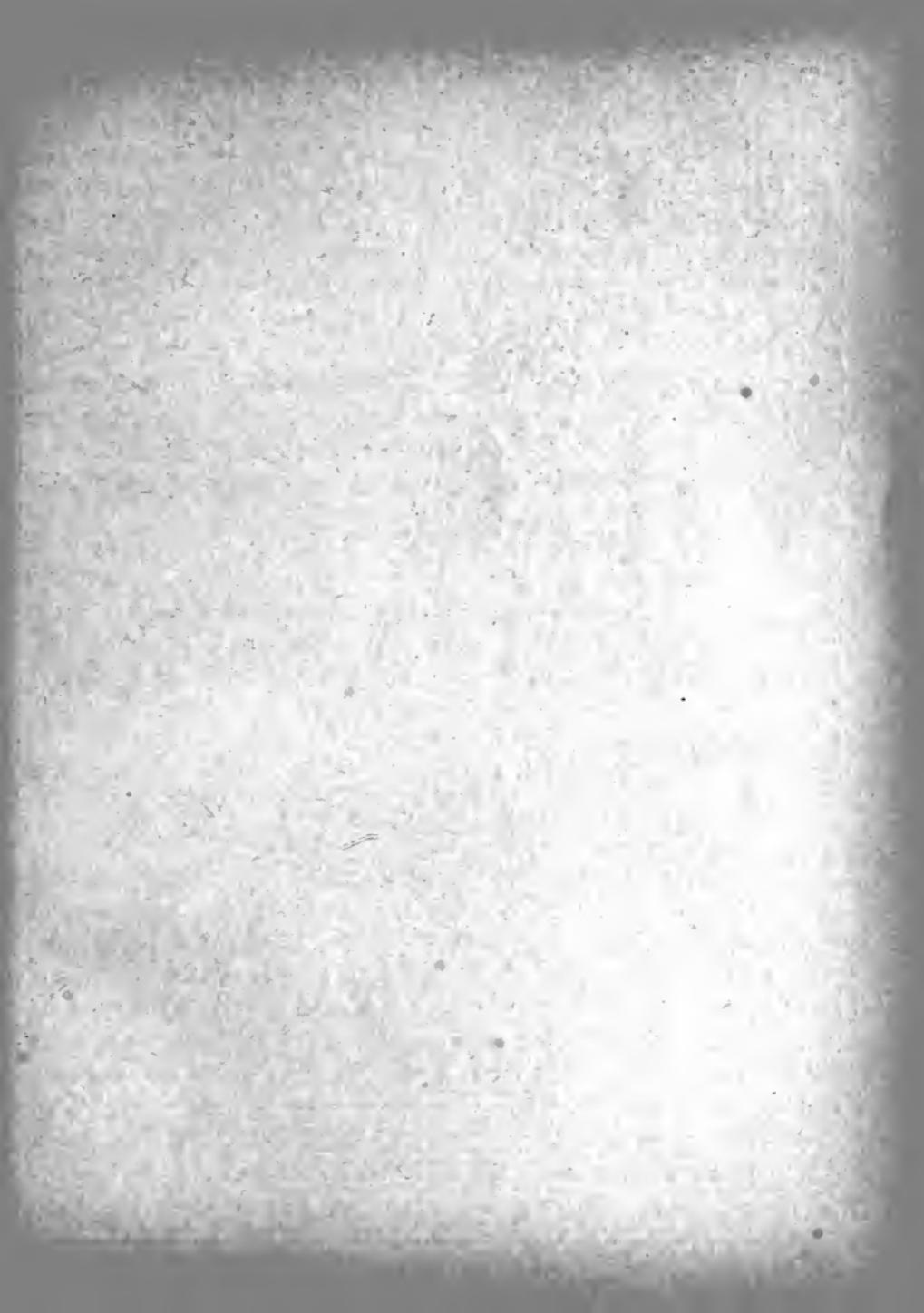
TRINIDAD.—Trinidad was the thirty-first nation to accept an invitation to participate in the Columbian Exposition. The display made by this little country is very interesting and creditable.

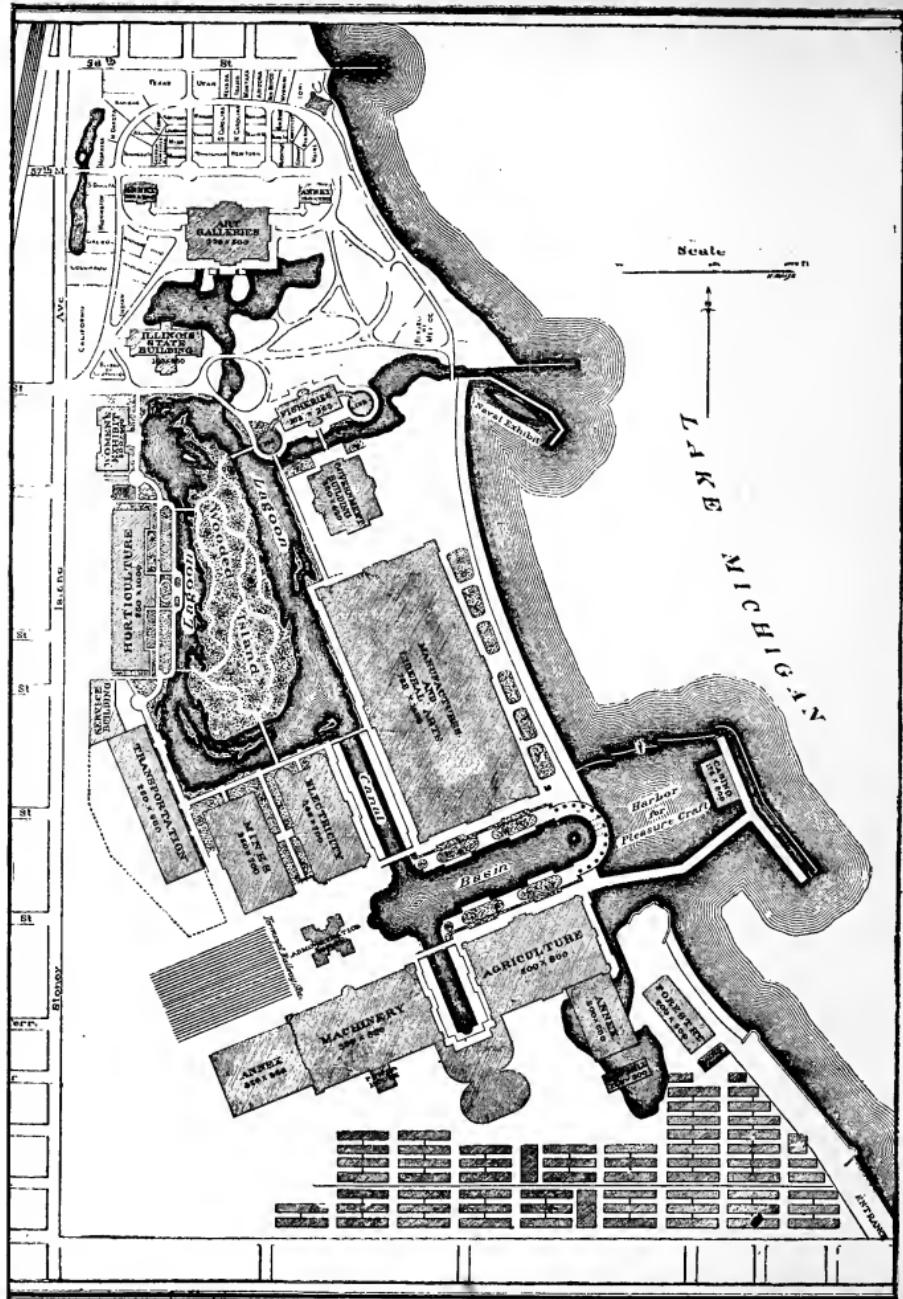
TURKEY.—Enthusiasm for the World's Columbian Exposition and material assistance in making it an international affair, strangely enough came at the beginning from nations that were not expected to participate to any great extent. This fact was particularly exemplified in the cases of Japan and Turkey. The Turkish flag was the first foreign flag hoisted at the World's Fair grounds. This event occurred on September 20, 1891, with appropriate ceremonies. The flag was raised on the site which Robert Levy, of Constantinople, secured for his Turkish specialties. These include a reproduction of a Constantinople street, show most of the striking features of Turkish life and an interesting collection of Turkish goods and curios. The Turkish government building represents an Ottoman pavilion, an exact reproduction of the structure known as the Bagdad Kiosk. This is the most beautiful specimen of ancient Turkish architecture in Constantinople, and is one of the most attractive displays on the Exposition grounds. The Sultan took a great per-

sonal interest in the Exposition, and gave orders concerning certain exhibits which make a showing of Turkish progress in science and education. He officially signified his consent to the erection of a mosque, to be used by Musselmans for religious services during the Exposition. The supervision of the construction of the mosque was committed to the imperial Turkish commissioner and cost \$3,000. The merchants of Smyrna occupy about 1,000 square feet of space in an exhibit of the finest Turkish rugs and carpets. Turkey is represented in nearly every one of the leading departments. The Turkish commissioner is Hakki Bey, translator at the Imperial palace, and Fahni Bey, of the general postoffice, is sub-commissioner. In addition to these other representatives of the Turkish government and Imperial palace are daily on the grounds.

URUGUAY.—The display of the Government of Uruguay is in charge of the rural association and is one of the most interesting to be seen. The Rural Association of Paraguay is an important national organization and has spared no pains or expense in making the exhibit creditable. This association managed the Uruguay display at Paris. The Republic is well represented in the agriculture, live-stock and educational departments.

The above completes the list of countries and colonies represented at the Exposition. Their exhibits are noticed more fully in that portion of the Hand Book devoted to the different departments. Most of the countries have buildings of their own, which are sometimes used merely as headquarters and sometimes for the display of some special exhibits which it was desirable should not be placed in the department buildings. Of course the list of exhibits as given above is incomplete. Attractions were added to the collection of every country represented not only up to the opening day of the Exposition, but even while the Fair was in progress.





[Engraved For The Standard Guide Company.]
MAP OF JACKSON PARK SHOWING WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING SITES.

PART VIII.

DEPARTMENTS AND DEPARTMENTAL EXHIBITS.—WHAT THE VISITOR WILL BEHOLD IN THE GREAT BUILDINGS AND ON THE GROUNDS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.—A WONDERFUL DISPLAY MADE BY THE NATIONS OF THE GLOBE.—ART, AGRICULTURE, ELECTRICITY, FISH, ETC.

The exhibits of the Columbian exposition are classified under fifteen general *Departments*, each department being divided into *Sections*. The departments are as follows: Department A—*Agriculture*, food and food products, farming machinery and appliances; Department B—*Horticulture*; Department C—*Live Stock*, domestic and wild animals; Department D—*Fish*, fish products and apparatus for fishing; Department E—*Mines*, mining and metallurgy; Department F—*Machinery*; Department G—*Transportation Exhibits*, railways, vessels and vehicles; Department H—*Manufactures*; Department J—*Electricity* and electrical appliances; Department K—*Fine Arts*, pictorial, plastic and decorative; Departments L—*Liberal Arts*, education, engineering, public works, architecture, music and the drama; Department M—*Ethnology*, archeology, progress of labor and invention, isolated and collective exhibits; Department N—*Forestry* and forest products; Department O—*Publicity and Promotion*; Department P—*Foreign Affairs*. All of these, with the exception of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, which is purely executive, are represented in the buildings of the Exposition. Each Department is under the control of a chief [see appendix] who in turn is subject to one of the committees of the Local Directory. The chief officer of the Exposition is the Director General. The committees of the Local Board are: Finance, Grounds and Buildings, Legislation, Agriculture, Mines, Mining, Forestry and Fish, Press and Printing, Transportation, Fine Arts, Liberal Arts, Elec-

tricity, Electrical and Pneumatical Appliances, Manufactures and Machinery, Ways and Means, Foreign Exhibits. In addition there exists a special committee having charge of Ceremonies. [For general Organization, Columbian Commission, Boards, Bureaus, etc., see Appendix] For the convenience of the visitor the departmental exhibits are taken up in alphabetical order:

ART.—It was the general impression for some time after the holding of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago had been decided upon that the department of Fine Arts would be the weakest: The point was raised that Europe would not contribute its art collections or any considerable portion of them for the reason that Chicago was generally believed abroad to be a city far removed from the center of education and culture in the United States. This point was raised, however, by persons who under-rated European knowledge with regard to Chicago. It very soon became evident that the choice of Chicago as the location of the World's Fair was not only received favorably abroad, but with more satisfaction than if New York had been selected, and by no class was the selection of Chicago received with more satisfaction than by those interested in the development of art. Scarcely had the invitations to foreign governments been sent out by the State department before applications for space began to pour in. The amount of wall space asked by England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, and other European States was greater than they had consumed at the last Paris Exposition, and was a pleasant surprise to the Exposition management. In 1892 Halsey C. Ives, chief of department made a six months tour through Europe. He visited every important art center on the Continent, and returned convinced that England, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy would make magnificent displays. Countries, he said, which were poorly represented at previous international exhibitions would have large collections of such works as illustrated their highest artistic achievements. He found that the spirit of the artists and their feelings were almost invariably in the highest degree encouraging. Everywhere marked interest was manifested and cordial co-operation secured. Mr. Ives first visited France, and M. Antonin Proust, formerly French Minister of Fine Arts, now the head of the French Art Commission for the World's Fair, was greatly interested. He said it was his ambition to exhibit at Chicago a finer exhibition of French art works than had been shown at the Paris Exposition of 1889. He proposed also to have a retrospective exhibit of French art formed from the choicest obtainable works. From Paris Mr. Ives went to the Hague, where conferences

were had with Mesdag, Israels, and other leading artists of Holland. Mesdag is President of the Society of Artists of Holland and was appointed World's Fair Commissioner of Fine Arts to represent that country. He promised the best display available and manifested deep interest. In Belgium Ernest Slingeneyer, the historical painter, was found to have been appointed Commissioner of Fine Arts for the Exposition. He promised co-operation in every sense of the word. In the leading cities of Norway and Sweden Mr. Ives spent several days in consultation with the authorities of museums and schools and leading artists and collectors. Danish artists were found to be enthusiastic. In Berlin, Germany, which was next visited, the greatest interest was displayed, not only among artists, but government officials also. He proceeded to Austria and spent several days in Vienna with government officials interested in the fine arts. There he had several satisfactory interviews with the Society of Artists of Vienna. At Munich he found the most cordial feeling, and as an evidence of the interest taken by Austrians and Hungarians in the Exposition it may be said that an international jubilee exhibition of art, which was to have been held in 1893 was postponed until the following year so as not to conflict with the World's Fair. Mr. Ives found in the large cities of Russia all the interest that could be expected, and he believed we would have a fine display, not only of fine arts, but of industries and manufactures generally. From Italy there was, he thought, a prospect of a splendid art exhibit. In Rome the various art societies accorded an interview to Commissioners Bryan, Higinbotham, and Mr. Ives. The meeting was exceedingly cordial in character and brought about excellent results, having the effect of bringing their work directly in the inner art circle of the kingdom. At Naples, Palermo, and Florence the three gentlemen named found a similar state of feeling. In the latter city the work was already formulated. On the whole the chief had reason to feel abundantly satisfied with the general prospects of the Fine Arts department. Later developments prove that Mr. Ives had not been over sanguine, and the wonderful and magnificent exhibit presented in the Art building must convince the visitors that the actual results are beyond the anticipation of the chief of the department.

The Art building, as planned, had approximately 125,000 square feet of space for pictures. This was exclusive of the space allotted to Sculptures and Statuary. Mr. Ives found that 200,000 square feet would be necessary for pictures. He based his opinion upon the fact that early in 1892 all the available space had been practically consigned, while a dozen foreign countries at least were still to be heard from. France alone had asked for 82,000 square feet. Eighty-two thousand square feet for an art exhibit

was more than twice the combined amount asked for by England and Germany. The former secured 20,000 square feet and the latter a like amount. Belgium asked for 8,000 square feet; Holland, 3,000; Denmark, 3,000; and Japan, 2,000, making a total of 56,000 square feet. It became necessary therefore that the two annexes to the building should be considerably enlarged. Even with the additional space the visitor will find that the walls and floors of the magnificent building are crowded.

The proposition made by Greece to furnish a display of casts and models at the expense of the Exposition management is referred to in connection with foreign exhibits. There was for a time some doubt as to what course would be pursued. Everybody interested was desirous of securing the casts and models, but it was thought that the Greek Government was inclined to be exacting in its demands. Dr. Waldstein, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, wrote that the reason the Greek Government could not officially participate in the World's Fair was because it could not undertake the responsibility entailed, but would unquestionably favor an exhibit illustrating the great past of Greece. Dr. Waldstein said he was instantly appreciative of the value that an exhibition from the classical art collections of Greece would be to the World's Fair at this particular time, especially because he was sensible of the interest this city had in starting a permanent museum. This exhibit, which Chicago would acquire after the Fair, he said would form a splendid nucleus for an exhibit which would ultimately prove of the greatest benefit not only to the art students of Chicago but to all classical students of the United States. In bringing about the probability of such a display United States Minister Snowden and Dr. Waldstein at last succeeded in inducing the representatives of the government to present a bill in the National Legislature of Greece, favoring starting at once the manufacturing of casts of these famous art studies, the first works from which were to be sent to the Fair. Dr. Waldstein was asked to accept an appointment as the Commissioner at Athens to select and promote such a collection. He was of the opinion that in order to make this Greek art exhibit worthy of a distinctive place in the Exposition it should include casts of the chief work of Greek art from the other museums of Europe. Finally Dr. Waldstein wrote: "The Greek Government has now agreed to send to Chicago a representative exhibit of the great part of its classic life, and will do so in organizing specially for this purpose the government manufacture of casts, in which they will at once take casts of the principal works of ancient art now to be found in Greece, and will send to Chicago first-class specimens from these originals, as well

as maps, diagrams, and large photographs. In urging upon the Greek authorities here the desirability of at least this form of participation. I have been actuated not only by a desire to see this country worthily represented, but chiefly by the wish that we may have at home before the eyes of our people these specimens of the best works the ancient Greeks could do; at the same time I also remembered that Chicago was about to acquire a fine museum, and I thought, perhaps, that by some understanding between the Exposition Commission and the committee of the museum, the best first casts, the pick of all made, might be secured to the Chicago museum after the exhibition is over. Greece is a poor country, and it will be impossible for the government to spend large sums. Its offer under the circumstances is a liberal one. We shall be the first in the world to have compiled a set of the most interesting monuments of many of which casts have never been made."

No one thing exhibited at the Centennial attracted more general attention, or was more distinctly remembered than the "Sleeping Iolanthe," in butter, by Mrs. Caroline S. Brooks. Since that wonderful success, the artist has done several notable bits in a characteristic vein, the best known being "Lady Godiva," a bas relief which was also in butter. The World's Columbian Exposition, however, has another, and a full length "Sleeping Iolanthe" in marble. Mrs. Brooks worked upon the exquisite creation for several years, and found difficulty in securing a block of marble, flawless in quality, which should also be large enough.

The statue of Shakespeare, by William Ordway Partridge, intended for Lincoln Park, and the statue of Alexander Hamilton, intended for Boston, by the same sculptor; a life-size portrait of Columbus, by Sallus, the celebrated painter of Ecuador; two ancient Greek vases made of baked clay and which are twenty-two centuries old; a marble tablet representing the landing of Columbus, from Colon, United States of Columbia; the Spitzar art collection; the most comprehensive collection of European art in the world and valued above \$4,000,000; an immense display of ceramics from many nations; the \$10,000 portrait of Columbus, executed by the famous Moro in 1540; the display of the American Society of Wood Engravers which attracted so much attention at the last Paris Exposition; displays by the etchers of the United States and foreign countries; the display of the National Lithographers Association; an immense exhibit by the photographers of this and other countries; the paintings of G. A. P. Healy, the famous America artist; the large and valuable collection of Rudolph Crenan, of Leipsic, representing scenes and incidents in the life of Columbus; the greatest paintings of France, Germany, England, Belgium Holland,

Italy, Spain, Switzerland and other European nations; the choicest specimens of art from Asiatic, Australian, African and South American centers; the rarest and most costly sculptures, statues, arts, etc., from the greatest galleries in the old world and the most impressive collection of the works of America artists, will be among the attractions of the Art building. To name the different pictures and sculptures would fill a volume larger than this. Let it suffice to say that it is the greatest art exhibition ever held, without any exception. The U. S. Government exhibits some 2,000 prints on bromide paper, which for the most part are enlarged copies of all obtainable engravings, paintings, photographs, &c., of subjects connected directly or indirectly with the discovery of America. Enlarged copies of every known portrait of Columbus and of all of the many historic paintings in which he is a figure are included in the collection.

Architecture is represented strongly in the Art building. The American Institute of Architects took a decided stand in favor of making the exhibit a prominent and a worthy one. This Institute includes in its membership all the well-known names, in different parts of the country, of men to whom the growth of American architecture, as distinguished from mere building and construction, is due, and of which they are to-day the honored representatives. It is through these men that the growth of fine architecture and of the professional and social status of its practitioners in this country during the last thirty years has been developed; and the influence of the work of the Institute on public-spirited laymen of artistic cultivation has been marked.

The rules governing the Art exhibit may be briefly stated as follows: "All works to be admitted must be originals, with the exception that casts from original works by modern artists are placed in the same class with original figures and groups in marble. There will be three sections in the department—an American section; a section for foreign countries that are represented by a commission; a section comprising private collections and the works of artists from countries not represented by a commission. All works must be examined by an official jury before they can be admitted. Progress in American art and architecture is to be a special feature of the exhibit."

AGRICULTURE.—The building and annexes devoted to the agricultural exhibit, which includes the products of the soil, agricultural implements, machinery, etc., will attract great attention from those visitors who are interested in this branch of industry. The history of no previous Exposition attested such general interest among all classes of people as to the general character, extent, the benefit that

it is believed will follow, and the possibilities for good awaiting agriculturists from the exhibit in the Agricultural Department of the Exposition. A great advancement has been made since the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in all branches of farm work. Since that time the Department of Agriculture has been given a position in the Cabinet; has attained a firm foothold in the estimation of the people, and has not only become one of the most prominent of the governmental departments, but has been productive of most beneficial results to the commerce of our country, and every one engaged in farm work. Another advance in agricultural work is the Experiment Stations that are now connected with the Agricultural Colleges of the country, supported by the Government, with trained scientists and educators at their head, their work reaching out into all the fields of scientific research, seeking to assist in a practical way those engaged in farm-work and to advance the standard of excellence in this great industry to a foremost place in the estimation of mankind. The subject of irrigation and its possibilities has, within a few years, become one of intense interest, and this Exposition presents the subject in such a way that it will attract very great attention, and within the next ten years be the means of reclaiming vast regions supposed heretofore to have no value for farming purposes. The great advance made in the study of dairying and the successful breeding of live stock has been one of the marvels of the past decade, and with the impetus that will be given these industries by the Dairy School and the immense Live Stock exhibit at the Exposition, the good result likely to follow cannot be estimated.

The interest throughout the country in beautifying road-ways by tree planting, the setting aside by several of the state legislatures of one day in the year to be devoted to this purpose, known as Arbor Day, and the encouragement given this excellent practice in the common schools; the popularity of and interest taken in Farmers' Institutes throughout the country by the farming community, are all indicative of the rapid advancement that has been made in agricultural pursuits since the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. The present Exposition is the focusing point at which all the best results, the thought, intelligence, and energy of those interested in the great problems connected with the agricultural life is centered. As an instance: the question of the production of sugar from sorghum and the sugar beet is one that is attracting great interest in many sections of the country, notably in the west. The Experiment Stations in connection with the Agricultural Department at Washington are devoting time and attention to this work and the results that are shown in the Exposition, as to what can be done with an acre of

ground devoted to producing sugar from these products is a source of wonder and amazement to the visitor. It attracts attention to the localities adapted to this industry, and is the means of building factories and their industries connected with the production of sugar in this manner.

The South, until recently supposed to be devoted entirely to the production of certain crops, is represented at the Exposition by so great a variety of products that one ceases to wonder at the great material advancement made by that part of the agricultural area of the country. One purpose of the Exposition of 1893 was to show to the assembled world such a magnificent result of the energy, advancement and culture of our agricultural population, such an overwhelming illustration of the unending variety, and the untold wealth of our natural resources, that it might be one of the most lasting monuments to the success of the Exposition.

For the first time in the history of Expositions, a magnificent building is devoted entirely to the use of agricultural organizations, with a splendid auditorium or lecture-room in which to meet and deliberate, where all of the great topics connected with the work engaged in by agriculturists can be discussed, and from which will go out results that will be far reaching, and of inestimable value and benefit to our country.

The products of every state in the American Union and of nearly every colony and country on earth are collected here. The arrangement of the exhibits will excite the wonder and compel the admiration of the visitor. Taste of the highest order has been displayed in every section, and the interior of the great agricultural building is a scene of enchanting beauty. Illinois makes a magnificent display in this department. In the Agricultural implement and machinery section Chicago takes first place. Here are produced the greatest harvestors known. The McCormick Harvester Company has made the leading exhibit at many international expositions, and has eclipsed itself at this one. The State Board of Agriculture of Illinois has offered the prizes to exhibitors in this form:

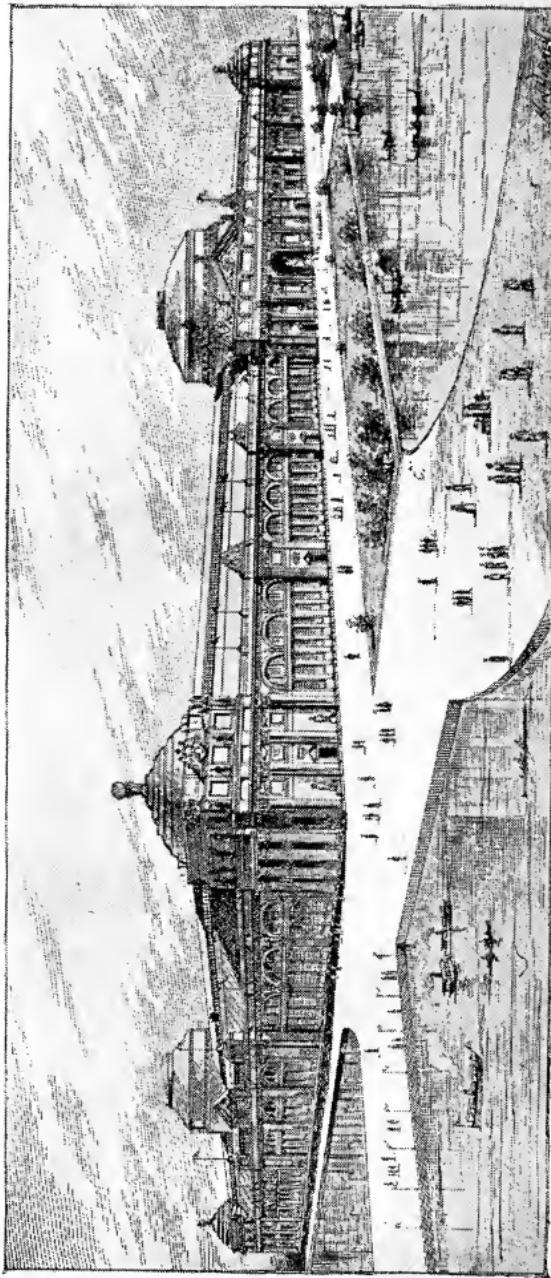
All samples shown in this class are to become the property of the Board of Agriculture, from which selections will be made for the purpose of exhibition at the World's Fair.

For the best and largest display from any country in each of the grand divisions of the State of Illinois, \$20; second prize, \$150; third prize, \$100.

All counties competing, but failing to receive one of the foregoing prizes, will each be paid \$50 by an award of that amount to the best and largest display sent from them respectively.

There were expended on the display of farm products of the State of Illinois the sum of \$30,000.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.—WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.—ANOTHER VIEW.
[Engraved For The Standard Guide Company.]



STYLE 130.



STYLE 93.



NEWMAN BROTHERS,
CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
NEWMAN BROTHERS'

Parlor and Chapel Organs

The ONLY Organ having the "Patent Air Circulating Reed Cells."
The Nearest approach to that of the Pipe Organ.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

Corner West Chicago Avenue and Dix Street.



The exhibit of the agricultural experiment stations of the United States is not one of the least interesting features of the Chicago Exposition. One portion of the proposed exhibit, which is to attract general attention, is *an experiment station in operation*, with its office, laboratories, etc., illustrating how the indoor work of a station is actually carried on. In another portion of the exhibiteach station presents, by means of maps, diagrams, pictures, sets of publications, etc., a full statement of its location, equipment, lines of work, etc., so that the visitor can, if he desires, follow out in detail the history and the work of any particular station. The main feature, however, is a topical exhibit of the work of the stations as a whole. In this is made not the full showing of the work of any single station, but a unified exhibit showing the kind of work done by the stations, the way in which they do it, and some of the more important results which they have reached. The preparation of the exhibit was in the hands of a Committee of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture. Assistant Secretary Willits of the Department took a deep interest in the matter and promised substantial aid on the part of the Department to the Stations in making the exhibit.

DAIRY.—This department belongs properly to the Agricultural exhibit, but it has been deemed advisable to separate them. No feature of the Exposition, probably, possesses greater interest or value to the agriculturist than the Dairy school. The school includes a contest between both herds and individuals of the chief breeds of dairy cattle with a view of ascertaining the respective merits of each in milk giving and butter and cheese producing. Each herd is charged each day with the food consumed accurately weighed, and is credited with the milk, butter and cheese produced. Manufacturers of dairy utensils and appliances gladly furnish all that is required in their line. Accommodations are provided so that spectators may view the processes of butter and cheese making.

The tests and all details of management are under rules prepared by a committee composed of one member from each of the dairy cattle associations in the United States, three from the Columbian Dairy Association, three from the Agricultural Colleges and U. S. Experimental Stations, and one from the manufacturers of dairy utensils.

The manufacture of the product takes place in the Dairy building, in an operating space 25 by 100 feet, above which on either side is a gallery which accommodates fully 500 spectators. The school in all probability will continue through four months, and each participating herd is represented by a given number of cows.

The results of this test and of the exhibition which will be made of the latest and most advanced scientific methods known in connection with the feeding and care of cattle, the treatment of milk and the production of butter and cheese, can not fail to be of very great value to the dairy interests of this country. These interests, it is scarcely necessary to state, are of enormous importance and extent and, indeed, are scarcely surpassed by any other branch of industry in respect of the amount of money invested. It can not be doubted that the Exposition Dairy School will cause a more economic and scientific management of the dairy interests of the entire country and consequently a greater return from the capital and labor invested.

Representatives of seven breeds of dairy cattle have furnished herds for the test which will be the longest in duration, and the most thorough and exhaustive so far as cows are concerned that has ever been held. From twenty-five to fifty gilt-edge cows of each of the dairy breeds of Devons, Brown-swiss, Short-horn, Guernseys, Red-poll and Jerseys will contest with each other for the prizes which will be awarded both to herds and individual cows.

ELECTRICITY.—The Electrical Department of the Columbian Exposition will be a revelation to even those who attribute almost miraculous powers to the great force. A hundred thousand incandescent lamps placed harmoniously about the grounds and buildings, and 10,000 arc lamps distributed advantageously to light up the beautiful architecture and pleasing landscape, would alone furnish almost a fairy spectacle; but combine with these, electric fountains pointing rainbow sprays toward the sky, glittering lamps of many colors sparkling under the clear waters of the lagoons and at night setting out in all their dainty colorings the floral beauties and the most brilliant kaleidoscope will fade in an every-day dull contrast. Then add to such a scene panoramic glimpses of the tout ensemble made by those great electric reflectors as their almost demoniac eyes wander about the earth and shoot their rays into the heavens, and the result can be better imagined than described.

The Electrical building itself is beautiful beyond description. Beside general ornamentation made under the direction of the chief of that department each exhibitor has been on his mettle to outdo his neighbor in uniqueness of design and grandeur in result. The laying out of arbitrary aisles in the building resulted in leaving a circular space thirty feet in diameter in precisely the center of the building. This space was the most desirable of course, and upon designs for it nearly twenty firms set at work. One firm, engaged in the business of artistic lighting, undertook to construct a great tower reaching to the dome of the building, 160 feet in height, the

whole to be made of Bohemian crystal, vari-colored and in hundreds of dainty designs, all lighted from within by opalescent and tinted incandescent globes wrought into figures, designed to contrast pleasingly with the shimmering exterior.

Other exhibitors designed evanescent arches of incandescent lamps to span the main aisles of the building, the designs being so constructed that the figures could be changed instantaneously from a switch board hidden from view at the exhibitor's space. The best talent was secured by the larger electrical companies for the work of preparation of the department exhibit, and \$2,000,000 were appropriated for the purpose. Every conceivable variety of electric lighting is shown, both arc and incandescent. The long-distance transmission of power is shown in its highest developed state. Electric railways, all systems, overhead, underground and storage battery find tracks provided upon which to exploit. The World's Fair will probably occasion the settlement of the great problem of the municipal transportation of people, if indeed it does not go much farther and settle the question of long-distance transportation in favor of electricity.

A model house has been built to demonstrate in actual operation every economic application of electricity for use in the home. Beginning at the door electric bells announce the visitor. The servant ushers him into the parlor and touches a button which closes the electrical circuit connecting a loud-speaking phonograph that rests upon the table. While waiting for the host the visitor enjoys a selection from "Faust" by Strauss' orchestra, or scratches of a sacred melody by Gilmore's Ocean Grove orchestra. The hostess arrives and is kept in touch with her servants by electric calls daintily fashioned. Adjournment is taken to dinner, unannoyed by smells from the kitchen, for that necessary adjunct to the home is at the top of the house and is connected with the dining-room by electric dumb waiters. Dishes are kept hot on the table by dainty, polished electric warming furnaces connected by wires under the table. About the time the dinner is over the servant gets angry at something and picks up her "duds" and goes off in a huff. My mistress of the house stands prepared to out-Czar the Czar, however, for she bows her company into the parlor, excuses herself for a moment, dart out into the dining-room, slips the dishes into the waiter and with the touch of the button they are up stairs, where she presently joins them. A large electric dishwasher is at hand and in five minutes the dishes are washed automatically. An electric dishdrier completes the toilet of the tableware. Washday comes round, and if the servant has not been replaced by a more reliable femme du cuisine, the mistress of the house need have no fear of breaking her

aristocratic back leaning over tubs or ruining her pretty hands by constant soaking in hot suds. She throws the dry soiled clothes into a big vat of cold water with a piece of soap; she pushes the contact button and that is all. The water heats, and by an automatic process the clothes are thoroughly rubbed and cleaned, and now a filling of water rinses them; they are "blued" by the same automatic process, and upon a stick she hands them into the electric wringer. If the weather is bad, or the mistress of the house does not care to be seen as the "maid in the garden, hanging out the clothes," she may dry them in the garret, which is heated, like the rest of the house, by electric radiators. Electric ironing machines finish the day's work, and the mistress of the house is none too tired to go to the opera in the evening, although she has done the week's washing and ironing, besides getting lunch for the children on her electric kitchen range. Tuesday, which would otherwise be ironing day, the house-wife could turn the switch into her sewing machine, and without ruffling a feather or moving a muscle, she could sew the blessed day. If it were summer time an electric fan keeps her cool, and if it be winter a system of thermostats will keep the whole house regulated in the matter of warmth, and she has neither cold feet from the cold nor a headache from the heat. A carpet-sweeper run from a little motor allows no blistered hands, no back-aches from sweeping, and health, wealth and happiness is the result. And all this "plant" will be shown in the model house.

Thomas A. Edison, the greatest of living electrical inventors, has been deeply interested in this department. His company it is believed has invested half a million dollars in its display. Speaking of the Exposition long before its opening, he said: "I shall have two or three things to show, which I think will both surprise and please the visitors to the electrical department of the Exposition, which, by the way, I am fully convinced, will be a great success. Two of these inventions are not yet ready to be described, or even characterized. The third, however, is so nearly perfected, that I do not hesitate to say something about it. I hope to be able by the invention to throw upon a canvas a perfect picture of anybody, and reproduce his words. Thus, should Patti be singing somewhere, this invention will put her full length picture upon the canvas so perfectly as to enable one to distinguish every feature and expression of her face, see all her actions and listen to the entrancing melody of her peerless voice. The invention will do for the eye what the phonograph has done for the voice, and reproduce the voice as well, in fact, more clearly. I have already perfected the invention so far as to be able to picture a prize-fight—the two men, the ring, the intensely interested faces

of those surrounding it—and you can hear the sound of the blows the cheers of encouragement and the yells of disappointment. And when this invention shall have been perfected," said Mr. Edison, with the trace of enthusiasm's glow in his face. 'a man will be able to sit in his library at home, and, having electrical connection with the theatre, see reproduced on his wall or a piece of canvas, the actors, and hear anything they say. I can place one so it will command a street corner, and after letting it register the passing sights for a time, I can have it cast them on a canvas so that every feature and motion of the passers, even to the twitching of the face, can be seen, and if a friend passed during the time, you may know it. This invention will be called the 'Kinetograph.' The first half of the word signifies 'motion,' and the last 'write,' and both together mean the portrayal of motion. The invention combines photography and phonography." All of the great electrical companies, Telegraph and Telephone companies, Street Railway and Lighting and Machinery companies of the United States and the world at large are represented in the Electrical building. An especially good display of engines and dynamos comes from England, and in fact the leading features of the electrical exhibition held in London in 1892 are all here. Eugene and Paul Champion, of Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, have a series of electrical fireworks for the Exposition. Neither gunpowder, dynamite, nor other explosive material is used in producing the dazzling effects. An operator sits at an instrument something like a piano, and by manipulation of the keys produces designs of the most gorgeous fashion. The whole machine is run by electricity. One of the pieces is a representation of Chicago as a statue of fire. This is surrounded by other figures of flame, each representing a State of the Union. Chicago is represented as receiving the homage of all the great powers of the world, each filing past the statue and, assembled States. As the figures pass before Chicago each halts, bows, and then lays down a flag or shield of fire at Chicago's feet, receiving in return the palm branch of peace. The display lasts forty minutes, and during that time no less than 40,000 distinct effects are produced. Among the novelties is a model light house prepared for the World's Fair by Sauter, Harle & Co. of Paris.

The German electrical firm of Shuckert & Co., of Nuremberg, makes a general exhibit in the electrical department, and, at the same time, gave one of the Shuckert ground glass reflectors for the services of the Exposition, and asked that it be given a prominent location in a convenient point to light the lake shore and the harbor of the Exposition. The light is somewhat similar to the one which created so much favorable comment at the Frankfort Exposition,

only the one for the World's Fair is several sizes larger. The Frankfort light was a ground glass parabolic mirror, six feet in diameter. The mirror was placed upon a revolving pedestal, the lamp being fixed in the center of the circle made by the mirror in its revolutions. The lamp which was used at Frankfort was a double carbon arc-lamp, requiring ten horse power to operate, and supposed to be of 25,000 candle-power capacity. A complete system, demonstrating the European idea of long-distance transmission is exhibited. A large multiphase dynamo of the five-wire system is also among the European exhibits. A 1,500 horse-power direct current dynamo, a 500 horse-power alternating current dynamo, and a 1,000 horse-power motor are features of the exhibition of the Siemens & Halske company. A new street-car motor for conduit operation, developed by Herr Hasselwander, of Germany, the Budapest conduit railway of Siemens & Halske, and a number of storage battery systems of different European firms are likewise exhibited. The electrical display made by Siemens & Halske, of Germany, is probably the most extensive and costly ever witnessed.

In this connection it might be well to say that the following is the arrangement of electric lights. Arc lights—Machinery Hall, 600; Agricultural, 600; Electricity Building, 400; Mines and Mining Building, 400; Transportation Building, 450; Horticultural Hall, 400; Forestry Building, 150; Manufactures Building, 2,000. The Fine Arts Building is completely lined with incandescent lamps, and one mile of wall space, on which pictures are hung, is lighted. The number of lamps is 12,000. There are no arc lights in this building. The Woman's Building is lighted by both systems. It was decided to place in it 180 arc lights and 2,700 incandescent lamps. The reception and dressing-rooms are furnished with the incandescent lamps. The Administration Building is supplied with 1,000 incandescent lamps. The Machinery and Agricultural Annexes are supplied with arc lights. Each building is furnished with wires for incandescent lighting in order to accommodate the exhibitors. In case any one wishes to fix up his exhibit with ornamental lights, he will have the plant at hand for doing so. The whole portion of the northern part of Jackson Park, where are located the various State and foreign buildings is supplied with both arc and incandescent lights, which are utilized both night and day. Some of the foreign countries and also domestic States were contemplating the use of gas, as they did not know whether continuous electric light service would be available. It was decided, however, that electricity should be used instead.

The saw mills are run by electricity. The Manufactures Building is supplied with electric power, and the saw mill employed there

is worked by that force. At the Paris Exposition but three buildings were furnished with electric light. Each structure at the World's Columbian Exposition has a plant which may be used night and day.

In all there are used, approximately, 127,000 electric lamps, of which 7,000 are arc, of 2,000 candle power each, and 120,000 incandescent sixteen candle power lamps. To run the plant 22,000 horse-power is required. By the awarding of separate contracts for the lighting of each of the buildings and of different sections of the grounds all electric firms, whether large or small, had an opportunity to participate and to show what they could do, and at the same time a variety in illumination is effected. One of the distinctive features of the electrical display is that made in the main basin which runs from the lake westward towards the Administration Building, a distance of 1,500 feet. Special attention is given to the illumination of this basin, and it is encircled by 1,650 incandescent lamps. The lamps are two feet apart and three feet above the surface of the water of the basin. In the great Manufactures building alone there are 33,000 lights. The plans prepared by the electrical experts called for ten times the capacity of all the plants used at the Paris Exposition. The World's Fair directors spent \$1,000,000 for these electric plants. Exhibitors are not required to pay anything for light, except in cases where they call for more lamps than are furnished by the construction department. In that event they will be furnished additional lamps at actual cost. Electric power is conveyed over the grounds in a system of tunnels. Some of the wires are, however, hung from the structure of the elevated railroad.

It was the aim of the management to make the World's Fair site and the buildings one grand exemplification of the progress that has been made in electricity. The electrical exhibits are confined to a few of the buildings, but on every hand there is a display of electricity. The grounds, including the water-ways, the wooded island, the streets and avenues, and boulevards approaching the World's Fair site, are all lighted by electricity, and in harmony with the general effect which it is desired to produce. The great structures of the Exposition are turned into a panoramic view at night by the aid of powerful electric search lights. On the gilded dome of the Administration building, on the centre pavilion of the Casino, and at other suitable points these search lights are placed. During the evenings on which the Exposition is open, the lights are turned on the several main buildings and water-ways so as to flood them with a sudden burst of electric splendor. Glimpses of the outlines

of woods, water, and buildings suddenly flash before the eye. And this panoramic view may be had from different points of observation.

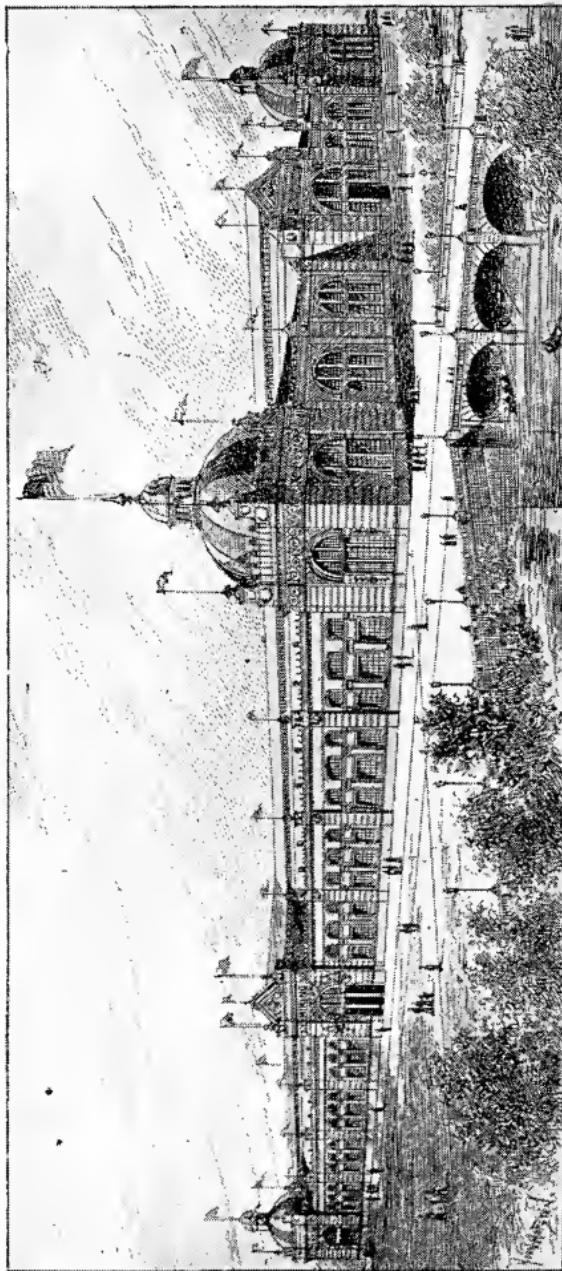
From 23,000 to 24,500 horse-power is required for the operation of the machinery of exhibitors. This is transmitted by electricity from the central power station. In relation to this central station the chief of the Department in his prospectus said: "To furnish and transmit this 24,000 horse-power the 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 purpose prohibited from becoming competitive exhibits as well, provided the usual course is taken by their owners of making the proper application of exhibitors through the office of the director-general." Electric power is used for the intramural railway that constitutes a part of the service of the Exposition. Arrangements for the exhibition of electric-cars in operation are also made. Displays of electrical mining machinery and electrical metal-working machinery constitute an important portion of the exhibits in the department. Every possible field of electrical work was liberally considered, and all systems of all countries are placed as favorably as possible to the end that the best results may accrue to the electrical people and the public.

FISHERIES.—One of the most interesting exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition is that of Fish and Fisheries. Therein not only will visitors of piscatorial inclinations find much to engage their attention, but others who have been wont to regard "fishy" and "incredible" as synonymous and equally inconsequential terms, will undoubtedly have reason to change their minds as to the interesting features of a fish display after visiting this department of the Exposition. The fisheries building is a corner where the public will wish to linger, a spot where it will be possible to realize the words of John Bunyan when he wrote:

You see the way the fisherman doth take
To catch the fish, what engines doth he make!
Behold how he engageth all his wits,
Also his snares, lines, angles, hooks and nets.

Much has been said and written of the magnificence of the World's Columbian Exposition, by way of comparison with previous expositions, which it is proposed to eclipse. The immense strides made in every department of art, science and industry during the second half of the present century have been fittingly illustrated at the various international expositions held since the late Prince Consort of England inaugurated the Great London Exposition of 1851.





MINES AND MINING BUILDING.—WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.—ANOTHER VIEW.
[Engraved For The Standard Guide Company.]

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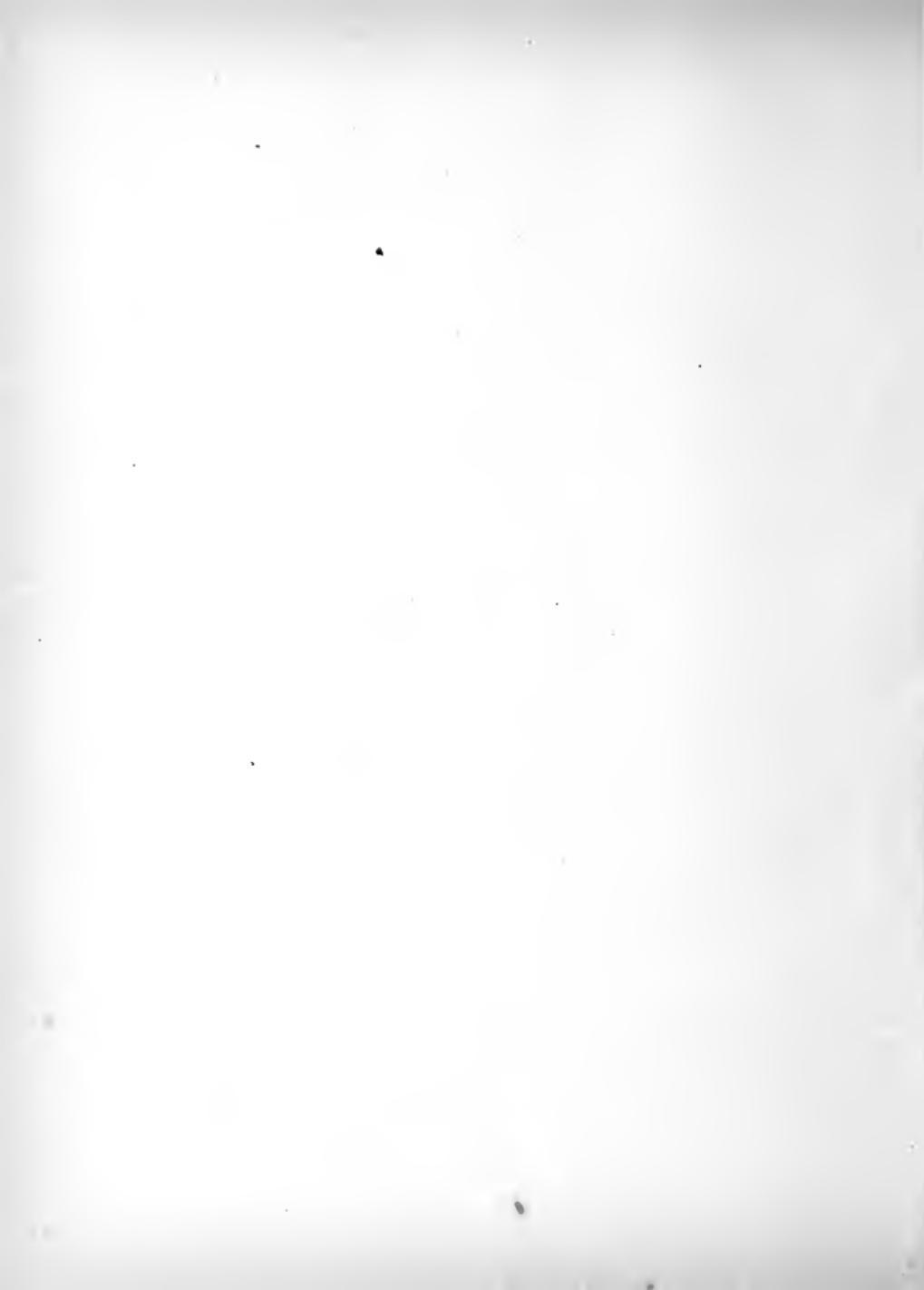
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Human ingenuity and the inventive genius of the age have well-nigh blotted out the word "impossible" from the vocabulary of material science. Steam and electricity have been harnessed to the will of man until it has become a question how far will human science travel, not how far can it reach. But while the seies of earth and air have been explored and their forces bent to do man's bidding, the mysteries of the great deep have not been neglected. But inasmuch as the field of exploration, if such a term may be used in speaking of the ocean, is three times larger than that wherein researches by land are practicable, it follows that the result of subaqueous research still leaves almost immeasurable possibilities to be explored.

Everything that science has rescued from the depths of ocean, sea, lake or river, is displayed at the fisheries exhibit. Inhabitants of deep sea grottoes; the coral animal—builder of islands and continents; sea anemones, that blossom miles below the surface of the ocean ; monstrous devil-fish, sharks, and other terrors of the deep, are seen, beside the speckled beauties of stream or lake, the plebian catfish, perch and sucker, suggestive of the boyish angler and the shallow stream. From ocean depths are brought specimens of subaqueous life so marvelously delicate and so richly beautiful that the microscope will only reveal in part their wondrous beauty and film-like tracery. The methods, too, by which the mysteries of the deep are penetrated, the paraphernalia of the United States Fish Commission, the inventions by which the finny tribe is cultured, the wonderful progress made in the art of fish farming, in addition to the implements of commercial fishing and the latest tackle for angling—all these are displayed to their fullest extent.

Not the least interesting portion of the exhibit is the Aquarial or Live Fish Display. This is contained in a circular building, 135 feet in diameter, standing near one extremity of the main Fisheries building, and in a great curved corridor connecting the two in the center of the circular building is a rotunda sixty feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a basin or pool about twenty-six feet wide from which arises a towering mass of rocks covered with moss and lichens. From clefts and crevices in the rocks crystal streams of water gush and drop to the masses of reeds, rushes, and ornamental semi-aquatic plants in the basin below. In this pool gorgeous gold fishes, golden ides, golden tench, and other fishes disport. From the rotunda one side of the larger series of aquaria may be viewed. These are ten in number and have a capacity of seven thousand to twenty-seven thousand gallons of water. Passing out of the rotunda by the entrances a great corridor or gallery is reached where on one hand may be viewed the opp site side of the series of great tanks

and on the other a line of tanks somewhat smaller, ranging from 750 to 1,500 gallons each in capacity. The corridor or gallery is about fifteen feet wide. The entire length of the glass fronts of the aquaria is about 575 feet or over 3,000 square feet of surface. They make a panorama never before seen in any exhibition, and rival the great permanent aquariums of the world not only in size but in all other respects.

The total water capacity of the aquaria, exclusive of reservoirs, is 18,725 cubic feet, or 140,000 gallons. This weighs 1,192,425 pounds, or almost 600 tons. Of this amount about 40,000 gallons are devoted to the marine exhibit. In the entire salt water circulation, including reservoirs, there are about 80,000 gallons. The pumping and distributing plant for the marine aquaria is constructed of vulcanite. The pumps are in duplicate and each have a capacity of 3,000 gallons per hour. The supply of sea water is secured by evaporating the necessary quantity at the Woods Hall station of the United States Fish Commission to about one-fifth its bulk, thus reducing both quantity and weight for transportation about 80 per cent. The fresh water required to restore it to its proper density is supplied from Lake Michigan. In transporting the marine fishes to Chicago from the coast there was an addition of probably 3,000 gallons of pure sea water to the supply on each trip.

It is a matter of importance that provision was made in the upper part of the building for an eating saloon in which a specialty is made of supplying food composed of fish and other animals taken from the water. This is a practicable and most excellent illustration of our fisheries, and this special work is so conducted as to give those who patronize fish dinners at the Exposition a better conception than the majority of them now have of the value of fish as food.

Under the direction of Henry Elliott, the only artist who has ever drawn and painted the seal and walrus in their native haunts, an interesting exhibit for the World's Fair was prepared by the Smithsonian Institution. This exhibit consists of models in papier mache representing the fur seal and walrus fisheries on the Alaskan coast. The animals represented, as well as the men who catch them, are modeled in clay. One of the models shows a seal "drive." This model includes hundreds of mimic seals which Aleuts are driving along to the killing grounds by waving cloths and shouting. Another illustrates a "rookery" on which the full grown seals, bellowing and pugnacious, have "hauled up" out of the surf upon the islands to breed. Another model shows a hauling ground of bachelor seals. The killing of seals is also shown, a group of Aleuts being represented in the act of smashing their heads with clubs. There is also represented a number of hair seals, which are not useful for

their fur, but merely for food supply to the natives of that region. The walruses, now rapidly becoming extinct, are also reproduced in material that gives them a remarkably life-like appearance. Hundreds of models in clay are made of these animals, in order to represent the different species and sizes of each. They were cast in papier mache and painted.

FLORICULTURE.—The floral exhibit is to be found in the Horticultural building also and it passes description. Not only the republics and colonies of the American continents, but the nations and colonies of the earth, have contributed toward making this the most gorgeous display ever beheld by man. All of the State horticultural societies, the royal and imperial horticultural societies of European nations, the associations of nurserymen everywhere, and the owners of private conservatories and hot-houses in every part of the world, have taken an active interest in this beautiful display. Some of the exhibits may be mentioned: A loan exhibit of 2,000 varieties of orchids from Costa Rica, of immense value and wondrous beauty, is to be seen. J. H. Laing & Sons, the celebrated London florists, are represented by a magnificent display, and have furnished 1,000 begonias, with men to care for them during the Exposition. Two bales and one case of rose plants were sent from Aix la Chapelle, Germany. Some magnificent palms and ferns were sent by Cuba; a magnificent exhibit from Buda Pesth, Hungary, including a rare collection of the finest roses, with 200 standard and 200 half-standard roses, were among the early contributions. The value of the orchids exhibited is estimated at \$500,000. The Royal Botanical Society of Ireland sends the largest and rarest collection of flowers and plants that has ever been gathered in that country. Some of the rarest specimens from the gardens of plants of Brussels and Paris are here; tropical flowers from the valleys of Mexico and from every one of the South American republics. A large and beautiful display from Japan, comprising some of the celebrated "dwarf" trees, that have been created by the extraordinary process pursued in that country, and a great variety of evergreens, subjected to the same training; rose collections from Belfast, Ireland, and Luxemburg, Germany; a grand collection of the native flora of Colorado, consisting of about 120,000 selections; the native flora of each State and Territory; contributions from the great private conservatories of New York and Pennsylvania; a beautiful exhibit by the American Pomological Society; and a splendid assortment of Australian flowers from New South Wales—these, and thousands of other exhibits equally as enchanting, are to be seen. It required five acres in addition to the original allotment of space to accommodate the floral exhibits. The space at first intended for the Indian exhibit on the Wooded Island was

given over to a rose garden; 20,000 feet of space are given to an exhibit of flower seeds alone; five acres are given over to a nursery exhibit; two beautiful greenhouses, one of them 1,000 feet long and 24 wide and the other 500 by 600 were added to the space in the summer of 1892. Half a million pansies, one hundred thousand roses, and millions of other flowers, including every known variety and species, are seen at the Exposition. The horticultural exhibit is on a scale never before attempted in the history of the world. Mr. Thorp, of the floricultural division, estimated that the equipment of the horticultural building, including the purchase price of plants, would be \$350,000, and the total expense of the display \$750,000. The floriculturists of the country donated a large share of the plants. Ten of the sixteen acres of ground on the wooded island are planted in flowers. The shores of the island are left wild for scenic effect, and the waters around the margin of the island are bright with water lilies and other aquatic vegetation, while the interior of the island is planted with roses, rhododendrons, and lilies, besides a vast variety of wild flowers, which are at present preserved in a nursery on the island.

In addition to all this the roof of the Woman's building, the interior of nearly all the department, state and foreign buildings, the grounds surrounding them, the beautiful terraces along the lagoon, etc., are all decorated with flowers.

FORESTRY.—The forestry display, like the forestry building, is one of the most unique of the Exposition. It is likewise comprehensive and instructive. Forestry is rapidly becoming a vital subject of study, both for the states of the Union and the nation at large. As a science it is perhaps more feebly developed in the United States than in any other civilized nation. The depletion of our natural forests is alarming to those who have made this subject a study, and a rational forest management is becoming a necessity in our civil governments. The forestry exhibit at the Fair will probably give more instruction and arouse more interest in this vital question than anything else possibly could. The plan followed out in this department is simple. The government makes the exhibit which treats of forestry as a science, while the states make exhibits which have for their object the illustration of existing forestry conditions. The plan of the exhibit is the work of Dr. B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Forestry Division of the government Department of Agriculture, and one of the highest authorities on the question. By his plan the states make an exhibit showing the forestry resources of the country, the methods of forestry development, wood-working, and all industries relying on forest products and the work necessary to forest management. The government exhibit is calcu-

lated to give the student of forestry a comprehensive view of the subject. The government shows all the trees native to the United States—about four hundred and twenty-five species—and the most important of these trees—about one hundred species—are elaborately exhibited. This exhibit also shows the nature of raw wood materials, the difference of structure and quality of woods grown in different sections. There is shown a collection of fruits and seeds, planting tools, illustrations of planting methods, and statistics of forest management.

In the construction of the Forestry building, the idea of exhibiting the woods of the different states was beautifully carried out. The Southern Lumbermen's Manufacturers' Association put in one of the grand vestibules of the building, and constructed it entirely of yellow pine in a way to show its beauty and susceptibility to polish. The National Association of Hard Wood Lumber Manufacturers put in another of these vestibules, constructed of hard wood. The vestibules are constructed in a most artistic manner, and furnish very interesting exhibits of the woods named. About twenty-five of the States furnished columns for the Forestry building, composed of their most characteristic woods. Arkansas furnished trees of pine, white oak, red oak, red gum, black walnut, and sassafras; California—sugar pine, red wood, and trunks of the young sequoia; Delaware—red cedar, white oak, and white ash; Kansas—burr oak, hickory, hackberry, sycamore, and walnut; Minnesota—white pine, sugar maple, ash, oak, cottonwood, spruce, box elder, tamarack, elm; North Dakota—cotton-wood, bass-wood, oak, ash, elm, and birch; Tennessee—cotton-wood, hickory, cedar, poplar, red oak, white gum, bass-wood, and beech; Wisconsin—pine, white oak, bass-wood, elm, spruce, and birch. The columns of the Forestry building show specimens of every wood of any commercial importance in the United States, as well as woods from several foreign countries. The States also furnish sticks for the woven rustic work between the columns.

Many foreign nations have contributed to this picturesque exhibit. There are trees from Asia, Australia and all parts of South America, among these specimens of growth of which people read but never see. The orange, lemon, banana, fig, rubber, palm, cork, fig, date, calisaya, tar, and every species known is represented here. As in the Agricultural and Horticultural departments, the exhibits, of the different states and countries are grouped.

HORTICULTURE.—The Horticultural display is greater and grander than any thing ever attempted before. The description already given of the magnificent Horticultural building indicates in itself the great attention which the management has given to this branch of the

Fair. While only portions of buildings or small structures, comparatively, have been devoted to horticultural displays heretofore, the World's Columbian Exposition has erected an immense, beautiful and costly structure, and dedicated it to this purpose. A fair idea of the extent of the exhibit may be obtained from the following, which shows the allotment of space to the different States and foreign countries: Alabama, 2,000 feet; Alaska, 400; Arizona, 2,000; Arkansas, 4,000; California, 6,000, with space in the open court; Colorado, 4,000; Connecticut 2,000; Delaware, 4,000; Florida, 3,000, with space in the open court; Georgia, 2,000; Idaho, 2,000; Illinois, 6,000; Indiana, 6,000; Iowa, 5,000; Kansas, 5,000; Kentucky, 5,000; Louisiana, 2,000; Maine, 2,000; Maryland 4,000; Massachusetts, 4,000; Michigan, 6,000; Minnesota, 4,000; Mississippi, 2,000; Missouri, 6,000; Montana, 2,000; Nebraska, 4,000; Nevada, 2,000; New Hampshire, 2,000; New Jersey, 6,000; New Mexico, 2,000; New York, 8,000; North Carolina, 2,000; North Dakota, 1,000; Ohio, 6,000; Oklahoma, 1,000; Oregon, 4,000; Pennsylvania, 8,000; Rhode Island, 2,000; South Carolina, 1,000; South Dakota, 1,000; Tennessee, 3,000; Texas, 3,000; Utah, 1,000; Vermont, 1,000; Virginia, 3,000; Washington, 3,000; West Virginia, 2,000; Wisconsin, 5,000; Wyoming, 1,000. Foreign countries—Algeria, 200; Argentine Republic, 200; Austria, 500; Bahama Islands, 500; Belgium, 3,000; Bolivia, 200; Brazil, 500; British Guiana, 200; British Honduras, 2,000; Cape Colony, 200; Ceylon, 200; Chili, 200; China, 300; Colombia, 200; Costa Rica, 500; Cuba, 500; Denmark, 500; Dutch Guiana, 200; Dutch West Indies, 200; Ecuador, 200; France, 4,000; French Guiana, 200; Germany, 4,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 6,000; Guatemala, 500; Hawaiian Island, 200; Hayti, 200; Holland, 200; Honduras, 200; Japan, 500; Jamaica, 500; Corea, 200; Madagascar, 200; Mexico, 2,000; New South Wales, 200; Nicaragua, 200; Orange Free State, 200; Paraguay, 200; Persia, 200; Peru, 200; Porto Rico, 200; Russia, 200; San Salvador, 200; San Domingo, 200; Siam, 200; Spain, 200; Switzerland, 200; Trinidad, 500; Turkey, 200; Uruguay, 200; Venezuela, 200; Zanzibar, 200; Miscellaneous, 5,000; Space outside the Horticultural building: For Great Britain and Ireland, 40,000 feet; Holland, 35,000; France, 30,000; Germany, 25,000; Belgium, 30,000; Japan, 25,000; Denmark, 15,000; Spain, 15,000; West Indies, 15,000; Italy, 10,000; Russia, 10,000; other foreign countries, 25,000.

To the Horticultural department belongs the distinction of the first installed exhibit of the Exposition. This consisted of three very large trees, an elm, an ash, and a sugar maple, which were planted near the Horticultural Hall. The elm is seventy-five feet high, two feet in diameter, and weighs ten tons. Mr. P. S. Peterson,

the Rose Hill nurseryman, planted these trees as a permanent exhibit, the planting and transferring requiring 22 men, 12 horses, and the expenditure of \$600; all of which was at Mr. Peterson's individual expense.

The States of the Union have contributed some wondrous exhibits to the Horticultural display, such a collection of fruit as perhaps has never been seen before. The great fruit-bearing states from New York to California and from Michigan to Louisiana have rivaled each other in the extent and costliness of their exhibits. California as was to be expected takes the lead. This great fruit-producing commonwealth has never before been able to show the world what it is capable of doing, and it has taken advantage of the present opportunity to its fullest extent. Missouri, New York, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Virginia, Florida, in fact every state of the Union, has exhibited its specialties in fruit-growing magnificently. The immense oranges of Louisiana, Florida and southern California are brought into contrast with the beautiful grapes of Missouri, the big red apples of Michigan, the mammoth watermelons of Mississippi and Georgia, and the luscious strawberries of southern Illinois. The Citizens' Association of California alone occupies two and a half acres and makes a wonderful exhibit. The Southern California World's Fair Association has a space 88 by 270 feet in which an exhibition of orange trees in full bloom is to be seen. Five acres out doors for oranges, lemons, limes, etc., and 3,000 square feet of table space for an exhibition of fruits were also granted this association. England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and in fact every country in Europe, as well as portions of Asia, Africa, Australia and all the Latin-American Republics and the numerous colonies are represented here. The Michigan peach orchard in full bearing is not the least attractive feature. The exhibits are changed frequently, and the odor of the tropics mingles with that of the temperate zones.

LIVE STOCK.—The Live Stock exhibit will open upon June 12, 1893, with the kennel show, which will undoubtedly comprise the largest and finest collection of dogs ever seen. The rules adopted by the Live Stock Department provide only for dogs of unquestioned pedigree, and even in such cases applications will be considered strictly upon their own merits, by a committee of three experts. The kennel clubs and dog fanciers of both Europe and America are deeply interested in the exhibition, and those best informed say that not less than 3,000 dogs will be exhibited. The various kennel clubs propose to supplement the already satisfactory premium list by a number of very handsome medals. Lord Bute, reputed to be the biggest dog in the world and the winner of twenty-six first

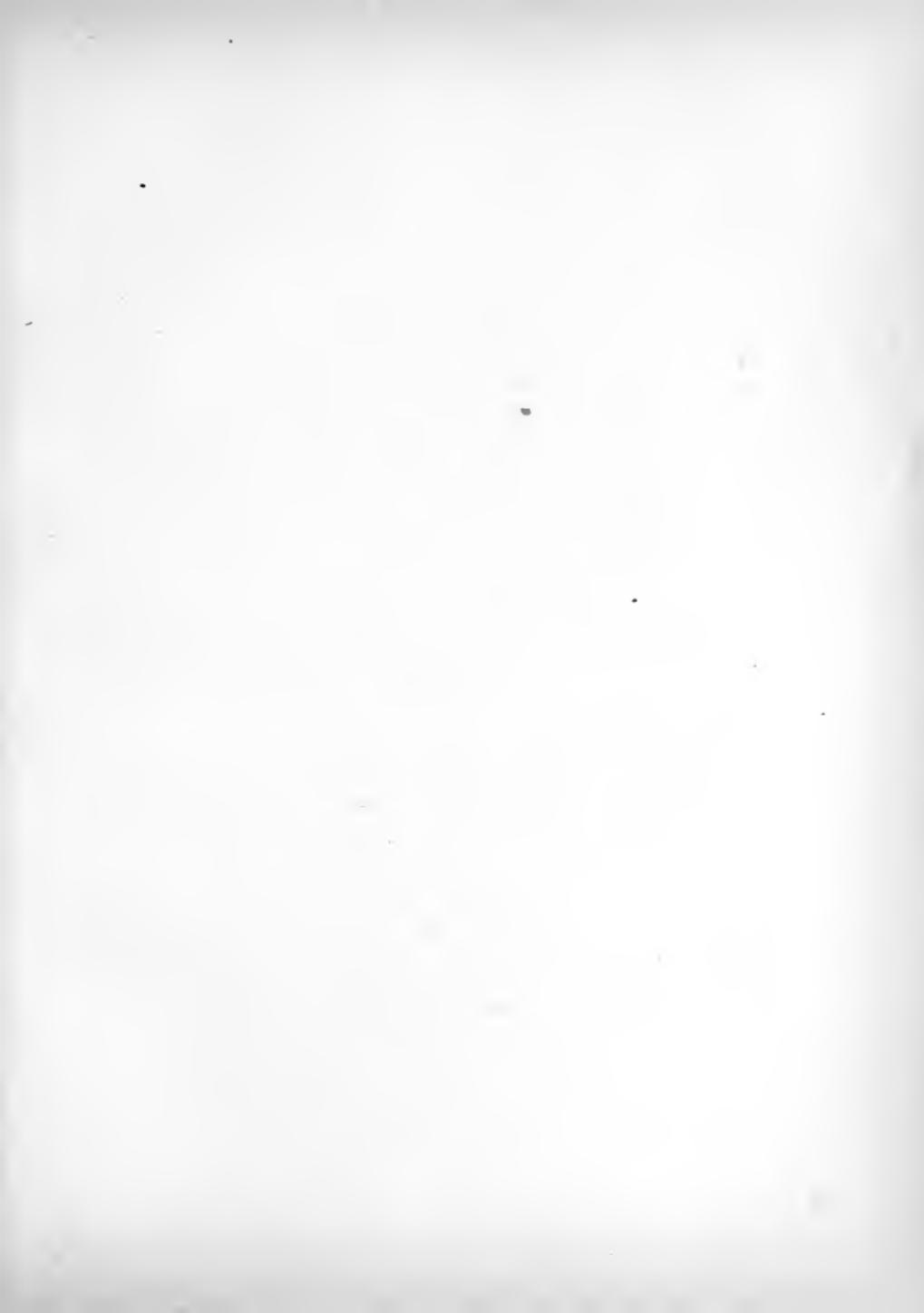
prizes in cups at various bench shows, will be placed on exhibition. Lord Bute is a pure-blooded St. Bernard and is owned by Knowles Croskey, proprietor of the Menthon kennels, Phenixville, Pa. He is a noble dog, bred in England, and cost the present owner \$3,750. He is thirty-six inches high and weighs 247 pounds.

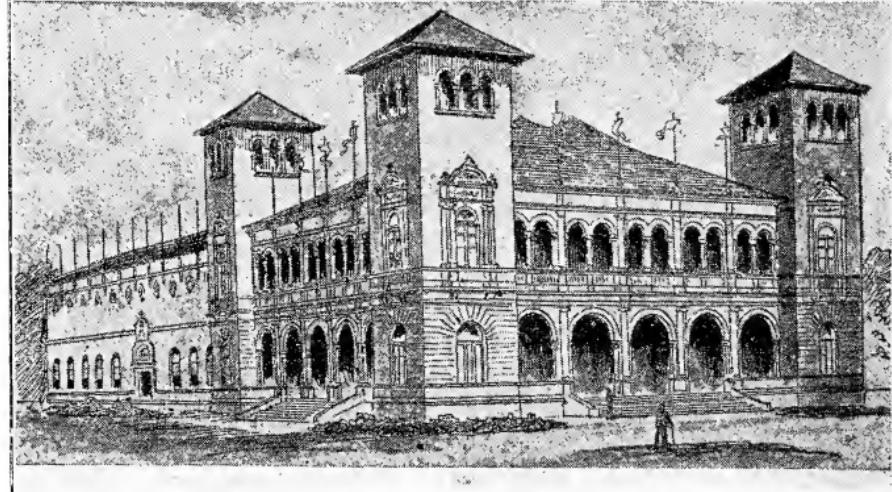
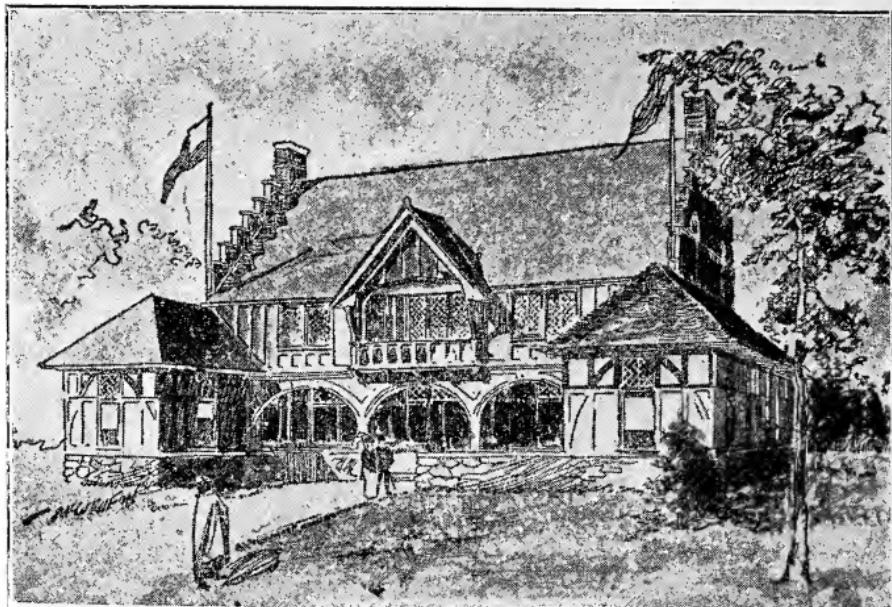
Members of the Mascoutah Kennel club of Chicago expect to play the part of host to the various kennel clubs of the country which may visit the Exposition in 1893. The club passed a resolution calling upon similar clubs in all parts of the world to make a special effort to create an interest in the World's Fair.

The period devoted to the exhibition of animals for awards is as follows: Cattle, Sept. 11 to 27th; horses, jacks and jennets, Aug. 24 to Sept. 27; sheep and swine, Oct. 2d to Oct. 14th; kennel show or dogs, June 12th to 17th; poultry, pigeons, pet stock, etc., Oct. 18th to 30. Exhibitors of horses and cattle must accompany their application with pedigree of the animal offered for entry. This written evidence implies a description or pedigree in the standard live stock records. Animals unregistered, but which have some peculiar value, historical or otherwise, may be exhibited, but may not compete for prizes.

The exhibit of blooded and fat cattle, sheep, swine, horses, etc., it is expected, will be the greatest ever held in this country. Cattle and horses will be here from England, France and Germany, at least. Some magnificent Normans are expected. Every state in the Union will send contributions. Prizes will be given, sometimes by the state boards and sometimes by private persons for best exhibits. The great stables of trotting horses in France and many famous English racers will be here. England, Ireland and Scotland will send over larger exhibits than they have ever made at a foreign exposition before.

MACHINERY.—The display of machinery is large and more interesting than any ever made before in an International Exposition. The electrical machines are confined, of course, to the electricity department, and some of the mining machinery to the mines and mining department, but nevertheless every inch of space is taken up in the machinery building and the scene is one of the greatest animation from one end of the great hall to the other. Everything from the smallest to the most ponderous machines of the age is to be seen in the building and its annexes, and everything is in motion. The visitor will be struck at once with the great diversity shown in the construction of engines, some of which exhibit movements that he little dreamed of. The nations of the earth are in competition here. England, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and other European countries have sent the best examples of their

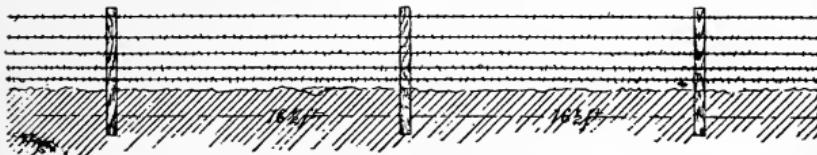




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machinery, and the United States makes an exhibit which, along-side of the best any of the other nations has to offer, is creditable. This is the land of invention, and the application of steam to all sorts of purposes was never before so fully illustrated. Machinery is doing everything and more than everything that the hands of man were employed in doing a century ago. Some of the ingenious contrivances one would imagine almost think, so thoroughly do they perform the tasks assigned them. Here the machinery used in every branch of manufacture is in operation. The arrangement is perfect, and from the trains which move around the building above, the visitor can take a splendid observation of the entire exhibit. 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.

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS.—It is no exaggeration to say that one might spend an entire month in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, giving ten hours a day to the inspection of exhibits without seeing all that is displayed here. The term "World's Fair" may be appropriately applied to this department alone, for here are the evidences of the progress of mankind in every section of the habitable globe. Whatever machinery or inventions may have accomplished; whatever the soil may have produced or the produce of the soil nourished, the results are here. Science, art and industry have their special departments, steam and electricity are represented fully; but these may be denominated causes; the effects of all our knowledge in science, art and industry, of the inventions in electrical and steam force, in navigation, in transportation, in culture, are made manifest in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. Here are the higher products of the age, the necessities and luxuries of the civilized world. If the visitor, after passing through the Art, Agricultural, Machinery, Forestry, Horticultural and all the other departments and sections, is desirous of obtaining an insight into the results of man's achievements in all these branches of intellectual development and refinement, he will find it in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. Here mind and muscle are united, the forces of the intellect are combined, the tangible evidences of progress are made manifest. Every country on earth is represented, almost every community. The linens and friezes of Ireland, the cottons and cutlery of England; the plaids and paisleys of Scotland; the silks and velvets of France; the hosiery and gloves of Germany, the watches and clocks of Switzerland; the laces and muslins of Belgium; the shawls of Persia, the

damasks of Turkey, the rugs of Smyrna, the tapestries of Italy, the embroideries of Spain—the fabrics of the continents—from the china and glassware of Bavaria to the pottery of Japan; from the musical boxes of Geneva to the panama hats of South America—are collected under this the greatest roof ever raised above an Exposition building. Here one finds everything that the fingers of man and woman have been able to fabricate in this and preceding centuries.

It would be impossible to name, much more so to describe, the exhibits within this structure. Some general notes only as sufficient to give the visitor an idea of what may be found here are appended: One of the most interesting exhibits is that of the rifle manufacturers of Leege, Belgium; another is the exhibit of the tobacco manufacturers of Kentucky; others are exhibits of the schools, school books, map charts, furniture, etc.; exhibits of public libraries; pianos, organs and small musical instruments; the cocoa exhibit of the manufacturers of Weesp, Holland; the process of making quinine; a great display of Atlantic cable instruments; the process of making 50-ton cannon; exhibit of lumber and wood manufactures; a practical working business college; exhibit of the famous Krupp guns; domestic silk exhibit of the Silk Association of America; exhibit of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; exhibit of the Potters' Association, covering 32,000 square feet of space; exhibits of Chinese manufactureis and merchants; exhibit of the Maxim Undenfeldt guns; Maryland oyster exhibit; exhibit of gas, gas illumination and machinery; newspaper exhibits, showing how daily newspapers are edited and printed; display of the wholesale saddlery and harness men; display of watches and clocks from American and foreign factories; exhibit of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers; display of the Chicago furniture manufacturers; display of the Grand Rapids furnitue manufacturers; exhibit of the New York Jewelers' Association, and of jewelry and jewels from every country on earth, including ancient and modern designs; United American jewelers' exhibit; great special exhibit of the German jewelers; display of the National Association of Canned Food Packers; exhibits of canned fruit, fish, etc., from all parts of the world; magnificent exhibit of the paper trade of the United States; exhibits of over 200 firms engaged in the manufacture of books; display of foreign books, rare books, etc.; great special display of the watchmakers of Switzerland; special diamond exhibit; a colony of lace makers and gold and silver workers, performing their labor, from Paraguay; exhibit of the coffee industry of Brazil; great exhibits of stationery, sanitary appliances, postage stamps, coins, paper money, etc., of all countries; an immense exhibit of

confectionery, fancy wool work, fancy glass work, lace making, button making, cloth weaving, glass making, chain making, wire weaving, etc., all illustrated. The arts of paper making, book binding, printing, etc., are shown. The pottery manufacturers, dealers and connoisseurs of every country in the world are well represented. Gas fittings and plumbers' work are given considerable space. In this building are seen the exhibits of the manufacturers of every country, some of them making wonderful and surprisingly beautiful displays. Japan, China, Siberia, Turkey, Greece, the republics of South America; the Sandwich and South Sea Islands—hundreds of sections and communities of the globe that have never exhibited their manufactures before, are represented here. The process of manufacturing all the quaint, beautiful and useful things is shown, the manufacturers of the different countries sending their native mechanics, artisans and operatives to give practical illustrations of each particular process. The Liberal Arts department alone covers an immense space, and here the educational institutions and all that enters into educational systems of the various countries are fully represented.

MINES AND MINING.—In no other department of the World's Columbian Exposition, perhaps, is seen a greater diversity of exhibits than in that of Mines and Mining. Not only is there a dazzling array of diamonds, opals, emeralds and other gems, and of the precious metals, but a most extensive collection of iron, copper, lead, and other ores, and of their product; of coal, granite, marble, sandstone and other building stone; of soils, salt, petroleum, and, indeed, of almost everything useful or beautiful, belonging to the mineral kingdom. The mineral resources and products, not only of this country as a whole, but of each State and section as well as of foreign countries is of the most complete and representative description.

Owing to the fact that what was published early, relating to the exhibit in this department, was almost exclusively concerning gold, silver and the various precious stones and rare collections of minerals, many inferred that the baser metals and minerals were to receive scant attention. This was far from being the case. In fact, so important did Chief Skiff consider it that the representation of the latter should be fully commensurate with their surpassing industrial importance that he determined to organize a sub-department to take special charge of the coal and iron exhibit and later of that of copper and lead. The exhibit of coal at the Exposition, of course, is qualitative rather than quantitative. Not only are the different varieties of coal, which the different localities produce, shown, but chemical analyses of each and the results of tests determining economic value and adaptability to various uses. The coal resources of the different

States and sections are shown by geological maps and drawings giving configuration, stratification, etc., which render apparent the extent and accessibility of the coal beds and veins. For example, it is shown that coal measures of varying thickness underlie a great portion of the State of Texas—some 40 or 50 counties—and that, although the coal production of Texas has thus far been comparatively small, the supply is practically inexhaustible, and that much of the coal is of excellent quality.

So, too, as regards iron. The most strenuous efforts were made to have an exhibit worthy of that great branch of industry. This country is now the first nation in the world in iron production, having recently forged ahead of Great Britain, its only real competitor. Our production of pig iron now exceeds 10,000,000 tons annually, or nearly four times what it was ten years ago, and the production of steel now aggregates about 5,000,000 tons a year, a growth of nearly 300 per cent. in the decade. The development of the iron resources of the Southern States has been especially great and rapid. The display at the Exposition was prepared and collected under the fullest appreciation of the magnitude and importance of the iron industry. There are shown all the many varieties of ores, with full data as to the location and extent of their beds, the analysis of each ore, and, so far as possible, the different processes of treatment in the manufacture of iron and steel.

Another exhibit which is very extensive and varied is that of building stone. Granite, limestone, marble, sandstone and bluestone, in scores of varieties and scores of colors, are shown by the finest specimens procurable. Nearly every State has quarries of native material of excellent quality. From one to half a dozen of the twenty or more recognized varieties of granite, for example, are quarried in twenty-eight states, Massachusetts, Maine, California and Connecticut being the largest producers. The value of the granite output in 1889 was \$14,464,095, an increase of more than \$9,000,000 over that of 1880. Limestone is quarried in almost every State, Pennsylvania and Illinois taking the lead. The value of the output in 1889 was \$19,095,179. This is exclusive of the output of marble, which, as is well known, is a species of limestone, the quarrying of which in a number of the States is an important and extensive industry. Sandstone, including bluestone, was quarried in 1889, to the value of \$11,758,081, nearly every State being a producer. The exhibit of building stone is given the importance it justly demands. Thousands of specimens, many of them highly polished and very beautiful, are shown, and accompanying each are the results of tests made to determine strength, durability and other merits as construction material. The exhibit, made in the

Mines and Mining department, mean very much in the matter of rapid development of newly discovered mines and quarries, and the attraction of capital to many which, through lack of it, have been but little worked.

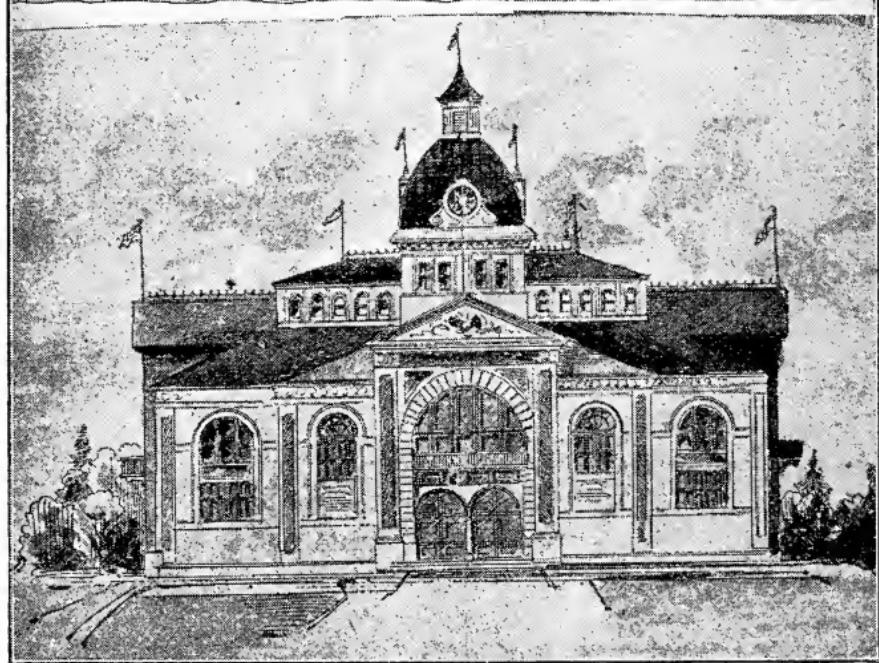
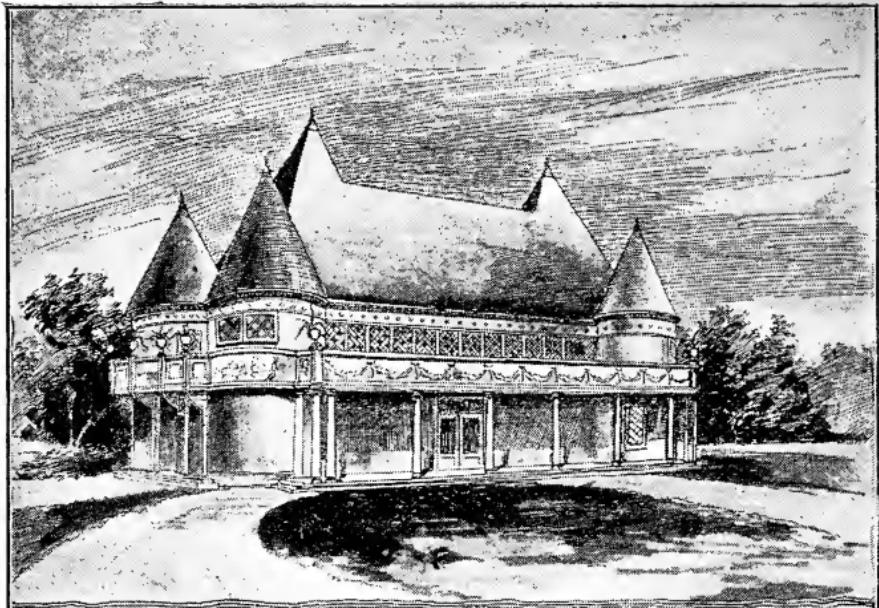
One of the greatest attractions of the mines department of the Exposition is the remarkable collection of minerals owned by Professor A. E. Foote, of Philadelphia. It is the finest private collection in the world, a complete history of mineralogy, and is so arranged that the mineralogy of the States is shown. This collection was shown at the Centennial, at London, and at Paris, and in each instance received the highest award. It comprises about one hundred and fifty tons of rare minerals, and the exhibit occupies 6,000 square feet of space. At the Chicago Exposition one of the pavilions for this exhibit is made of glittering mica, procured in South Dakota. Among the additions to the collection is a mass of meteoric iron, weighing 230 pounds, which the professor found in Arizona recently. He sent a specimen of this to Professor George A. Koenig, of the University of Pennsylvania, who discovered in it black diamonds visible to the naked eye. This discovery is new to mineralogists and of great interest. In 1888 a meteor fell in Russia, in which the scientists discovered microscopic evidence of diamonds, but this Arizona meteor is the first to show the diamond formation to the eye. Professor Foote will also show some entirely new copper specimens from Arizona, and a stalagmite tree formed by limestone drippings from a mine in New Mexico; the big garnets which he collected in Colorado, some of which are perfect specimens, and above six pounds in weight, and the finest specimens of celemanite ever found. In the professor's collection are all of the gems—rough and cut diamonds, rubies, topazes, opals, etc. His collection from the Pacific coast of America shows the wulfenite, a rare species of orange-red crystals; the brilliantly red vanadinites, and bright crystal of azurite, associated with velvet tufts of malachite. Alaska shows the deep-red garnets, in their dull coats of mica schist. There is silver ore from the famous Bridal Chamber in New Mexico. It is said that a space the size of a bed room, in this mine, produced \$500,000 worth of silver. There is a precious turquoise from Los Cerrillaz, New Mexico, where Montezuma got his precious chalchuhutils, which he valued above gold. There are blendes and galenas from the zinc region of Lake Superior. From the North Atlantic coast region is shown rhodonite, in fine crystals which is much used by the Russians in ornamental work. From the New Jersey mines come minerals found nowhere else in the world—franklinite—named after the philosopher—anomolite, trooslite, blood red zincite, etc. The South Atlantic coast region shows amethysts, sapphires, aquamarines,

uranolite, etc. The Canadian Copper Company, of Sudbury, Canada, makes a mineral exhibit which includes the Canadian Company's exhibit.

In its exhibit the government geological survey places on view a sort of synoptic picture of the mineral resources of this country. Big chunks of native gold and silver are shown just as they were dug out of the earth, together with remarkable ores of all sorts, particularly those of what are called "economic minerals," such as iron, copper and tin. Accompanying these are maps drawn for the purpose of assisting the illustration. Professor Clarke, the distinguished chemist and mineralogist, was given charge of the whole matter, and he collected a wonderfully fine assemblage of precious and semi-precious stones also, which form part of the display. This collection, although it is largely composed of gems found in the United States, is not limited to those. Dozens of big boxes and trays full of such jewels of all sorts were sent from the national museum. There are topazes, emeralds, rubies, diamonds, opals and every other kind of beautiful sparkler. Also there are ever so many curiosities, such as metals compounded in rare fashions in nature's laboratory—for example, bromide of silver and crystallized carbonate of copper. Examples are shown illustrating the strange rules by which crystallization takes place, one metal or mineral assuming a certain geometrical shape, another some different one, and so on. In addition to all this there are relief maps, transparencies and photographs of American scenery. These include most important views in mountainous regions, great deserts and other remarkable localities of interest from a geological point of view. Photography in this line has been made a specialty by the survey, which possesses a great collection of such works of art.

Henry A. Ward, of Rochester, N. Y., whose display of minerals was one of the features of the Louisville exposition, consumes 5,000 square feet of space for his mineral cases, and sends enough to fill 10,000 feet in a geological display. The exhibit of coal, iron ore, building stone and clays from Indiana is very extensive. There is also a special cabinet exhibit of what may be called commercial minerals. Gov. J. V. Aycardi, of Panama, tendered for exhibition at the World's Fair a beautiful piece of carved marble, a bas relief representing the landing of Columbus, which was presented to the state of Panama, nearly ninety years ago, by the Empress Josephine, who, at the same time, gave the colossal bronze statue of Columbus which now stands in Aspinwall. Pueblo, Col., makes a special exhibit. The celebrated Westerman and Briggle collection of gold specimens is seen, among other things.

The Spaniards, under Columbus, setting sail from the Port of



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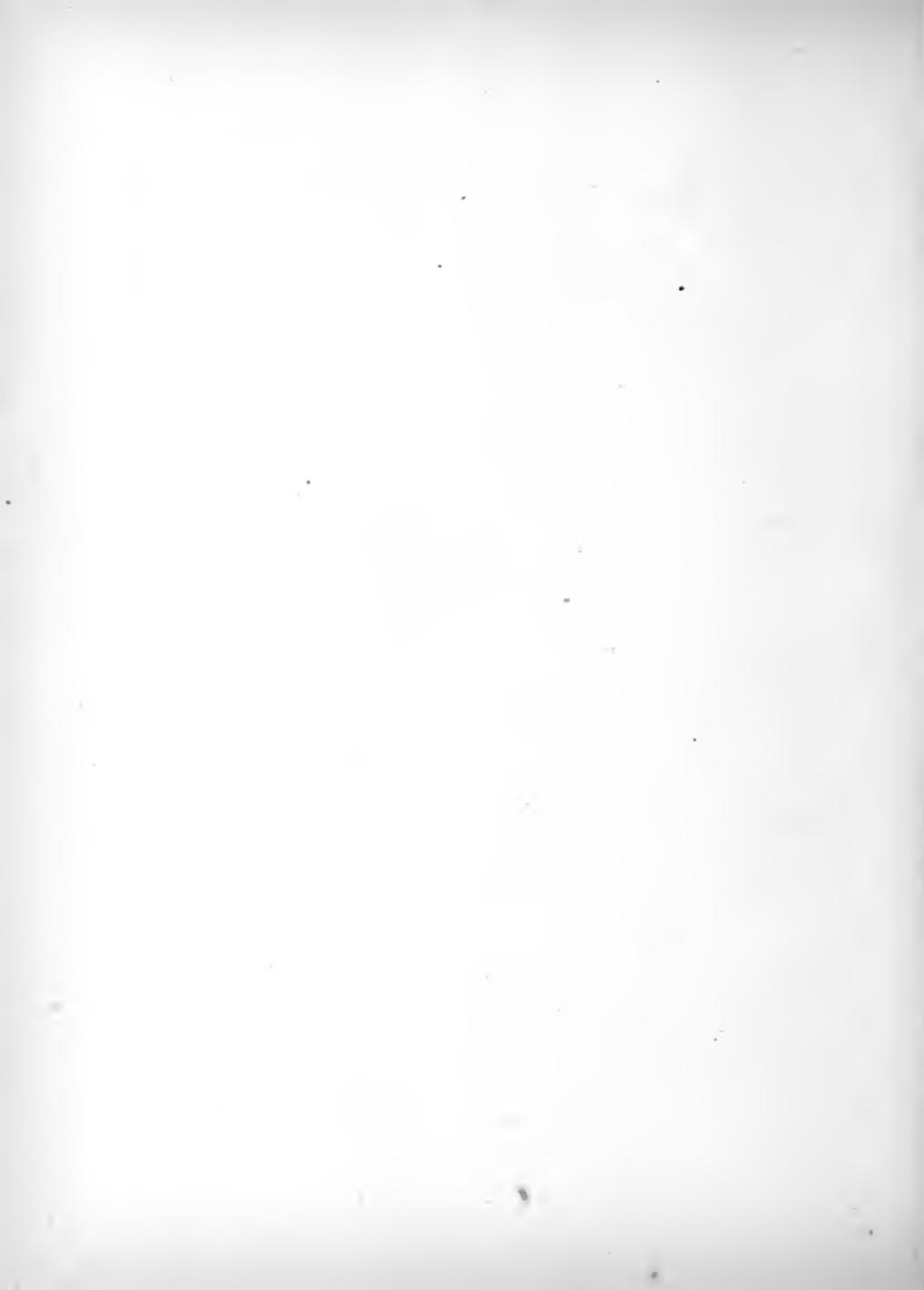
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Palos, started on a prospecting tour to the mineral regions on the other shore of a vast ocean. Like the lone miner who mounts his borro and crosses the waste plains to explore for hidden wealth in the distant and mountainous "new" country the expedition of these hardy voyagers was for the gold, the silver, and the precious gems of the fabulously rich lands of the mythical Cathy. When America crossed their track its possibilities for future greatness excited them less than the prospect for an immediate realization of its wealth—for filling their returning galleons with the abundant precious stones.

Considering this fact the Columbian Exposition appropriately and properly yields a conspicuous place to the mining display. Interest centers in the Mining building as a museum of those metals and minerals that were such an incentive to the enterprise of the great Spanish voyager. More especially because here is placed an historical exhibit, illustrating by means of models, drawings, or original tools and appliances themselves, the successive advances made in the metallurgical art from the primitive methods in vogue among the natives of the new world at the time Columbus landed.

The Incas of South America are among the most ancient of gold miners. The amount of gold and silver produced by them is amazing. Atahualpa, the last of their Chiefs, bribed Pizarro for release from prison by offering to fill with gold, as high as he could reach, a room 22x17 feet. These Indians were very successful mining engineers. Many of the canals and sluices constructed by them for use in hydraulic mining still exist in Peru and show surprising ingenuity. Many of their copper mining tools have also been discovered. For washing the metalliferous dirt they employed a so-called "Batea," or wooden pan, differing from the miner's "pan" of California only in having a conical bottom, at the apex of which the gold was collected by dexterous handling. These Indians were also acquainted with the process of collecting gold by quicksilver ripples. The Amazon Indians used a dugout canoe, its bottom fluted with transverse grooves. This they tipped on end, turned on some water, and then rocked it to and fro, gathering the gold in the grooves and the bow of the boat. These antique tools and mining works will be presented in the South American sections or in the archaeological division of the main mining display.

The rich veins of gold and silver of the mountains of Mexico have been worked since prehistoric times by the ancient Montezumas. Their processes of treating the ores survive to the present day. The ore is packed to the reducing establishment, called "hacienda," is assorted, and then pulverized in the "arrastra." This consists of a large round vat, like a mortar, with a peculiar grind-

ing arrangement consisting of three granite stones of an oblong shape. These are tied to a long pole, connected with an axle, and turned by a mule walking around in a circle blindfolded. An "arrastra" will be on exhibition in the Mining department.

The somewhat famous "patio process" for the reduction of silver ores is another historical attraction. This was invented by Bartholome de Medina, a Mexican miner, about 1551. Within two centuries it was generally used throughout Mexico and was then adopted in Europe only to be replaced by more modern methods. The process derives its name from the patio, or yard, at the mouth of the mine where the operation is usually conducted. The pasty mud taken from the arrastra mills is here thrown upon a hard stone floor, and, after being fixed with liquid silver and salt, is called "soup." After undergoing evaporation for several days the mass is stirred up by the feet of horses or men until the mass is well mixed, when it is called "cake of mud." The amalgamated silver is washed and then placed in canvas bags. The mercury is squeezed out by pressure and the residual silver is purified in a furnace and then run off into molds.

The evolution of the metallurgical industry is illustrated by other relics of early days. Mexico furnishes some of the old-fashioned Catalan forges for ironmaking with their crude hammers and water blasts. Catalonia was a province in Spain where this antique implement was first employed and from which skilled iron-mongers were exported to the new world. This primitive affair will make a strong contrast with the modern improved forging press of 4,000 tons worked by 2,000 horse-power engines and commanded by traveling cranes capable of lifting 150 tons.

The iron industry of the United States has much to show for its development since the days of Columbus. It was as early as 1619 that a London Company sent over to Virginia 100 persons skilled in the manufacture of iron. On the banks of the James River they established the first works for the smelting of ores in America, and erected one of the Catalan forges. Unfortunately the colony was, within a few years, annihilated by Indians and the works demolished. The first blast furnace in Maryland dates back to 1724 and was christened the "Principio." Some years ago two pigs of iron bearing the lettering "Principio, 1751," were raised by fishermen from the Patapsco river. One of the pigs is exhibited at the Fair.

The growth of Bessemer steel operations is the most stupendous fact in the development of the metallurgical industries. In 1865 two Bessemer converters combined gave a total annual product of 500 tons. In 1890 there were eighty-two and the product over

4,000,000 tons. This great expansion is to be accounted for largely through the perfection of the machinery used in these processes. The most striking illustration of this is seen in the iron and steel section of the Mining building. In a conspicuous place is exhibited the original steel converter, upon which in 1857 Mr. Kelly of Kentucky obtained his patent. In comparison with this relic is placed the ponderous equipment of a steel plant, presented either by a model or by a working apparatus. There are blast and puddling furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, rolls, steel trains, and every conceivable process of manufacture together, flanked by artistically arranged stacks of the product in its various forms of bars, rods, sheets, wire, etc.

The development of the American metallurgical industries typified in all its rapidity and magnitude by the iron and steel industry seems about to take a start in a new direction. Electricity is standing on the threshold ready to inaugurate a revolution in this as it has in almost all other industrial provinces. It has already taken great strides in its application to mining machinery, and has more lately been employed in the extraction on a large scale of the commercial metals.

The "electrolytic process," as it is called, as applied to the production of commercial copper is demonstrated by a large American copper firm which signified its desire to make such an installation.

From hand-washing to electrical reduction constitutes the evolution consummated in the last 400 years and the successive stages are illustrated so completely as to make the exhibit in the Mining building an instructive compendium of mining archaeology and a concrete demonstration of progress in metallurgical science.

The gasoline assaying outfit, a process for determining the character and value of ores, is here in operation. While not requiring much space nor being a very conspicuous exhibit, it is an attraction of great interest, and a valuable instruction to all visitors of the Exposition who are concerned in mining affairs.

The mineral exhibit from Michigan is sure to attract much attention. This includes, besides extensive collections from museums, etc., granites, marble, and other building material of rare and beautiful qualities, but which have not yet been marketed to any great extent; raw material from the iron mines, in plates 69 to 70 per cent. pure, as taken from the mines; and especially, specimens of copper, which, in its pure state, is found only in the Michigan mines. A copper exhibit, the "largest and most extensive ever attempted," is made by the Calumet and Hecla mines. It includes "obelisks of pure copper ranging in weight from fifty to five hundred pounds, also quantities of wire and sheet copper that has been drawn and rolled from the native metal just as it was taken from

the mines ; rods of copper, bent into different shapes and even tied into knots, as one would tie a cravat, without breaking or splintering, as would be the result of such an operation on the copper produced by other mines and containing an alloy which renders it less ductile. A curious fact concerning the silver deposits sometimes found in the copper, is, that nature has welded the silver and copper together without mixing them, whereas no process has ever been discovered by mineralogists by which the same thing can be done artificially. Examples of this phenomena are included in the exhibit."

Nearly all the mineral-producing states of the Union make large exhibits. Geological societies at home and abroad are well represented.

TRANSPORTATION.—For the first time in the history of world's fairs it was decided to give the science of transportation, in its broadest meaning, that attention to which its importance entitles it. Every method of transportation, except the back of the mule and the foot of man, is shown. 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. Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale College, says :

The railroads of to-day are worth from \$25,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000. This probably represents one-tenth of the total wealth of civilized nations, and one-quarter, if not one-third, of their invested capital. It is doubtful whether the aggregate plant used in all manufacturing industries can equal it in value. The capital engaged in banking is a trifle beside it. The world's whole stock of money of every kind—gold, silver and paper—would purchase only a third of its railroads.

If to the railroads be added 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 was the intent of this department that it should 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 are shown by specimen vehicles, trappings, and craft. Past history is illustrated by relics of the earlier days. The development of water craft, from the crudest forms of 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—is also further illustrated by accurate models, drawings, plans, and designs, in cases where the actual apparatus, appliance or machine itself could not be exhibited. It was the aim 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 to-day stands out in high relief by contrast, and the wonderful achievements of recent years bear more weighty testimony to the genius of the age in which we live.

The classification may seem to include some things which it is difficult to show in an exhibition of this kind, but the object kept in view is to make so complete an exposition of the method and means employed in every branch of the business of transportation that the earnest student of science may here find everything at his hand without encountering the difficulties which now beset and environ such study and investigation. A grand object-lesson is presented so clearly and impressively that a child may learn in hours and days what would otherwise require months and years. But in addition to the object-lesson there is a gathering of plans, designs, blanks, reports, monograms, literature, and everything appertaining in any way to methods of abridging distance, such as has never been made before, and which must have an appreciable effect upon future growth and development. The tendency of such collections, and the inevitable comparisons resulting, is to bring the lowest up to the level of the best, and to stimulate to an extraordinary degree both the adoption of the most approved methods and the invention of new means.

Exhibits in this department are divided into six general classes—railways, intramural transit, carriages and other vehicles for common roads, bicycles, aerial and pneumatic machines, and marine transportation. Of these the railways, as most important, demand most space. A space of over eight acres is devoted to this interest. The plan adopted provides for the best possible utilization of space. Exhibitors have every opportunity for showing their appliances and devices to the best advantage. As far as possible, arrangements were made by joint agreement for showing everything in its proper place and relations. Locomotive appliances are best shown on locomotives and the appurtenances and furnishings of cars on cars.

Specimens of standard permanent way affords opportunity for showing track materials, tools, and all that appertains thereto in the best possible manner. It is believed that nearly all of the establishments engaged in locomotive, car and bridge building are

represented. A large number of the leading railways of the world also make exhibits of their standard roadbed, track, and equipment. The opportunity thus offered for joint action is almost unlimited, and by proper placarding where necessary every exhibit is given proper prominence.

European railway appliances and machinery have never been exhibited on any large scale alongside those used in America. It is hoped that the undoubted influence of this Exposition upon railway development in the future great markets of the world for railway material will be sufficiently appreciated to bring out the desired comparison on a large scale. Abundant and choice space was designated and reserved for foreign countries, and every possible facility has been afforded foreign exhibitors.

Street railways—surface, underground, and elevated—are shown very completely in this department. Everything relating to their permanent way and equipment is here included, with the single exception that electric motors must be shown in the department of electricity. Cars and other supplies for electric roads belong in this department, a division which, while seeming to be arbitrary, is evidently necessary. That question of so much moment in all great cities, how best the public can be transferred to and from distant sections, is here pretty thoroughly and practically answered. The whole public has an opportunity to judge for itself of the relative merits of the several systems which are being offered for its use.

A large portion of the floor space of the Transportation building proper is devoted to the display of carriages and vehicles for common roads. Included in it are all of the characteristic forms and types of wheeled vehicles, except those used on railways. The classification is closely maintained, and exhibits of this nature from all countries are shown together, so that the most interesting and instructive comparisons may be made. Harness, saddlery and horse trappings of all kinds are here exhibited. Other vehicles and conveyances, such as those used on snow and those employing human muscle as the motive power, are also included in this classification.

Bicycles, the most recent of all road vehicles, receive the attention to which their popularity and rapidly increasing use entitle them. No maker of cycles of any importance in the world has missed the greatest opportunity ever offered to place his wares advantageously before millions of possible purchasers. The earliest form of machine, whereon the rider maintained his position by keeping both feet in touch with the ground, is shown alongside of the latest cycle, which is provided with everything from a cafe attachment to seats for the entire family.

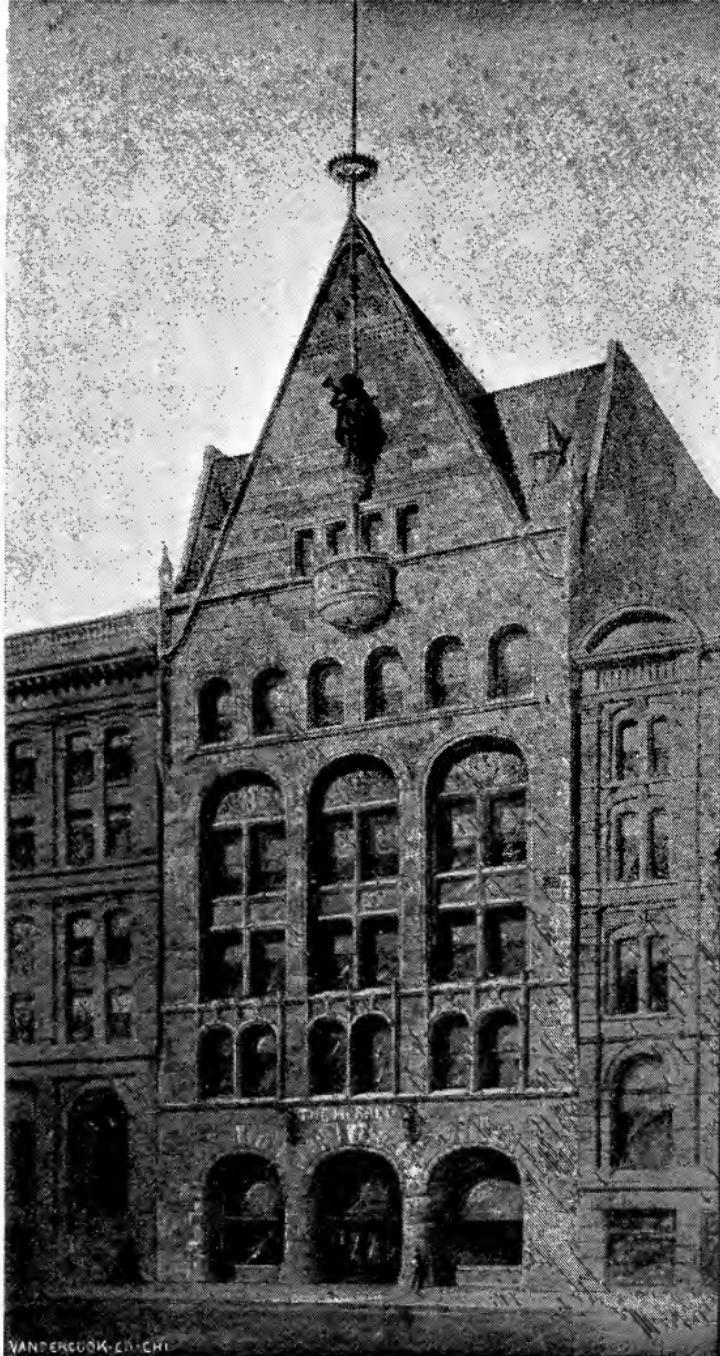
Transportation through the air and by means of air is yet in a comparatively undeveloped condition. Whatever is worthy in past achievements is seen here, and whatever there is of present success or future promise. Whether or not this realm is ever conquered by human ingenuity the subject will ever be a fascinating one. Montgolfier's early attempts in this field are exemplified, and the modern schools for the training of aeronauts have space allotted to them.

Every known method of transportation on water is shown in this division. Small craft of all kinds are exhibited in full size; vessels, from the nature of the case, must be shown by models. For fuller illustration drawings, plans and paintings are shown. Much attention is given to the merchant marine. The navigation of the inland waters of the world, especially the great lakes and rivers, is illustrated more fully than in any previous exposition. The classification provided also for everything of interest connected in any way with the subject of navigation. The government of the United States makes its naval display in connection with its own building. Foreign governments, builders of vessels of war and defense throughout the world, and manufacturers of naval supplies were invited to exhibit in this department. The separate exhibit of the United States government does not prevent a representation of its naval history and its present plans by means of models, etc., in this department.

Among the attractions of special interest are models of the rig of the old frigate Constitution, the flagship of Nelson, a caravel from Spain, the exact copy of the Santa Maria, in which Columbus made his first voyage, canoes of the native traders of the West Indies, hewn from a single tree and propelled by twenty-five paddles. There are models of such modern racing schooners as the America, Mayflower, Puritan, and Volunteer. All sorts of stern-wheel passenger and freight steamers for river navigation, steel-screw ferryboats, electric pinnaces, naphtha launches, etc., are shown. Then there appears in their natural order ketches and brigantines, sloops and barques of the Atlantic coast in 1714, rafts, arks, barges, keel-boats, and other craft. On one side of the wide transept in the annex continued from the main building is shown an entire "limited" train of Pullman cars of the latest design, and in close proximity, a model in miniature of the town of Pullman (where these cars are turned out) perfect in every part of the smallest detail. On the opposite side of the transept, the London & Northwestern and other English railways show superb specimens of their equipment. The Baltimore & Ohio tells by a series of object lessons the story of that road from the date of the first stage coach drawn by horses over strap rails to its present management, perfection of track, rolling

stock and motive power. Both the Philadelphia & Reading and Pennsylvania railroad companies have made elaborate exhibits. The coal display is presented on a magnificent scale, giving representations of the manner of handling the productions of Pennsylvania's vast coal fields from the mine to the market. Realistic scenes are set, displaying models of mines, the breakers, coal-yards, and shipping wharves. Port Richmond, the largest coal-shipping plant in the country, is vividly depicted in miniature. The display includes the rolling stock and reproductions of some of the finest stretches of roadbed. The authorities at Altoona have charge of the principal features representing the mechanical part. This includes exhibitions of speed appliances, the block system, air brakes, safety platforms, etc. An interesting exhibit is that of a vestibule train, containing all the modern conveniences of the Chicago limited. The Pennsylvania's exhibit also comprises rolling stock in the shape of the newest locomotives, models of some of the handsomer stations, bridges, and roadway.

Here are seen stately rows of powerful locomotives with their appliances from the establishments of the leading builders of the world, and all devices pertaining to practical railroad operation. The carefully preserved relics of early railroading, such as the "Rachet" of Stephenson, the "Pete Cooper" engine, sections of the tramway on which Truitheck's first locomotive made its trial trip, specimens of the old "grasshopper" and "camelback" engines now out of use—contrast strangely with the "huge Leviathan" products of modern ingenuity and skill. The arrangement of these and similar relics in historical sequence, aptly demonstrates the wonderful development of the railway and its kindred industries, within the nineteenth century. Space was early engaged for over sixty locomotives of various types, some of which are jacked up, and the wheels kept in motion by means of compressed air. The aggregate display is the largest ever brought together. Very elaborate and costly models of the best transatlantic steamers are here shown. Some in half model indicate their exterior build only; others reproduce the interior arrangements of state rooms, dining saloons and other apartments. The ship-builders and owners of the great lakes of the Northwest have made an important display. The classification of "vessels" not only includes the merchant marine and all means of water conveyance of every description, but in general, everything appertaining to the great navies of the world, and past and present forms of construction. In addition, it comprises whatever relates to the science of navigation, and to docks, harbor works, wrecking and life-saving apparatus, etc. An entertaining and instructive historical series consists, of course, of boats

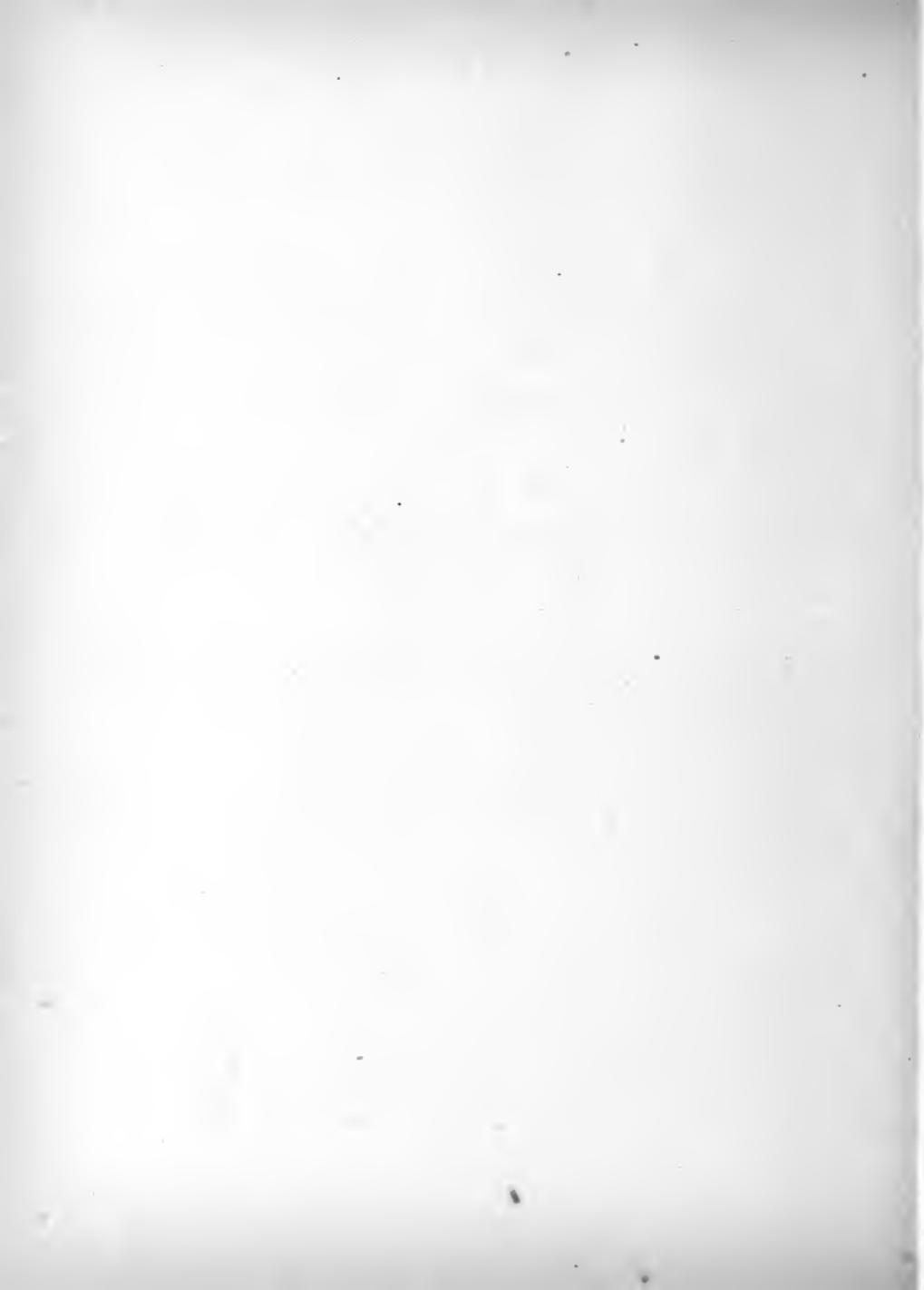


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and sailing craft grouped in chronological order, which illustrates the course of evolution in the design and construction of vessels through centuries of progress. The quaint and curious water craft still in use among many civilized nations and barbarian tribes imparts, by contrast, additional zest to the main exhibit.

The process of boat-building is shown with skilled hand labor, no machinery at all being used, and full sized boats are turned out for the edification of visitors. One large model occupies a case 10x20 feet put up by one of the big carriage-making concerns in the United States. The model shows carriage-making in all its branches. The Great Western railway of England exhibits among other things the famous locomotive, "The Lord of the Isles," which was built at the company's works at Swindon in 1851 from the designs of the late Sir Daniel Gooch. It was one of the most important exhibits at the first World's Fair, which was held in London in 1851. One of the exhibits at the Fair is a full sized model of a 125-ton steam hammer. It is, to all appearances, a perfect duplicate of an original turned out by the Bethlehem Iron Company, of Pennsylvania. In addition the same firm exhibits a battleship shafting 125 feet in length and specimens of armor-plate, guns, projectiles, and various naval appliances. Horses and saddles from Morocco are shown here. Harper Bros., Scribner & Sons and the Century Company exhibit illustrations showing the history of transportation of all countries. Similar exhibits from foreign countries and from other publishers in this country are also shown. The exhibit includes reproductions of lithographs, original drawings and photographs.

VITICULTURE.—The wine growers of the world are represented. The California wine growers in particular have made a splendid display. Many of the states of the Union and several foreign countries have attractive exhibits.

PART IX.

WOMEN AND THE FAIR—THE SCOPE GIVEN TO THEIR WORK—EXHIBIT IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING—MARVELLOUS INTEREST CREATED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IN THIS DEPARTMENT—THE CURIOUS THINGS OF THE EXPOSITION—SPECIAL EXHIBITS—MIDWAY PLAISANCE, ETC.

For the first time in history woman is recognized in a great International Exposition, except in a passing or perfunctory way. She has been given free scope in the Columbian Exposition of 1893, and the manner in which her department has been handled from the beginning shows that the sex so long neglected or relegated to a minor or obscure position in the affairs of mankind is fully capable of maintaining the position attained. The Board of Lady Managers was not created without some misgivings, nor encouraged without some fears. Established prejudices had to be overcome, numerous barriers removed and countless obstructions swept away before the necessary recognition was secured. The election of Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, a beautiful, an intellectual and, above all, an energetic woman, has contributed from the outset to establish the character of the undertaking and to insure its success. Mrs. Palmer infused life into the movement, inspired the women of the world with her own enthusiasm, planned a systematic campaign, and conducted the executive department of the board with a degree of judgment that marked her as a person of wonderful administrative ability. The woman of fashion, the leader of society, the devoted wife of one of the most prominent and wealthiest citizens of Chicago, her conduct of the great responsibility which was placed upon her shoulders not only surprised but amazed those who were actively employed in other departments of the Exposition, and who for that reason could understand and appreciate the magnitude of the task which she was called upon to perform.

The women of every country on earth were invited to take part in this exhibit; Mrs. Palmer communicated with the female sovereigns and with the consorts of sovereigns in foreign countries, asking for their assistance; the women of every state and territory in the North American republic were organized into Boards; the women of Canada, of Mexico, and of the South American Republics were brought into correspondence; not a moment nor an opportunity was lost in creating an interest in the Woman's department everywhere, and the result is before us now. The Woman's building, described elsewhere, is one of the noblest buildings of the Exposition, and pronounced one of the finest specimens of modern architecture. Its architect and superintendent of construction was a Boston woman. The sculpture of the building ranks with any on the ground. The sculptor was a California girl. The interior is decorated beautifully, even magnificently. The decorators were women of the different states of the Union and of foreign countries, who not only furnished suggestions and plans, but even the material. Finally the exhibits were confined to woman's brain and handiwork, in every branch of intellectual and physical activity, and they rank among the most beautiful, the most interesting, the most useful, instructive and creditable in the Exposition buildings. Some general rules were followed, and these rules, of themselves, exhibited the good sense, the good judgment and good taste of the Woman's Board. All applications for space in the Woman's building had to be made through the Board of Lady Managers, which was declared by the national commission, "the official channel of communication through which all women or organizations of women may be brought into relation with the Exposition." It was therefore necessary for all women to make application through the Woman's Department in order that their names might be entered upon the official records of the board. In the cases of industrial women, those desiring to exhibit for competition with the idea of selling their wares, the applications, of course, had to come under the general classification for competitive exhibits, and were referred by the Board of Lady Managers to the Director-General. The board of Lady

Managers had no control of the assignment of space in the main buildings, no power of this sort, indeed, beyond the Woman's building, and could only refer applications for space for competitive exhibits to those having authority. But the Board had representatives upon all juries of awards for exhibits, produced in whole or in part by female labor, this privilege a far greater one than appears on the surface, being conferred by act of Congress, and it therefore became necessary that the Board should know who the Women requesting space were and what they proposed to exhibit. In recognition of this, and at the request of the President of the Board of Lady Managers, the installation blanks asked that the exhibitors state in filling out the application what proportion of female labor entered into the production of the exhibit.

Regarding application for space in the Woman's building, exhibits could only be entered there by invitation from the Board of Lady Managers. The space at its disposal was comparatively small and the Board wished to reserve it for the most select and distinguished things. The general design of the Women's exhibit, as outlined by Mrs. Palmer, was as follows: The Board wished to mark the first participation of women in an important national enterprise by preparing an object lesson to show their progress made in every country of the world during the century in which educational and other privileges have been granted them and to show the increased usefulness that has resulted from the enlargement of their opportunities.

It was of the first importance that such a representative collection be secured from every country as would give an adequate idea of the extent and value of what was being done by women in the arts, sciences, and industries. They should thus aim 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 would be of the most distinct value by reason of their natural adaptability, sensitive and artistic temperaments, and individual tastes; what education would 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.

The Board of Lady Managers, therefore, invited the women of all countries to participate in this great exhibit of woman's work to the end that it might be made not only national, but universal, and that all might profit by a free comparison of methods, agencies, and results.

The Board decided that in the general Exposition buildings, where the competitive exhibits were placed, it would not separate the exhibit of women's work from that of men, for the reason that as women are working side by side with men in all the factories of the world it would be practically impossible, in most cases, to divide the finished result of their combined work; nor would women be satisfied with prizes unless they were awarded without distinction as to sex and as the result of fair competition with the best work shown. They are striving for excellence, and desire recognition only for demonstrated merit. In order, however, that the enormous amount of work being done by women might be appreciated, a tabulated statement was procured and shown with every exhibit, stating the proportion of woman's work that enters into it. The application blanks sent out to manufacturers contained this inquiry.

Besides the foregoing extensive exhibit women had another opportunity of displaying work of superior excellence in an advantageous way in the Woman's building, over which the Board of Lady Managers exercised complete control. In its central gallery is grouped the most brilliant achievements of women from every country and in every line of work. Exhibits here were admitted only by invitation, which was considered the equivalent of a prize. No sentimental sympathy for women caused the admission of second-rate objects, for the highest standard of excellence was here strictly maintained. Commissions of women organized in all countries as auxiliaries to the Board of Lady Managers were asked to recommend objects of special excellence produced by women, and producers of such successful work were invited to place specimens in the gallery of the Woman's Building.

The Woman's Building contains ample social headquarters, parlors, balconies, roof-gardens; reading, writing, and committee rooms; a great Congress Hall in which great organizations and clubs of women meet for the interchange of ideas and to hear addresses by distinguished visitors. These, with many other features of interest, are offered free to all women. There is a library of books by women, and a model hospital with women physicians and trained nurses. Kindergarten associations are assigned a particular room in which to show their work. In the model kitchen in the building the bills of fare are put in the hands of scientists, and their cost, nutriment, etc., fairly discussed.

The platform for the guidance of commissions and organizations throughout the world who desired to co-operate with the Board of Lady Managers was laid down as follows:

1. To procure, for competition in the main buildings, a representative exhibit showing the work of women in all the varied occupations in which they engage.
 2. To procure as far as possible statistics as to the amount of woman's work that enters into every exhibit, and interesting data connected with the same.
 3. To recommend to the Board work of such supreme excellence as to be worthy of admission to the gallery of the Woman's Building.
 4. To recommend to the Board such women as have the requisite expert knowledge to serve on various juries of award.
 5. To see that the educational work being carried on by women, from the primary to the highest branches of education, is exhibited when possible, and when not possible that it be illustrated by means of maps, charts, photographs, monographs, relief models, etc.
 6. To see that the charitable and philanthropic work, as well as that to promote recreation, healthfulness, reform, etc., inaugurated by women, is either exhibited or made matter of record as above.
 7. To aid in giving suitable publicity to the plans of the Board of Lady Managers in all the leading papers, through the agency of press women when possible.
 8. To aid in the collection of a loan exhibit of old lace, embroideries, fans, etc.
 9. To secure books written by women for the woman's library, especially such as relate to the exact sciences, philosophy, art, etc.
 10. To secure from every country a chronological exhibit, showing the evolution and progress of woman's industries from the earliest time to the present.
- Every plank in the above platform was carried out. The women of this country and of foreign nations went to work with a will. No department of the Exposition was advertised more fully. The Board of Lady Managers adopted a badge. Distinctive badges were also adopted by the boards of the different States and Territories. Interest centered for some time in the interior decorations of the building, and the ladies of the different states vied with each other in making suggestions and forwarding contributions of material. This took the form of woods, marbles, rare stones, panel work,

inlaid flooring, pillars, busts, casts, stained glass and everything of a conceivable nature that could add to the beauty of the structure. Entire rooms were decorated at the expense of individual women or of the State Boards. The visitor will find the interior work of the building as charmingly interesting as the exhibits themselves. As an instance of the work done Miss Frances Wait, of San Francisco, undertook the furnishing of the south room adjoining the main reception room, on the east side of the second floor. The entire room is furnished in the famous redwood of California, which is found nowhere else, and which was so beautiful when polished, that no carving was deemed necessary, except on the mantel. This was incorporated in the architecture of the room, rising to the ceiling. The red-wood lumbermen of San Francisco contributed the finishing of the room, which comprised the imposing mantel, wainscoting, doors and window casings. Miss Wait also sent columns of pure fine white marble, and a single column, gracefully carved, of California's translucent onyx. West Virginia lumber dealers, through Miss Lily Jackson, Lady Manager, finished the opposite room—the one facing California's, on the north side of the great reception room, throughout, in the finest native woods of the State. The donors preferred to combine all their native woods, in the furnishings of the room, rather than only one variety. This only serves to illustrate what was done by the women of the several States and Territories. They offered more than the Board of Lady Managers could accept. Every one of the States and Territories is represented by an exhibit in the Women's building. Illinois, as was to be expected, takes the most prominent part, but she is closely followed by her sisters. All of the great States East, West and South have beautiful exhibits of women's ingenuity, women's skill and women's handiwork.

Foreign countries are represented to an extent little to be expected. England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Japan, China, the Latin American Republics, Canada—in fact the women of all parts of the world are represented here. Queen Victoria, the Empress of Russia, the Empress of Germany, the Empress of Austria-Hungary, the Queen Regent of Spain, the Queen of Italy, Madame Carnot, wife of the President of France, and other distinguished women of Europe all took a lively interest in the Women's department, and all assisted in bringing about the magnificent exhibition of women's work we now behold.

The exhibits show women's work in every branch of science, art and industry, in painting, sculpture, architecture, invention, mechanics, discovery, physics, lithography, photography, wood-work, music, musical composition, literature—in fact in every department where man has heretofore been considered alone. The women in charge of the Women's exhibits of Great Britain are all distinguished ladies. They are Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, third daughter of Queen Victoria, president of the commission; the Marchioness of Salisbury, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Alfred Churchill, Lady Agnes Buren, Lady Brassy, Lady Jeune, Mrs. Fawsett, Mrs. Priestly, Lady Knutsford, Lady Galton, Lady Roberst, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Redford Fenwick, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Roberts Austen and Mrs. Tyson Amherst. The Countess of Aberdeen took a special interest in the exhibits of Irish women. She succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of friends in America, and the result is a splendid showing from the Emerald Isle. Many distinguished ladies of France and Germany have taken a very active part in the Women's exhibit. The visitor, male or female, will find the Women's building one of the most interesting of the group.

Some of the attractive and striking exhibits are: A portrait of Pocahontas, taken from life, when she was in England; a complete showing of the process of china making, from a kiln of a woman's invention; exhibit

of chinaware made by women; a complete collection of Indian relics, showing the work of Indian women; an exhibit, under the auspices of the Emma Willard Memorial Association, which includes a bust of Emma Willard by Palmer, portraits of Alexander and others, and many interesting documents; an immense exhibit from the women ceramic painters and clu.s of this and other countries; exhibits showing that women were the originators of the industrial arts; books illustrated by women; books written by women; engravings, etchings, etc., by women; a co-operative exhibit of all the women's exchanges of the country; a colonial exhibit; the exhibit of the Ladies Fine Art Association of New York; exhibit of the Woman's Chri-tian Temperance Union and Young Woman's Christian Association; exhibits from charities, kindergartens, etc., conducted by women; exhibits of women's work in convents; exhibit of the New York City Sch .ol of Industrial Art and Technical Design for women; exhibits from all the female schools and academies of note in this country and Europe; exhibits of fine lace work and other results of skilled female labor in all countries. It would be impossible to enumerate the exhibits, but their extent will be understood when it is stated that all the available space in the magificent building was consumed long before the opening.

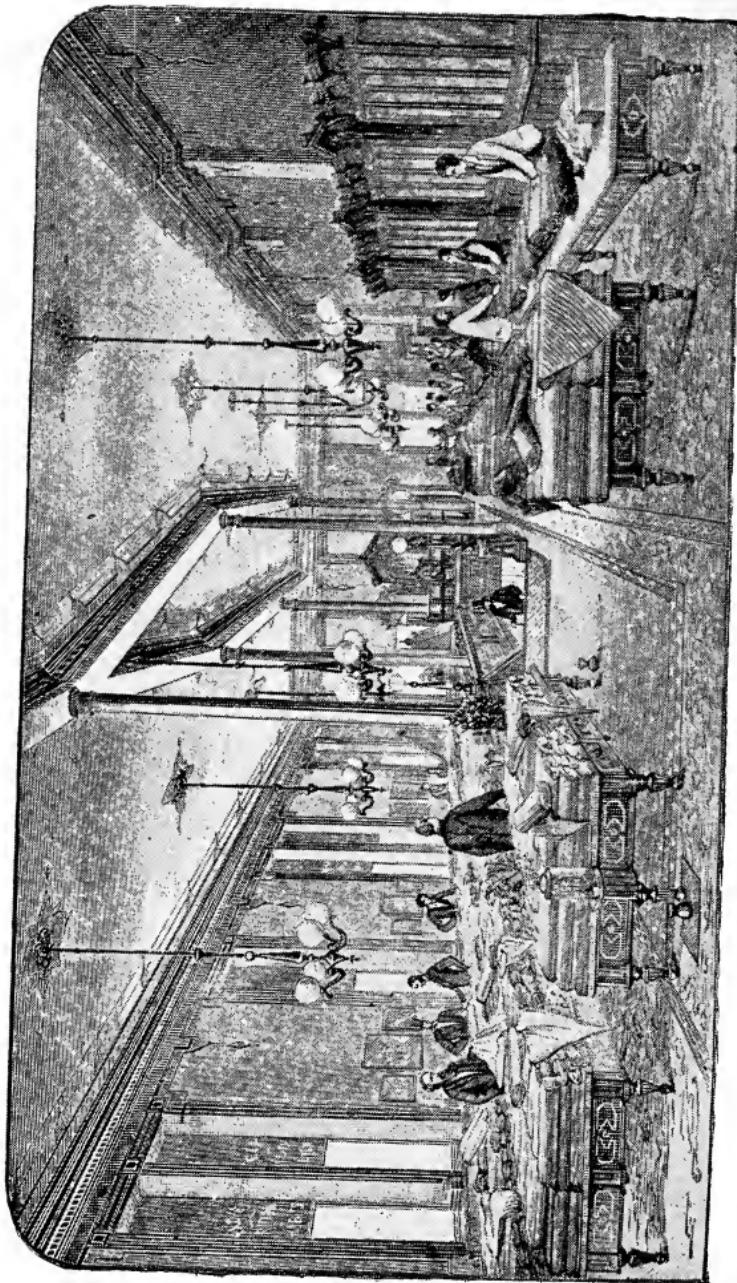
ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.—All possible phases of pre-historic man in America and the life of the aborigines at the time of the landing of Columbus are illustrated at the World's Columbian Exposition by the department of Archæology and Ethnology. Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Harvard University, is the chief of this department and is pronounced the most competent man in America for the position. He arranged with the Perry expedition to Greenland to get models of Estimos and their huts and equipments. A similar collection is made from a tribe of Aleuts. He reproduces portions of the celebrated stone ruins in Yucatan. For several weeks, under Prof. Putnam's direction, excavations were carried on in the vicinity of Fort Ancient, Ohio, the greatest known earth-works of the mound-builders. A large number of skeletons, some of them in a good state of preservation, were exhumed, and numerous stone utensils and various ornaments found. The graves and skeletons within them are shown at the Exposition in exactly the same state, except for the earth covering them, in which they have existed for thousands of years.

The conditions under which man was living when his existence in America is first traced, are shown in diagramatic paintings representing the terminal portions of the ice-sheet, with the clay and gravel deposits and boulders at the edge, the flora and fauna of the time, and man associated with animals since extinct. This series contains 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 are 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 are shown, made from casts taken and colored from life and dressed in native costumes. These figures are made in extended number to illustrate all types of mankind. The work in part is in papier mache, with the figures draped in actual garments.

One of the most interesting and striking representations illustrates the architecture of Yucatan in casts taken from some of the ruins. To make the moulds for a complete cast of any single building was not only a gigantic operation, but cost several thousand dollars. The great portal from the court at Labna is one of the subjects of the series. Others are the Temple of the Sun at Chichen-Itza, the House of the Nuns at Uxmal, and an old house at Merida (1549), with richly carved ornamentation. The entire collection of casts received at the Peabody Museum from Paris, which were made from moulds taken by M. Desire Charnay during the Lorillard expedi-

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"Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them. The kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go; the flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them.

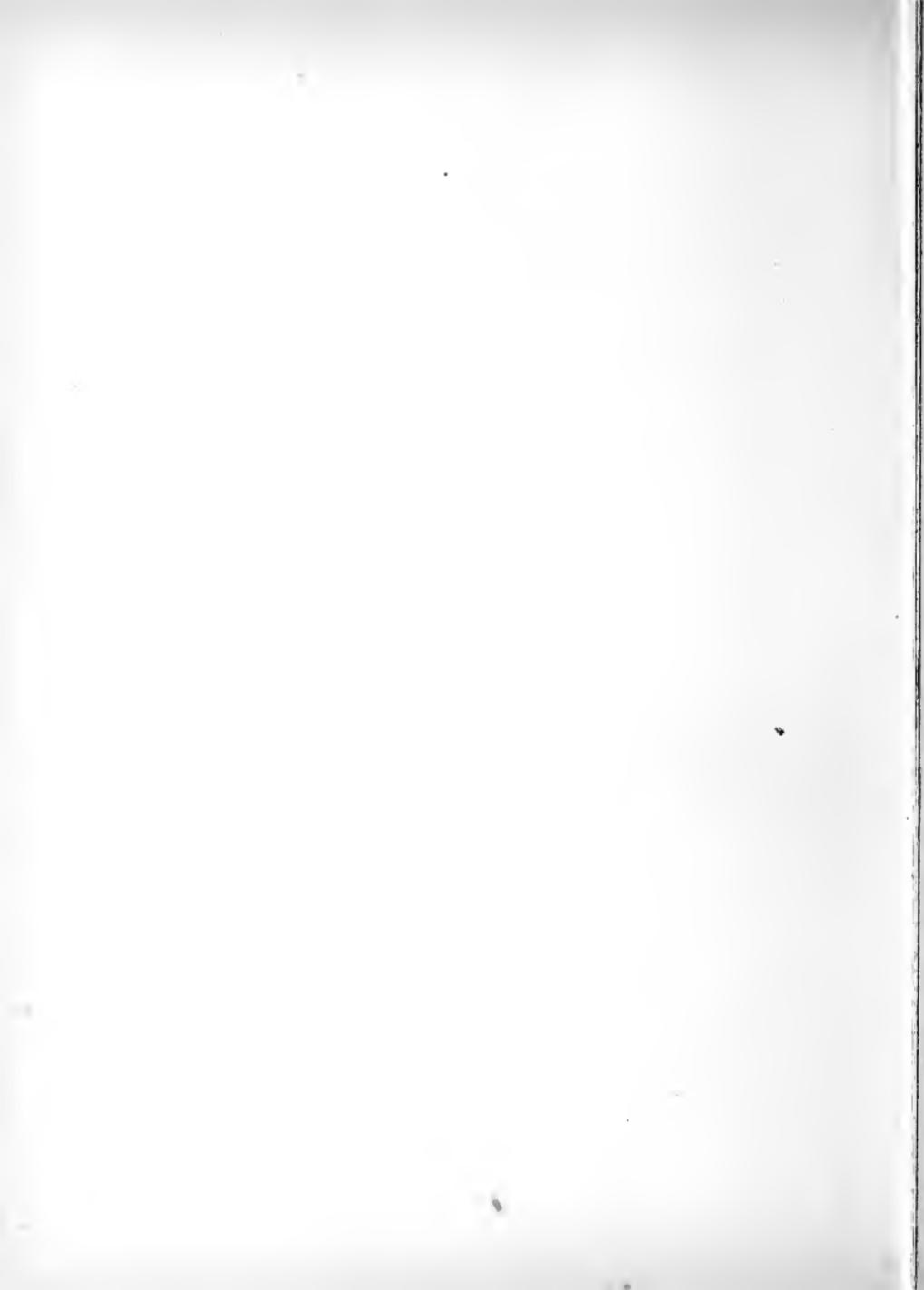
"If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them.

"I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without a eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way."

Invest in apparel as furnished by THE EDWARD ELY Co., and your life will be brighter, happier and more comfortable.

GOOD BUSINESS RULES.

"Attend only to business matters in business hours. Social calls are best adapted to the social circle. Make your business known in few words, without loss of time. Let your dealings with a stranger be most carefully considered, and tried friendship duly appreciated. A mean act will soon recoil, and a man of honor will be esteemed. Leave 'tricks of trade' to those whose education was never completed. Be never afraid to say no, and always prompt to acknowledge and rectify a wrong. Leave nothing for to-morrow that should be done to-day. Because a friend is polite, do not think that his time is valueless. To preserve long friendship, keep a short credit; the way to get credit is to be punctual; the way to preserve it is not to use it much. Settle often; have short accounts. Be well satisfied before you give a credit that those to whom you give it are safe men to be trusted."



tion to Yucatan and other Southwestern parts of the continent, are also exhibited.

In another group is shown the origin and development of the primitive arts, and the progress of nations during the historic archaeological period. This representation contains 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 is in illustration of navigation and cartography. A complete series of maps of the world is collected, both of those anterior to Columbus and of others illustrating discoveries down to the present time. In the case of the most rare maps only reproductions are presented, although the loan of many originals was made. A fourth group exhibits inventions, arranged to illustrate progress, with amelioration of life and labor. In this are shown originals, copies and models of notable inventions, supplemented by a collection of portraits of distinguished inventors.

Other collections of similar completeness 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 was largely secured by new explorations, though much was secured from private collections; and much furnished from the Peabody Museum.

GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.—The Government Exhibit has been treated in this volume in connection with the several departments, under the head of "Fish and Fisheries," "Battle Ship," "Naval Exhibit," "Post Office," "Indian Exhibit," etc. The main exhibit will consist of the treasures which for years have been accumulating in the Smithsonian Institute and National Museum at Washington, an exhibit practically comprising everything representative of the history, customs, manners, progress, art, science and industry of the nation. Among the most interesting of the Government's Exhibits are: The Battle Ship; Exhibit of the Fish Commission; the Marine Hospital Exhibit; the Signal Service Exhibit; the Life-Saving Exhibit; The Indian Exhibit; the Model Post Office; the Exhibit of Ordnance and Arms; the Patent Office Exhibit, and the Historical Exhibit. Many of these exhibits are to be seen in the Government Building; others have independent locations. The Marine Hospital is particularly interesting. So is the Life Saving Station. This is a cottage of a rustic hue with a hipped roof and gables, surmounted by a look-out tower and deck structure covering a site 60x35 feet, and being one and a half stories high. Inside the building there are accommodations for a crew of eight persons in the living rooms, and in the boat room adjacent there are stowed three life boats, which can be readily launched at a moment's notice. Outside there is additional apparatus, including a beach wagon and additional boats, the object being to make this station a thoroughly equipped one in every respect. Two projecting gables and dormer windows are attractive features of the cottage, the style of architecture being of the eclectic order and a gabled entrance marks the piazza which faces the lagoon near which the station is located.

INDIAN EXHIBIT.—This exhibit is partly under the direction of the United States' government, and partly under the direction of Prof. Putnam, chief of the Archeological and Ethnological department. At the north end of the lagoon the visitor will find the Esquimaux and Canadian Indians, with their houses and tents pitched amid pines and firs. Going further south there are hardy plants of the temperate zone, and still further the palms of the tropics, amidst which the American and South American

Indians may be seen. The Indians are placed in the order of sequence from the south. A space 1,000 feet long and averaging 175 feet in width long the border of the lagoon is occupied by representatives of the existing tribes of Indians, living in villages and following their native customs. The encampment is quite an extensive one and will be very interesting to foreigners. The American Indians insisted upon representation, and petitioned the government to this effect. In quite pathetic language they set forth the despairing condition of the Indians, and protested against the celebration of the discovery of America—an event so momentous and disastrous to them—without being accorded proper recognition and a chance to make an exhibit which would not only serve as a most appropriate background upon which to illustrate the progress of 400 years, but would show that the Indians themselves have made greater advancement than is generally supposed.

Sioux and Pueblos are on the grounds in their peculiar wigwams, making all the articles of merchandise that they now make. The Zunis, who are classed with the Pueblos, make blankets, stone bottles and a peculiar kind of pottery, while the Navajoes weave blankets so firm that they will hold water. The peculiar huts of the Pueblos, which are entered from the roof, are also shown.

To make the display natural Chief Putnam arranged with the Chief of Construction and the Landscape Department to have planted on the side of the exhibit representative trees from the various sections of the Western world.

An Indian school is one of the features of this exhibit. Another is a group of the Carib Indians, descendants of the natives discovered by Columbus. In the Women's building is a complete collection of the work of Indian women.

NOVEL, QUAINt AND CURIOUS THINGS.—There are many novel, quaint and curious things exhibited. These include exhibits—sometimes in the department buildings, sometimes in the state and foreign buildings, and sometimes in the special exhibits made by private individuals, firms and corporations. The following comprise the most conspicuous of these exhibits, and include such features as "A Street in Cairo," "Bazaar of All Nations," "Esquimaux Village," strange things from foreign lands, antiquities, etc.

Ancient Anchors.—Two anchors that Columbus carried in his ships are exhibited. The anchors were found by Columbian Commissioner Ober near two old wells at San Salvador. He had photographs and accurate models made. These reproductions were sent to Paris, where expert antiquarians pronounced them to be fifteenth century anchors and undoubtedly those lost by Columbus in his wreck off San Salvador. One of these has been presented to the United States and the other is loaned to the Fair.

Ancient Bell.—A bell 790 years old, from Cartagena, Colombia, South America, is on exhibition. The bell has no particular value, beyond its antiquity. It bears around its rim the inscription, "Mary Conceived Without Sin."

ANDREWS, THE LONE VOYAGER.—Capt. William A. Andrews, known as "the Lone Voyager," from his trips in his wonderful little boats, Nautilus, keel fifteen feet, and Dark Secret, keel twelve feet, makes an exhibit in the Marine department of the World's Fair. He occupies space of about twenty feet long by fifteen feet, and exhibits one of what he calls his "ocean

cockle shells." He has made three voyages in small boats—one in the Nautilus, nineteen feet long, to the Paris Exposition in 1878.

American Antiquities.—The Very Rev. Doctor Peralta, Bishop of Panama, tendered for exhibition at the World's Fair his very remarkable historical and ethnological collection, which has been for some years in a museum connected with the bishop's palace. It is one of the most superb private collections of antiquities in the world, including ancient gold and silver ornaments, vessels and objects of worship exhumed from the tombs of the extinct race that once inhabited Colombia; rare vases, pottery and earthenware; rare ornaments, vessels and missals that date back to the time of the conquest; papers and manuscripts, and various other articles of historical interest. This collection is on exhibition.

Astronomical Clock.—Australia contributes the most wonderful astronomical clock that has ever been exhibited. It was constructed in New South Wales. This clock is in many respects similar to the celebrated time piece at Strassburg, showing numerous figures during the hour and performing many marvelous mechanical feats. The case is forty feet high, by twenty-five feet square and is made of colonial cedar. The following description sent on in advance will give the visitor an idea of the wonderful contrivance: The leading feature in the first alcove in the mechanical portion is the Federation convention. Each figure is to be faithfully modeled, being twenty inches high. Each one is to rise from his seat and deliver his speech on federation. The Council chamber will be shown with each figure as nearly in its proper place as possible. In the opposite alcove will be all the leading members of the New South Wales Assembly who delivered speeches of importance on federation. In the astronomical portion will be a cometarium never shown in clockwork before, showing the motion of some of the well-known comets, how they disappear and reappear in a number of years. An orrery will show the motions of the sun, Mercury, Venus, and the earth, with the moon revolving in its proper period. The sun will be represented by an electric light, which will light up at a given hour and throw its rays of light out on the plains as the sun does. A planetarium will show the sun, with Mercury, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune revolving in their proper periods from eighty-seven days twenty-two hours to 164 years. The sun in this dial will also be represented by an electric light to light at night. Two satellite dials will show Saturn and Jupiter with their satellites revolving around them in their proper periods. A tidal dial with a water scene will illustrate the rise and fall of tides, and also the state of the tides throughout the day and night. A dial will show the solar time, so as to tell in how many minutes the sun passes the meridian before noon or after. A large dial will show the month of the year. Eight panels with fifteen dials in each (120 in all) will show the time in all the principal cities of the world. An astronomical dial about six feet in diameter will show all the fixed stars in the heavens from the first to the fiftieth magnitude and their apparent motions around the earth. Every hour a powerful organ will play a popular tune inside the clock. Provision will be made so that visitors can go inside the clock and hear the organ play, and also ascend the tower. In two alcoves on either side of the clock will be shown two large globes; one a terrestrial (revolving in twenty-four hours and showing the motion of the earth), and the celestial globe (to revolve in sidereal day). Bronze statues will represent spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and also science, astronomy, architecture, etc., and some of Australia's leading statesmen.

Balloon Ascensions.—Captive Balloon Ascensions may be made from the grounds or from grounds in the vicinity daily.

Bazaar of Nations.—The "Bazaar of all Nations" is established near Midway Plaisance. Persons having a concession to sell goods in the bazaar

were allotted space in which to erect buildings suitable for the purpose. These buildings were expected to be erected in the style of architecture that prevails in the country in which the articles are produced. All plans for buildings were submitted to the management for approval. A limited amount of space was furnished to small dealers in a building erected by the Exposition management on the grounds of the bazaar. No articles placed in any of the buildings of the bazaar are considered as an exhibit. Parties who secured permission to sell goods in the bazaar are governed by the rules and regulations applying to other concessions, and such other rules as circumstances might develop for their proper protection.

Bible of 1615.—H. W. Young, of Augusta, Ill., sends a Bible printed in 1615, the ownership of which in this country he has traced back to 1660.

Big and Rare Trees.—Some novelties in forestry may be seen around the California and other buildings. The Monterey Cypress, a yellow fir tree 111 feet high, a California "Big Tree" and others, are visible outside of the forestry exhibit.

Clam Bake.—A continuous clam-bake is one of the attractions which epicurean visitor will find at the Exposition.

Lake George Wreck.—One of the two old sunken vessels in Lake George is on exhibition as a relic.

Cocoa Exhibit.—Van Houten & Zoon, the manufacturers of cocoa at Weesp, Holland, set apart \$100,000 with which to make an exhibit. They have erected a large building in the style of old Holland architecture of the fifteenth century, and have placed in it, besides an exhibit in their own line of business, paintings, views, bric-a-brac, etc., illustrative of the Netherlands and the life and characteristics of the Dutch people. They have there a "cocoa school," where Dutch maidens, clad in picturesque native attire, make delicious cocoa beverages according to the most approved methods, and serve it to visitors.

Cold Storage Warehouse.—The Hercules Iron Company was granted the privilege of constructing and operating a cold storage warehouse on the Exposition grounds. It has a capacity of 600,000 cubic feet, and cost \$150,000.

Columbus Bell.—The congregation of the little colored church at Haleyville, in Cumberland county, N. J., contributes an interesting historical relic. It is the bell that has for years called them to church. In the year 1445 the bell, it is said, hung in one of the towers of the famous mosque at the Alhambra. After the siege of Granada the bell was taken away by the Spanish soldiers and presented to Queen Isabella, who in turn presented it to Columbus, who brought it to America on his fourth voyage and presented it to a community of Spanish monks who placed it in the Cathedral of Cartagena, on the island of New Granada. In 1697 buccaneers looted Cartagena and carried the bell on board the French pirate ship, La Rochelle, but the ship was wrecked on the island of St. Andreas shortly afterward and the wreckers secured the bell as part of their salvage. Captain Newell, of Bridgeton, purchased it, brought it to this country, and presented it to the colored congregation of the Haleyville church. The bell weighs sixty-four pounds and is of fine metal.

Columbus Collection.—Rudolph Cronau, the eminent author and scientist of Leipsic, Germany, has contributed his extensive collection of paintings, sketches, and photographs, representing scenes in the life of Columbus, and places visited by Columbus during his voyages to the new world. Doctor Cronau has spent a good part of his life in the study of early American history, and has published a work on the subject, based entirely upon his personal investigations.

Cut Glass Factory.—W. L. Libby & Son Company, of Toledo, Ohio, were granted a concession for the operation of a big cut-glass factory. The Company invested between \$50,000 and \$75,000 on its plant, which is located at 59th street, in the Midway Plaisance, on a plat of land 150 by 250 feet.

Cyclists' Parade.—One of the events of the Exposition will be a Cyclist's parade, in which many of the 24,000 members of the League of American Wheelmen will take part. The date will be announced in due season.

Diamond Exhibits.—A very complete, and an eye-opening diamond exhibit, is made by Cape Colony, South Africa. The exhibit includes 10,000 carats of uncut stones, a large quantity of very fine cut and polished ones, together with all that is necessary to show the process of mining and washing. For this it has been necessary to transport to Chicago 100 tons of pulverized blue earth, 50 tons of unpulverized earth and a complete washing machine, which is operated by natives. The exhibit also includes a unique collection of crocidolite, special diamondiferous products, ostrich feathers, fleeces, etc. A Bushman and Hottentot in native dress accompany the exhibit.

Early Railroad Architecture.—Among the transportation exhibits are coaches used in the early days of railroading, formed after the style of stage coaches, and many other curiosities, sent by the Old Colony railroad company.

East Indian Village.—An East Indian Village and Exhibit occupies 200,000 square feet of space on midway Plaisance. It is conducted by the East Indian Exhibit Co.

Eddystone Lighthouse.—A reproduction of the famous Eddystone Light-house may be found by the visitor on the lake shore, used as an exhibit and a beacon light.

Esquimaux Village.—John W. Stiles & Co., of Spokane, Wash., was granted a concession for the reproduction of an Esquimaux Village on the Exposition grounds.

Exhibit of Fire Arms.—M. O. Jaensch, of Wahoo, Neb., sends a valuable collection of arms. The collection includes 100 pieces, including swords, pistols, guns, etc., being a complete showing of all the different swords and "rearms made from the time of the invention of gunpowder down to the Franco-Prussian war. The collection was left him by will.

Fast Flight of Carrier Pigeons.—Not the least interesting feature of the government exhibit at the Fair is the fast flight of carrier pigeons. Captain R. E. Thompson, of the signal service, has this feature of the display in charge, and at frequent intervals he will liberate birds for flights to within 200 miles of Chicago. George W. Childs, the Philadelphia philanthropist, has taken a great interest in this feature of the government display, and offers a prize valued at \$100, which will be on exhibition at the Fair, to the owner of the bird making the greatest distance in one day.

First Cotton Gin.—The first cotton gin made by Eli Whitney is exhibited by the New Orleans Machinery Company, which also makes an extensive exhibit of cotton gins, sugar mills and other machinery.

First Foreign Exhibit.—Dr. West, a collector of curios at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, is entitled to the credit of having shipped to the Columbian Exposition the first exhibit from a foreign country. It consists of useful and ornamental articles purchased from the Antigonish Mountain Indians. There is a stone hatchet, a stone pipe, two wig-wams, a porcupine quill box, an iron spear, an Indian game plate, two pairs of moccasins, an Indian jacket and head-dress, several knives, a moss book and a wooden fan.

First Locomotive.—The first locomotive ever used is exhibited in the Transportation Department. Other curiosities connected with the early days of steam transportation are also to be found there.

First Map of the World.—The first map of the world ever made is exhibited. Pope Leo consented to its loan from the Vatican library. It is known as the Diego Ribere map and was begun in 1494 and finished in 1529. It is accompanied by a contemporary copy of the same map containing the famous bisecting line which Pope Alexander VI. drew across it to settle the claims of Spain and Portugal to American territory. It was bequeathed by Cardinal Borgia to the Vatican Library, and is the same which Pope Pius IX refused to allow the American Government to have even a copy of. It is three feet by seven, and is in an excellent state of preservation. It begins with the Molucca group and ends with the other half. The Nile is traced to three lakes. Russia and Siberia are put down as barren and unknown countries, America makes a showy appearance with Yucatan, Brazil and New Spain distinctly indicated, the north terminating with Labrador.

Fire Proof Construction.—W. A. Alexander and Louis Gelder, representing the insurance associations of Chicago, were granted space, 50 by 100 feet to construct a building to constitute an exhibit of the most improved methods of fireproof construction and the appliances used in saving goods from burning buildings. The building may be occupied by a salvage corps during the Fair.

First Telegraph Message.—The Western Union Telegraph Company exhibit handsomely framed, the first telegraph message ever sent, which was in May, 1844. The message was received by Prof. Morse at the Capitol in Washington, from an assistant in Annapolis. It is seen in the Electricity Department.

First Telegraph Wire.—One of the Exhibits that the Baltimore & Ohio road makes in the Electricity Building is a model of the first telegraph wire strung along that line by Morse. The line was nine miles long and extended from Baltimore to Relay Station. The line was laid in a lead pipe.

Great Eagle.—An eagle measuring almost 20 feet between wing tips perches above the main entrance of the Manufacturer's Building.

Gunboat Niagara.—The old gunboat "Niagara" which was sunk in Masasauga Bay, Erie Harbor, in 1812, is exhibited. The Niagara and Lawrence were sunk soon after the engagement on Lake Erie, eighty years ago; the Lawrence was raised and taken to Philadelphia in 1876, but was burned there. The guns with which the Niagara was originally manned were secured, and are upon the decks at the Fair.

Headquarters For Manufacturers.—The Manufacturer's Club of Philadelphia, has a building constructed entirely of material made by members of the club, as headquarters for manufacturers.

Iceberg-Shaped Building.—A building in the form of an iceberg in which to make a polar exhibit is projected. A group of Esquimaux with reindeers, furs and all the paraphernalia of inhabitants of the polar regions, will be installed in the building if the concession is granted.

Ice Skating Rink.—One of the novelties of the fair is a building 200 feet square used as a skating rink. This rink is to be supplied with a 16-inch layer of ice summer and winter by artificial means.

Life Saving Station.—This belongs to the government exhibit. The building is 84 by 45 feet in dimensions, three stories high, has wide verandas on three sides. The first floor is arranged for offices and the upper portion for the living apartments of the keeper and crew. At the rear is the boat house for the life-boats. A pavilion 50 by 100 feet is provided for life-saving apparatus. It is thought probable that the government will allow the station

to remain permanently at Jackson Park. Here there are daily exhibitions by the life-saving crew.

Magnificent Microscope.—A magnificent microscope was made by the Munich Poeller Physical and Optical Institute for the Chicago Exposition, at a cost of \$8,750. It possesses a magnifying power of 11,000 diameters. As might be expected, electricity plays an important part in the working of this gigantic instrument, which, after inspection by American citizens, is expected to give impetus to the Munich mart for scientific apparatus.

Marine Device.—John McAdams & Co., of Brooklyn, exhibits on Lake Michigan a device to prevent boats from coming in collision. It is a marine brake, powerful enough to stop boats running at a high rate of speed.

Marvelous Clock.—A genius at Muhlenberg, Pa., completed a marvelous clock for exhibition at the Fair. Around the dial is a railway track, on which a miniature locomotive makes the round every five minutes. It requires a magnifying glass to see the delicate machinery. The oil cups at the journals are so small that nothing larger than a hair can be inserted. There is a headlight and bell, flag-holders on the pilot, whistle, and everything connected with a locomotive. It has a link motion under the engine to reverse it. The weight of the locomotive is $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, and it has been named the "Gem."

Maori Curiosities.—Sir Walker Bullard, contributes the finest collection of native Maori curiosities and paintings in the world. Maj. John Wilson of Auckland, has brought a colony of Mao to the Exposition.

Maya House.—The United States Consul to Merida, Yucatan, sent to the Exposition a Maya house, with its native inmates and their belongings, and a Maya potter who makes native vessels in public.

Meteoric Stones.—Meteoric Stones of various sizes are exhibited. One of the finest specimens was sent from Marengo, Ill.

Model Home.—Charles P. Southard, of New Jersey, has erected a model home, valued at \$2,000, built through the medium of a co-operative building loan association. The grounds surrounding the home constitute an exhibit of model house-gardening. The whole exhibit practically illustrates an American home that may be owned by a wage-earner capitalizing \$10 a month, with interest.

Models of Warships.—Models of all the warships of the United States Navy are shown in the battleship Illinois, in which is made the naval exhibit of the government at the World's Fair. These models are housed in glass cases, and are an exact reproduction on a small scale, with all the ship fittings and armament made in metal. The Illinois is furnished with a grand electrical display, including dynamos, search-lights, motors for working the guns and turrets, running lights as well as lights for the illumination of the ship. There are 160 marines and seamen in the exhibit, and a small government vessel is provided for the purpose of berthing and messing the officers and sailors during the Fair.

Moorish Palace.—A concession was granted to M. Stepanni to erect the Moorish Palace. One of the many attractions which are exhibited in this palace is \$1,000,000 in gold coin in one pile. Of course great precautions are taken for the safety of such great treasure. It is in a strong cage; just under the gold is constructed a fire and burglar proof vault. To the doors of this vault are connected electric wires. In the event of an attempt to rob the palace the guards would press an electric button, the entire pile would fall into the vaults and the doors would spring shut. A space 200 by 250 is used for the Moorish palace, which cost \$400,000.

Natatorium.—There is a \$60,000 natatorium in operation on the Exposition grounds. It includes bath-rooms, a swimming pool, a cafe, and a stand for the sale of cigars and flowers. This concession was granted to L. J. Kadish of Chicago.

National Prison Association Exhibit.—The most gruesome exhibit at the Exposition is that made by the National Association. The exhibit is a comprehensive exposé of the devices and methods employed for inflicting punishment from the beginning of history to the present time, and shows the progress which humanity has made in the quality of mercy. A special building is used for the exhibit, and in it is arranged cells of every description, many of them reproductions of places which have detained persons famous in history. The cells of the Mamertine prison, where St. Paul was confined; the dungeons of the Inquisition; the tomb of the Bastile, and the torture chambers of Oriental barbarism, are all pictured with an unpleasant reality. The Nuremberg collection embraces a wonderful array of old-time instruments of torture. The revolving prison is a wooden device, and it is claimed for it that it absolutely protects prison officers from danger of assault by the inmates while as surely preventing the remotest possibility of escape. Ten cells are formed in a circular prison, somewhat as if they were slices cut symmetrically from a cheese. The dividing walls and the floors are of iron. The outside wall is built around the whole affair. Within it the circular, cellular contrivance revolves slowly, the idea being that no convict can work for any length of time on any one part of the wall which divides him from liberty. The revolution goes on only at night, and is so slow as to cause no discomfort, it is claimed. There is a mechanism by which the jailer can turn the cells around when he wishes to release or incarcerate a prisoner. There is a very interesting collection of pictures, dealing with methods of punishment in Chinese prisons. They show some methods of tying up the offenders which are original and remarkable. The milder punishments used in modern prisons are shown with perfect fidelity to the facts. The appliances of capital punishment—the rope, the axe and the electric chair—are there for the contemplation of the visitor. There are also shown in wax the effigies of some of the men who are famous in the history of prison work. The exhibit is very complete and interesting.

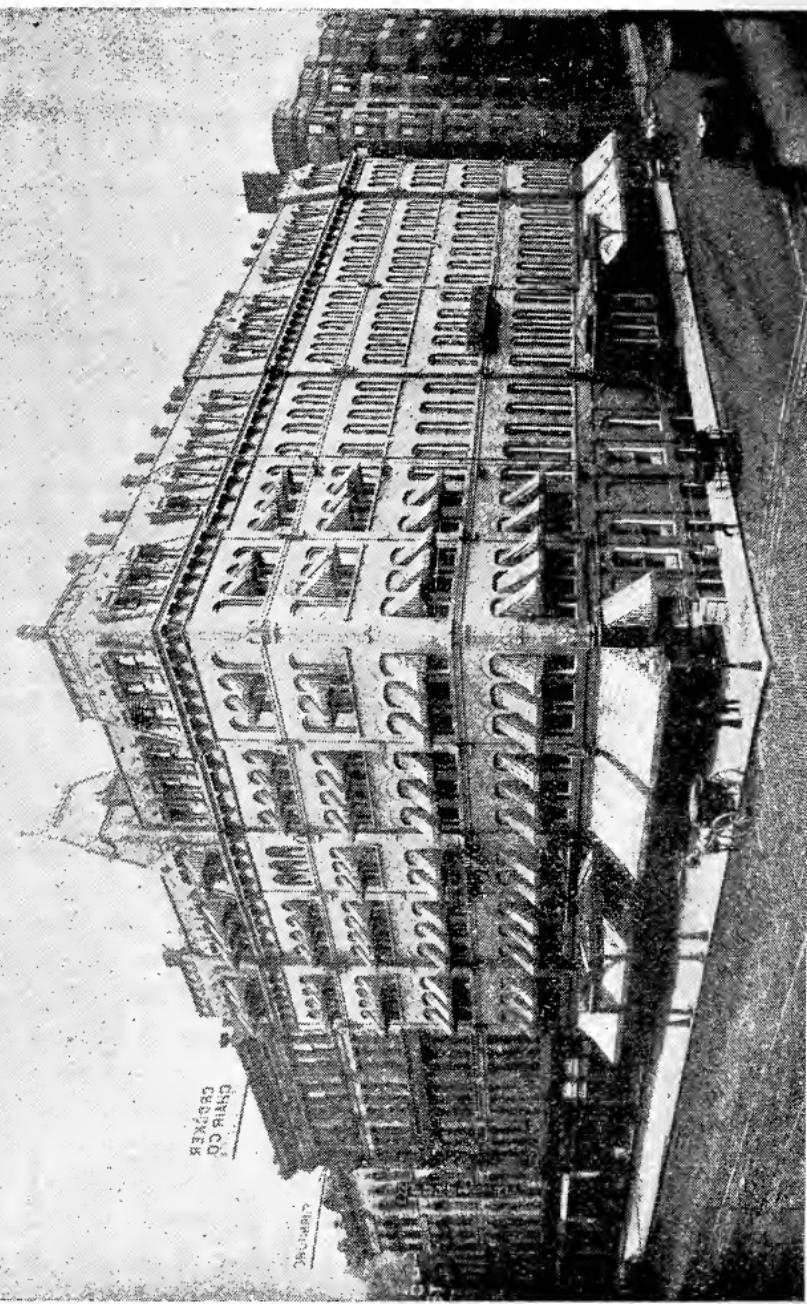
Newspaper Exhibit.—Mr. Sell, the London advertising agent, exhibits specimens of all the leading newspapers of the world which have been printed during the last two centuries.

Ocean Currents.—The Clayden model of the ocean currents is exhibited by the Navy department. This is a kind of huge scientific tank show. The surface of the earth is spread out on an area about thirty feet square, the oceans and seas being shown by actual water. Pipes under the model keep pumping in little streams of water so that the whole body of water moves exactly as the ocean currents move. A white powder on the surface of the water shows distinctly the directions of the currents. The flow is so nicely graduated that a geographer cannot discover a deviation from the actual flow of the ocean currents.

Old Cotton Exhibits.—Mrs. Lou Barnes, of Vicksburg, grand-daughter of the late Col. J. W. Nailor, sends the samples of cotton which her grandfather exhibited at the World's Fair in London in 1851, and at the New York Crystal Palace in 1853, with the medals awarded him at each. The cotton is still well preserved.

Panorama of a Volcano.—A panorama of the Volcano Killean, of Hawaii, is exhibited on the ground. The original volcano has a crater one-half mile in diameter, in which there is constant volcanic action. The exhibit is under the auspices of the Hawaiian Government.





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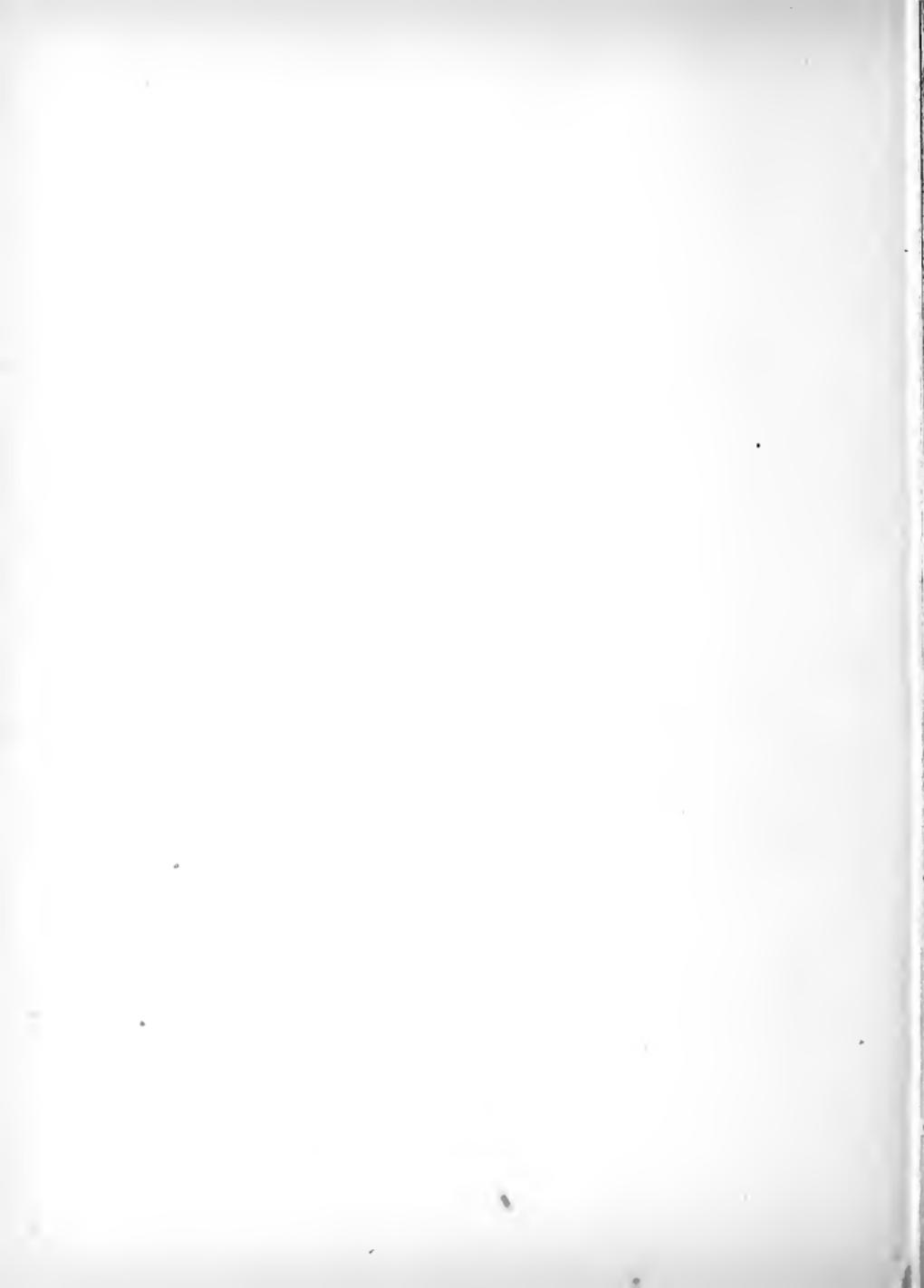
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Parthenon of Athens.—A full-sized model of the Parthenon of Athens is one of the most interesting of the Exposition buildings. It contains the World's Fair in miniature. The exterior covering of the structure is of staff, and in the plastic material are faithfully reproduced all the known figures and drawings of the Parthenon, the greater portion of which are now in the British Museum.

Permanent Circus.—A company embracing several very wealthy men will operate a permanent circus after the style of the Hippodrome in Paris. A building, with seating capacity of 5,000, and having a garden on the roof, has been erected, and the attraction will be in operation to entertain World's Fair crowds.

Petrified Log.—Among the wonderful things to be seen is a petrified log from Oregon. This is probably the largest petrification ever exhibited.

Physicians' Bureau of Service.—A business house in Chicago has established a physicians' bureau of service and information, which it proposes to make of great value to all members of the medical profession who may visit the Exposition. The firm has fitted up spacious rooms at which visiting physicians may make their headquarters, and where they are provided with the facilities for reading, writing and sending and receiving mail and telegrams; can avail themselves of telephone, messenger, livery and express service; can purchase Exposition, theater and railway tickets; can have banking conveniences and the service of German, French or Spanish interpreters, and can receive information generally about the sights of the city, as well as the location and rates of desirable hotels and boarding houses. All of these accommodations the firm provides free.

Pigmies From Africa.—A tribe of African Pigmies may be seen by the visitor at the midway plaisir.

Pizarro's Chronometer.—A chronometer, supposed to have been the property of one of Pizarro's men, recently found in Ecuador, is exhibited.

Pompeii Reproduced.—A perfect reproduction of a street in Pompeii, the pavement of which is made of lava from Vesuvius, showing several houses as they appeared before the eruption which destroyed the place, together with relics, etc., is among the attractions.

Post-Office.—The visitor to the Exposition will have an opportunity of learning among other things, just how a first rate post-office is managed. A working model of such an office is a part of the U. S. Government exhibit. It is a branch of the central Chicago Post-office so far as mails are concerned, but entirely independent in its exhibition features. It handles all mails of officials, exhibitors and others to and from the Exposition grounds, and has a special delivery service of its own. The clerks and other employes are taken from the Chicago office, and are experts in their respective duties. Gen. A. D. Hazen, second assistant Postmaster-General, has charge of this model office during the Exposition. The distribution of mail under the present perfected system and under the primitive system of long ago are shown in contrast. In an exhibit hall adjoining this Exposition postal station are shown many historic relics of the post-office and railway mail service.

Postal Museum.—In the model post-office building heretofore referred to is located the Government postal museum. Among the most interesting foreign exhibits are models of German mail wagons, showing the arrangements for carrying mail and passengers alike. From Austria came letter boxes of unique patterns, photographs of public buildings, and portfolios showing the blanks, books, and forms of the Austrian postal savings bank system and of the Austrian collection service. There are an Austrian post-horn and Hungarian mail boxes. From Australia is contributed a hand-

somely framed photograph of the public buildings in Victoria, bordered by a complete set of genuine Victoria postage stamps uncanceled. From England there are post-marking instruments, photographs of parcel post wagons, wagons used in the Royal mail, and tandem tricycles. Canada contributes specimens of its letter boxes; a box for the conveyance under sea of valentine mail matter; a complete set of letter carrier's uniforms, the carrier's helmet for summer and his cap for winter, his heavy clothing for one season and lighter for another, the Astrakhan cap and collar, leather leggings, chamois vest and storm coat. From India there are models which exhibit in a most lifelike way, even to the reproduction of the features and forms, the Calcutta letter carrier, the stamper in the post-office, the mail-wagon driver, and the native mail runner, who also carries with him a spear as a weapon of offense and defense. One of these spears has been sent, containing around the shank a string of sleighbells which jingle as the runner goes, the purpose being to frighten off poisonous reptiles. There is also a model of the Camel post and of the native runner crossing a stream with his mail bag, on a raft of earthenware pots, and the model of the tonga, a wagon used on hill roads. From our own country have been received scores of relics of the postal service. Hundreds of photographs of post-offices and post-masters, ancient books, a ball of twine made from waste scraps which a postmaster was years in putting together, a specimen of a mail chute for high office buildings in cities, and other curios.

"Puck" Building.—The building erected on the grounds by the publishers of *Puck* is one of the most interesting attractions of the Fair. It shows fully every detail of the process of editing and publishing a humorous paper.

Pullman in Miniature.—A miniature model of the town of Pullman, 30 x 80 feet, is a part of the exhibit made by the Pullman Palace Car Company.

Relics of the Mound Builders.—The State of Ohio sends a number of valuable and interesting relics of the Mound Builders. These are from 100 mounds in Ohio and are 21,000 in number. Most of these specimens comprise human skeletons, beads, implements of warfare, unique jewelry, and pipes. The skeletons do not materially differ from those of the present race. The only striking variations are small bones called the 'inca' within the skull and a peculiar perforation in the humerus. The only place where any similar bones in the human family are found is along the skeletons of the primitive inhabitants of Peru, South America. Almost all of the skeletons found were in a horizontal position. Bracelets, anklets, beads and pipes comprise almost all the relics found with the skeletons.

Salt Plant.—Saginaw, Mich., has a miniature reproduction of a Salt plant.

Society of Friends.—The cottage in which George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends or Quakers, was born, in Leicestershire, England, was brought over and appears on the Fair grounds.

Sam Houston's Capture.—A cast-iron slack trough which was captured by General Sam Houston from Santa Anna, at the battle of San Jacinto, has been sent from Texas.

"Samson" the Locomotive.—The old locomotive "Samson," built in England in "the thirties" by the celebrated Timothy Hackworth and brought to this country in 1838, is shown in the Transportation Building. Accompanying it is a quaint old passenger car built in imitation of a stage coach, both standing on some of the old scolloped or fish-belly rails. The engineer who first ran the locomotive may accompany the venerable engine.

San Domingoan Cannon.—When Columbus was made a prisoner in San Domingo, the governor who arrested him feared there might be an attempt at rescue. So he trained a big gun on the entrance of the citadel, or castle, in which Columbus was confined. That cannon laid in the same place until Mr. Ouer, a World's Fair representative, recovered it, and with the permission of the Governor of San Domingo, brought it to the United States. It is on exhibition.

"Santa Maria."—A very novel feature of the Historical Exhibit at the Exposition is a fac-simile reproduction of the little ship, "Santa Maria," in which Columbus sailed. Lieut. McCarty Little, of the United States Navy, was detailed to go to Spain to superintend the construction of the ship. It is manned by Spanish sailors in the costume of the time of Columbus, and is rigged as Columbus rigged his ship. There are on board copies of the charts that Columbus used and fac-similes of his nautical instruments. The crew are of the same number, and included in it are an Englishman and an Irishman, for it is a well-founded historical fact that William Harris, an Englishman, and Arthur Lake, an Irishman, were both members of Columbus' crew. In fact, the reproduction is as exact as possible in every detail. The little ship made its first appearance at the naval review in New York, where it was saluted by the great cruisers and war ships of modern invention from all of the navies of the world. It was then presented by the government of Spain to the President of the United States, and was towed through the Lakes to Chicago. It is proposed that the vessel will be taken to Washington after the Exposition and there anchored in the park south of the White House.

Shakspeare's Home.—Shakspeare's historic home at Stratford-on-Avon is reproduced at the World's Fair and is located on the space set apart for the British Government exhibit. The proposition to reproduce the building came from the *Illustrated London News*, and the project was indorsed by the British commission. The newspaper company thought it would be doing something unique and offered to bear the whole expense. It also put in a complete newspaper plant and publishes its journal there during the time of the Fair.

Side Shows.—No side shows are permitted within the Exposition grounds. The Directory decided that the entrance fee shall entitle the visitor to see everything within the inclosure. There are, however, several theatres built and kept running, at which the finest talent in the world appears, and visitors who choose to attend the performances have to pay an admission fee. Such sights as "A Street in Cairo" is free, but natives of oriental countries in a few cases are allowed to charge a small fee to special performances of a theatrical nature.

Silver Building.—A silversmith of Monterey, Mexico, sends a piece of silver which is an exact reproduction of the Agricultural building. It is eight feet wide, contains a quantity of silver valued as bullion at \$10,000, and is valued at \$20,000.

Stamp Mill.—A \$10,000 model of a stamp mill for reducing copper, the property of the State Museum of Michigan, is shown at the Fair. This model was made and presented by the Calumet and Hecla Copper Company.

Statuary.—Some magnificent statues adorn the grounds. Notable among these is the statue of Franklin, at the main entrance to the Electricity building; the statue of Columbus, belonging to the city of Baltimore; and the statue of Columbus, by St. Gaudens, at the entrance to the Administration building. A colossal statue of the Republic rises from the basin in front of the Administration building. This is by Daniel C. French, of New York.

Steam Engine Centuries Old.—An immense wooden box, bound in iron was recently found at Helsinfors, in Finland, by workmen engaged in excavating in the cellar of an old house. Upon opening the box the men found that it contained a large parchment and a quantity of pieces of iron of odd shapes. Being unable to make out the contents of the parchment, they carried it to Mr. Rizeff, the nearest magistrate, who found that it was written by Father Suger, one time minister to Louis the Seventh, of France. It was an elaborately written treatise upon the use of steam as a motive power, and further examination revealed that the bits of iron were numbered parts of a rudimental but complete steam engine. The pioneer steam engine, has been put together, and is exhibited.

Street in Cairo.—The concession for the reproduction of “A Street in Cairo,” was granted to George Panyolo, of Egypt. The space occupied is 600 by 300 feet. The location is the Midway Plaisance. The exhibition is open to visitors, free of cost, except upon occasions of a special street spectacle, as, for example, during the passing of the wedding procession, which will form one of the features of the display. The buildings of the street are faithful reproductions of the structures found in the most picturesque quarter of the ancient city. In every other respect the street is actually transplanted. Natives, of all classes and avocations, in native dress, have been brought from Cairo, to live, move and have their being just as at home. The street includes a museum, a mosque—with people to pray in it; a theatre, private residences, hotels, shops—with native wares and Egyptian vendors—just as in Cairo.

Tea House.—One of the most novel buildings at the Paris Exposition was the tea house erected by the Palais Indian Tea House Company of London. This same concern has constructed on the Exposition grounds a series of tea houses which are finer than anything seen at Paris. The exhibit comprises a building occupying space 100 feet long on the lake shore, in front of the Manufactures building, a kiosk on the pier, a booth in the British section of the Manufactures building, in which afternoon teas are served, and two other pavilions. The cost of the undertaking was \$30,000.

Theatrical Exhibit.—The leading theatrical managers of the country will probably erect a building in which theatrical and musical entertainments may be given during the progress of the Fair.

Tower of London.—An exact reproduction of the Tower of London, costing \$250,000, will probably be one of the attractions. An English company has asked for space, and has the matter in hand. Thousands of antiquities, relics, historical scenes, etc., will be comprised in the Exhibit.

Turner's Gymnastic Exhibition.—The North American Turner Bund displays gymnastic apparatus, literature on the subject of physical exercises and development, and representations of gymnastic organizations. Eight days during each month of the Exposition the Turners give gymnastic exhibitions.

Washington Park Races.—The Washington Park Club perfected arrangements for a most notable race meeting during the Fair. The stakes in the American Derby are \$50,000; in the “Queen Isabella” one mile for three-year-old fillies, \$25,000; in the “Columbus Handicap” for three-year-olds upwards, \$25,000; in a race for two-year-olds, \$25,000; and large stakes are provided for a number of other races. The racing track is close by the World's Fair grounds.

Waukesha Water.—Waukesha mineral water is furnished to consumers on the Exposition grounds at 1 cent per glass.

White Star Steamship Exhibit.—Space of 8,000 square feet was granted the White Star Steamship Co., for an exhibition of models of the “Grey-

hounds" of its line. Similar exhibits are made by other ocean steamship lines.

Wild West Show.—A Wild West Show will be given near the Exposition grounds daily, but it will have no connection with the Exposition. The location of the show is south of the Exposition grounds.

World's Fair Autograph Album.—One million signatures of people directly or indirectly connected with the Exposition are being collected by the World's Fair Mammoth Autograph Album Co. Copies of these collections of autographs will be bound in three volumes of 2,500 pages each, to be presented, respectively, to the President of the United States for the Smithsonian Institution, to the Governor of Illinois for the State Library, and to the Mayor of Chicago for the City Public Library. The names will be collected from all parts of the world.

Woods and Petrifications.—Mr. S. J. Hunter, of Nevada, Mo., sends a collection of over 11,000 varieties of woods, petrifications, etc.



PART X.

THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT—HOW THE SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTRY ARE REPRESENTED—ARRANGEMENTS FOR MUSIC—BAND STANDS AND CHORAL HALLS—WORLD'S CONGRESSES—MILITARY DISPLAY—ELECTRIC EFFECTS—THE MEDUSALINE WALKS—GENERAL NOTES AND INFORMATION.

Mention has been made of the educational exhibit in connection with the Department of Manufactures and Liberal Arts. The educational exhibit, however, is so great and so important, that it deserves to be treated in relief. The educational exhibit is installed chiefly upon the ground floor of the Main Building, assigned to manufactures and Liberal Arts. It occupies the entire south end of the building and may be approached through the lofty entrances opening upon the grand avenue that connects the principal marine and railway entrances to Jackson Park. The space given to the educational exhibit is between four and five acres. Adjacent to this are arranged the exhibits of music, literature, physical apparatus, hygiene and sanitation, medicine and surgery, etc. The educational exhibit has been organized both by States and by grades. Each State occupies a definite area, which is assigned with reference to the elements which the several States represent as nearly as that could be ascertained. These areas are side by side in parallel subdivisions extending north and south. The parochial schools have a definite place in the scheme, conformably to the same system. Each State exhibit includes: A presentation of its school system; in academies, normal schools, colleges and universities; its special technical, and professional schools, except in cases where a specialty in education can be better illustrated by a collective exhibit, independent of State lines. Thus there is a single collective exhibit, showing library organization and management; one of commercial schools; of manual training schools; of trade schools, etc. This

WOLFE
LAKE

CITY of CHICAGO.

STATE LINE INDIANA & ILLINOIS

LAKE
G L O R G E

STANDARD OIL CO.
WORMS.

THE FORSYTH LAND.

ON THE LAKE

119th STREET

COLLEGE

STATION

LAKE

MICHIGAN.

[Engraved For The Standard Guide Company.]
SEE NEXT PAGE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The Standard Oil Company's Town

—OF—

WHITING, INDIANA

**Two Miles from the Eastern Limits
of the City of Chicago.**

The undersigned will make unusually liberal terms with manufacturers at this remarkably favored place. Splendid sites for manufacturing purposes on the banks of Lake Michigan.

Three of the leading Eastern lines of railroads from Chicago pass through it; and the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway connects there with them.

For cheap fuel and railway connection it stands unrivaled. Commands a never-failing supply of water from Lake Michigan. Fine sites on the lines of the four leading railroads for manufacturing purposes at and near the rapidly growing town of Whiting.

TWO SUBDIVISIONS LAID OUT IN LOTS.

APPLY TO

Jacob Forsyth, 405 Rookery CHICAGO.

method was adopted with exhibits of schools for the blind, the deaf, etc.

In the presentation of public school systems, the several States and Territories are the smallest units for which separate provision could be made by the chief of the department; cities, villages and rural schools find such recognition and representation as could be allowed within the limits assigned to the States which include them. The educational exhibit from each State is under the immediate supervision of a duly authorized executive officer or committee who have been selected by the State Commission for the World's Columbian Exposition, or the State Superintendent of public instruction, or a committee representing the State Association of Teachers. In every case the exhibit is subject to the ultimate supervision of the chief of the department, acting under the Director-General of the Exposition.

The State Executive officer naturally extends to each collegiate institution the largest liberty in arranging its own affairs. The assignment of space to the several States and Territories was determined by the information secured as to the character of the respective State exhibits. The several State exhibits show some or all of the elements enumerated in the following order of arrangements:

1. Organization and Administration—A map of the State upon a generous scale, readable at a distance of fifteen or twenty feet, showing by suitable conventions of color the location of every educational institution, from the common school up, proving in many instances that the school house crowns every hill top and nestles in every valley. That the colors might be uniform, special directions and scale were furnished by the chief of the department. Diagrams show, by the graphic methods so well understood, the progress of education, by years or by decades, in the history of the State; as to the kinds and values of school buildings; the numbers of pupils by ages, sexes, colors, and grades; the numbers of teachers, actual and related to number of pupils, and their ratios by sexes; the cost of schools, actual, and in ratio to other taxes and to the wealth of the State; illiteracy; statistics of public and of school libraries, etc. The authorized or approved courses of study for rural, city, and village schools. Qualifications for admission to various grades and for graduation. Qualifications of teachers; length of service; opportunities for improvement by institutes and normal schools. The school law; division of territory into districts. County, township, or district organization. Manner of election, term of office, and duties of school officers, trustees, Boards of Education, city and county superintendents, etc.

2. Selected Specimens of the Actual Work of Pupils—Concrete results, drawings, maps, essays, examinations, apparatus, shop products, etc. The evident danger here was that there might be gathered a wilderness of ma-

terial which would appal the visitor by the magnitude of the exhibit and the endless repetition of similar things. It was not necessary, when showing the splendid agricultural resources of the State of Illinois, that a sheaf of wheat and a shock of corn should be offered from every farm or every township or even from every county. The teacher as well as the farmer must content himself by showing in a limited way that which is characteristic and that which is best. For this reason it is evident that complete exhibits from organic units less than the State, as cities, counties, etc., such as might be appropriate in an exposition representing a territory of smaller extent, could not be provided for in this. It was not possible to assume that every city or county could have a distinct representation. But whatever is shown is carefully credited to its source. The method of obtaining pupils' work was intrusted largely to the discretion of the State executive authorities. Each State exhibit includes:

1. A presentation of its public school system.
2. Its academies, normal schools, colleges and universities.

3. Its special, technical, and professional schools, except in cases where a specialty in education can be better illustrated by a collective exhibit, independent of State lines. Thus there will be a single collective exhibit showing library organization and management, one of commercial schools, of manual training schools, of trade schools, etc. This method should probably be adopted, with exhibits of schools for the blind, the deaf, etc.

MUSIC.—Great attention has been paid to Music and the Musical features of the Exposition by the management. All tastes have been provided for, from the severely critical to the passive lovers of the divine art. Theodore Thomas, the celebrated leader, is Musical Director of the Exposition. There are no less than fifteen band pavilions on the grounds, and these will be occupied during the Fair by the great band organizations, military and civic, of the United States and foreign countries. There are besides frequent great popular concerts and choral exhibits and classical rehearsals. Two Music halls are provided, one on the wooded island with a seating capacity of from 5,000 to 7,000 people, and another in the south end of Jackson Park for popular band and choral entertainments. The first is intended for highly artistic music and musical entertainments. The small music hall is intended for the highest representations of art. Such performances would fail of the object if thrown open to general and indiscriminate audiences. Instead of select and appreciative listeners, so necessary in an artistic performance, the seats would be filled early with curiosity-seekers with lunch bags, etc., free to come in and go out regardless of proprieties.

The Vocal forces organized and trained in Chicago for the Exposition are as follows: The Apollo club, 500 voices; Festival Chorus, 700; Columbian club (male voices,) 150 voices; Children's Choir, 1,500 voices; German Chorus (children and adults,) 2,000 voices; Swedish Chorus, 1,000 voices, and Welsh, 500 voices. Forces ready for organization: Primary schools, 5,000 children; grammar schools, 5,000 children; high schools, 3,000 children. Total, 13,000 children. Associate choruses and choirs within a radius of 100 miles estimate 500 voices. It should be remembered that these forces may be utilized from time to time. They are all amateurs, enthusiastic to render service, and quite effective if guided with skill and tactfully treated. A great feature is made of the evening promenade concerts. A music barge is anchored in the center of the central basin 200 feet east of the fountain below the Grand Plaza. In this barge place may be heard on one night a large orchestra and an American mannerchor; another night the orchestra with a German mannerchor, or with Swedish voices, or with mixed voices, or a military band in place of the orchestra, or the latter with a ball-room program in place of the vocal music; any or all of these in alternation or rotation, and on a gala night all of them together or

stationed apart, singing in generous rivalry. With the water and the soft light reflected in the water and nearly a mile of promenades around the basin—in front of the Administration Building beneath the shades of the Manufa tures Building and Agricultural Hall, and around the columns of the thirteen States—there is an almost unlimited capacity for listeners and spectators.

The Government Military band of Chili, many German military bands, including the Imperial of Berlin; the Scot's Fusilier Guards band; the Cold-strean Guards band; the Mexican band; the Austrian Imperial band; several bands from France; a Spanish band, and bands from many European and South American countries will visit the Fair during its progress and give performances.

At the Eisteddfod, which Welsh societies will hold at the Exposition, the finest choruses of Wales will be present and prizes amounting to \$30,000 have been offered in connection with the contest. For the finest Welsh chorus a prize of \$5,000 is to be given. Another of \$4,000 is offered, and so on in smaller amounts until the limit of \$30,000 shall have been reached. The famous Dowlaus Harmonic Society, 250 voices strong, will be among the contestants. It has won many prizes in Europe. Its trip to the Exposition will cost about \$25,000, which sum it hopes to regain by giving a series of concerts in the United States. The festival is to last five days and be held in the Music Hall of the Exposition. One concert is to be given free of charge to the general public.

The Scandinavian Musical Society of Chicago will have a chorus of perhaps 1,000 voices for participation in the musical festivals at the Exposition.

The entire organization of the Imperial Opera Company of Berlin, Germany, will come to Chicago in 1893, to give operatic performances in the Music Hall at the Exposition grounds.

George W. Chadwick of Boston wrote the music for the dedicatory ode written by Harriet Monroe. Mr. Chadwick is one of the foremost of native composers. He has written choral and orchestra work, and is the conductor of the Hampden County Musical Association of Springfield, Mass. He received a fine musical education in this country, and subsequently spent a number of years at Munich.

WORLD'S CONGRESSES.—Under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary of The World's Fair numerous and important conventions will be held during the progress of the Exposition. These conventions or conferences will discuss almost every question of interest to mankind. **Christian Missions.**—There will be a great gathering of persons interested in Christian Missions from all parts of the world. **Religious Congresses.**—One of the remarkable features of the Columbian Exposition will be a series of religious congresses from Aug. 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. **Commercial Travelers.**—The World's Fair Association of Commercial Travelers will hold a two weeks' congress at the World's Fair. All organized bodies of traveling men in the United States, and foreign drummers as well, are invited to participate. It was decided that a Committee of Control composed of one member from each association be selected to govern the affairs of the body and that \$50,000 be raised to defray the

expenses of the congress. *Congress of Architects.*—A Congress of Architects will be held during the Fair. *Lawyers, Judges, Statesmen, etc.*—Conventions of Lawyers, Judges, Statesmen, etc., will be held for the consideration of the living questions of law and government and to provide for public congresses in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. Among the subjects to be considered are law reform, international law, political and economic reform, executive administration, arbitration, and peace, and the reforms required to meet new conditions and needs. *Columbian Catholic Congress.*—The "Columbian Catholic Congress" will begin on September 5th, and continue five days. It is expected that fully 5,000 delegates from dioceses in the United States alone will be present, and that the number from European countries will be very large and will include many noted dignitaries of the Church. It is hoped that Pope Leo XIII himself will accept the invitation to be present, and to open the Congress. It is believed that the gathering will be the greatest and most representative in the history of the Church. The progress and standing of the Catholic Church in America and throughout the world, and the social and economic questions embraced in the Pope's recent encyclical will be presented and discussed. *Labor Congress.*—A general labor congress has been arranged with the co-operation of the most distinguished students of labor problems, and the recognized leaders of the industrial world. Particular attention will be given to women's labor. *International Congress of Engineers.*—At the International Congress of Engineers, papers will be read on the chief questions involved in civil, mining, mechanical, marine, military and electrical engineering by the ablest representatives of those several branches, and the papers will be collected and bound afterward. At a meeting in Chicago of representatives of all the engineering societies in the United States and Canada a general committee was appointed to arrange the programme and take charge of the enterprise, and to provide commodious headquarters for all members of engineering societies who may visit Chicago during the Exposition. *Medical Congress.*—It is expected that the great physicians of the world will attend the Medical Congress. The following themes will be discussed: The leading characteristics of the successive eras of medical and surgical development; The living questions of the time in the department of health and medicine; Standards of excellence in medical education and practice; Medical statistics—their application and value; The history and utility of public health authorities, and what improvements should be recommended in the administration of their powers, or in the legislation relating thereto; Sanitary science as applied to the prevention and the removal of disease, and herein of food, clothing, drainage, ventilation, exercise, rest, and the like; The relations of morals, education, culture, literature, music, and social life to health and disease; The prevention and control of epidemics and contagions, and herein of the necessity for governmental authority to insure decisive and speedy action; Medical bacteriology—its origin, wonders, condition, and prospects; The education of the people in the rudiments of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and simple remedies, and herein of the value of intelligent co-operation on the part of the patient. *Congress of Trained Nurses.*—A Congress of Trained Nurses, one of the most interesting and important of all, will be held during the Exposition. *Sanitary Congress.*—There will be a great conference of sanitarians, health officers, physicians, plumbers, etc., during the Fair to discuss sanitary questions. *Ministers' Conference.*—The ministers of the different protestant denominations will meet in conference. *Arbitration Congress.*—The following resolution was adopted by Congress: "Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be and is hereby instructed to inquire into the advisability of appropriate action looking to the invitation of the governments of the world to a conference to be held in connection with

the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago for the purpose of discussing and recommending measures by which the principles of arbitration may be incorporated in treaties, conflicting international laws harmonized, and an international court established, having jurisdiction in cases which governments shall fail to settle by negotiation, and to report by bill or otherwise." *Agricultural Congress.*—This congress includes representatives of farmers, organizations, agricultural colleges and State boards of agriculture. The subjects to be considered embrace every branch of farm life. The local committee will be assisted in its work by a large advisory board to be selected from various countries. *Methodist Camp Meetings.*—The Methodists have decided to hold an international camp meeting of a month's duration at the time of the Exposition. It will be held half the time at Desplaines and the other half at Lake Bluff. Both places are a few miles out from Chicago. *Spelling School.*—A bill has been introduced in Congress providing for a reform or phonetic spelling school at the Fair. *Place of Meeting.*—All of the great congresses, only a few of which are mentioned here, will assemble in the permanent Art Palace on the Lake Front. *Note.*—See Appendix for general plan of the World's Fair Congress Auxiliary.

Columbian Museum.—The project of establishing a Columbian Memorial Museum, which shall be a permanent attraction and which, it is expected will be given many thousands of curios and other objects exhibited at the Exposition, is being warmly supported by a number of Exposition officials and others. The museum is certain to be established. In brief the plan is to build a museum building on grounds secured for the purpose, one that will be fire-proof and best adapted for the purpose it is designed to fill, and to have it complete before the close of the World's Fair. Into this could be gathered, and it is claimed without expense, such a collection of antiquities and articles of historical and scientific interest as could not be secured in any other way or at any other time.

Electric Effects.—Electricity is given full swing at the Columbian Exposition. Its various ramifications, so far as encouragement and space are concerned, are treated liberally. Electricity and its manifestations are not confined to one or more buildings, but the 600 or 700 acres of Jackson Park, the Midway plaisance, and a portion of Washington Park are one grand display at night. One of the novel effects is secured by the use of powerful search lights which are so employed as to light up certain portions of the grounds, for specified periods, and give panoramic glimpses of the buildings, grounds, and lagoons. The Administration Building, with its gilded dome rising nearly 300 feet high in the center of a spacious plaza 700 feet square, is one of the central points for the radiation of powerful electric light. From the lofty dome of the Administration Building will be shot a constantly broadening band of light northwest over the lagoon and striking the Horticultural and Woman's Buildings. This is to be a view of several minutes' duration, during which the "golden door" of the Transportation Building, the water lilies and marble corridors of Horticultural Hall, and the aerial gardens of the Woman's Building will be flooded with light. On the right of the land of light will be seen glimpses of the wooded island and aquatic plants.

Another and perhaps more beautiful view will be along the line of light extending from the Tower 1,500 feet out in the lake to the Administration Building. In this stream of illumination will appear all the novel craft sailing about in the outer harbor. Along the broad basin, 300 feet wide, the light will speed to the east front of the Administration Building and illuminate the outline of its Grecian architecture.

These are but bits of the general effect. The waters of the outer harbor, the basin, the canal, the lagoons, are all lighted by the soft, incandescent glow of electric lamps. Along the borders of the waterways, amid the foliage, are concealed electric lights. Grand and Drexel, Stony Island and other streets,

avenues and boulevards on the South Side, and more particularly in the vicinity of Jackson Park will be illuminated every night by electricity during the progress of the Exposition.

Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance.—Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance—the Exposition site—are in the southeastern part of Chicago. Forty-five miles of boulevard connect the site with the general park system of Chicago, which embraces fifteen or more parks, aggregating 2,000 acres. Midway Plaisance, connecting Jackson Park with Washington Park, is occupied throughout its entire length by special Exposition features largely of a foreign character such as the "Bazaar of All Nations," "Street in Cairo," "Street in Constantinople," "Moorish Palace," "Maori Village," etc., which, in their production, represent the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Panoramas, cyloramas, the sliding railway, etc., are also located there.

Medusaline Walks, etc.—One of the grandest features of the Exposition is the broad terraces, Medusaline walks and miles of flowers and shrubbery which rise on both sides of the system of canals. The canals run from one end of the park to the other. The main basin, extending from the lake to the Administration Building, is 3.0 feet wide. The others are 150 feet wide. About these ply launches. Rising six feet from either side from the water's edge is a retaining wall. At the summit of this wall is the first terrace. It is sixty feet wide. Occupying a space twenty feet wide in the middle are beautiful flowering plants and shrubs. On either side of this stretch of green are medusaline walks, each twenty feet wide. Medusaline is a newly invented building material which is harder than stone, can be molded into any shape, and is susceptible of polish as smooth and brilliant as granite. Rising another six feet is a second wall. This is covered with staff, giving it the appearance of solid masonry. From its top, extending outward, is another walk, also of medusaline, sixty feet wide. Along the inner edge a highly ornamental balustrade two feet high with staff-covered posts, extends the entire length of the terrace. There are sixteen boat landings along the canals, and broad stairways from twenty-four to sixty feet wide lead from the water's edge to the second terrace. The steps are of medusaline. At intervals of twenty or thirty feet along the balustrade are arc and incandescent electric lamps. Aquatic fowls of all climes swim about in the lagoons. These include widgeons, sea gulls, swans, brown pelicans, storks, sand-hill crane, wood ducks of rare plumage, American wild geese, blue geese, ibises, etc.

Military Displays.—One hundred thousand armed and uniformed American soldiers will be massed in Chicago during the World's Fair. This military gathering will occur in August, 1893. Militia organizations from every State in the Union will be present, besides a large representation of troops from the regular army. To these must be added military companies and perhaps regiments from foreign countries. The military display in August, 1893, will probably be the grandest ever seen in this country. The Director-General will have a magnificent body guard during the Exposition. Two companies, of forty cavalrymen each, are to be formed into organizations known as the Chicago Columbian Hussars. They will act as a special military escort upon the Director-General whenever such services may be required. The "Independent New York Scheutzen," considered the elite corps of German-American sharpshooters, will attend the Exposition in a body. The organization has in its membership many prominent business men. It has made two or more shooting tours in Europe, on one of which it was entertained by Prince Bismarck.

Restaurants.—The World's Columbian Exposition is far better provided with restaurants than was the last Paris Exposition. Besides the cafes in all of the great buildings there are numerous pavilions throughout the

grounds where refreshments may be had. There will be found no lack of accommodations of this kind. Immediately outside the grounds are immense "World's Fair Hotels." Here refreshments may also be procured or visitors may obtain rooms in which to rest, by the hour, or by the day.

Scope of the Exposition.—The exhibits at the Exposition cover a wider range and are far more numerous than were ever before gathered together. They present a picture of the condition and industrial progress of mankind in every quarter of the world, and of its achievements in every branch of the sciences and arts. The Exposition classification embraces 12 departments, 176 groups, and 967 classes. The application for space by intending exhibitors in the United States alone, numbered 2,082 on January 1, 1892. The number at the Philadelphia Centennial on corresponding date was 864. Applications from foreign exhibitors were very numerous and rapidly increasing. It seemed assured long before the opening that the exhibitors would outnumber those at any previous World's Fair. The reception of exhibits began November 1, 1892, and continued until April 10, 1893. No charges was made for space exhibits.

Transportation.—The methods of access are ample in every way, and far more comfortable than is usual in such cases. At the southern end of the site is a pier 1,200 feet in length into Lake Michigan, at which passenger steamers can land, and at a point directly back of this, on the inland side of the site, railway tracks terminate, bringing visitors over all the great railway lines of the country. An elevated, railroad, electric railroad, cable lines and other means of communication, land passengers directly at the gates of the Exposition from all points to the South, West and North. Transportation inside the park include every known device from electric railways and moving side-walks to the vehicles of foreign countries. In fact the transit arrangements are part of the general exhibit, and are in themselves among the most interesting things to the visitor.



PART XI.

WHAT CHICAGO HAS TO OFFER FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OR INSTRUCTION OF HER VISITORS BESIDES THE EXPOSITION— WHERE ONE MAY SPEND AN HOUR OR DAY COMFORTABLY OR PROFITABLY—INFORMATION OF ALL KINDS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Part III. of this Hand Book contains information concerning Chicago, its public and private institutions, and specific facts under such heads as: Amusements, Area, Architecture, Art Interests, Banks, Banking business, Board of Trade, Breweries, Bridges and Viaducts, Buildings, Cemeteries, Charities, Christian Organizations, City Railway Service, Climate, Clubs, Commercial Exchanges, County Institutions, Courts, Court House, Educational Institutions, Fire Department, the Fire of 1871, the Fire of 1874, Foreign born residents, Grain Elevators, Great Industries, Haymarket Massacre, Historical facts, Hôtels, Inebriate Asylums, Iron and Steel Manufacture, Jobbing and Wholesale business, Lake and River Frontage, Lakes and Rivers in Chicago, Length and Width of Chicago, Libraries, Life Saving Stations, Lighthouses, Lumber trade, Manufactures, Marriages, Meat Packing, Military Organizations, Monuments, Municipal Government, Newspapers, Park and Boulevard System, Police Department, Postal information, Post Office Building, Public Library, Railroads and Depots, Shipping, Suburbs, Taxation, Tributary Cities and Towns, Water Works, Yerkes' Electric Fountain, etc., etc. This part of the Hand Book is practically a condensed Guide to the city. But it is necessary, in order that the visitor shall miss nothing of interest, to give the following information of a miscellaneous character. It is arranged alphabetically with a view to convenience.

A. H. Andrews & Company.—Located at 215-221 Wabash avenue, in the heart of the business center. One of the largest commercial outfitting establishments in the world. Also the leading school furnishing house of Chicago. Here may be seen every possible design in commercial office fixtures of the better class in desks and in furnishings. The sales rooms of the house are elegantly arranged. The designs in desks are in many cases novel as well as beautiful. This firm has furnished the fittings for some of the leading banking rooms of the city. The beautiful interior of the Union National Bank was designed and executed by A. H. Andrews & Co. They will furnish the bank fittings of the Chemical Bank of Chicago on the World's Fair grounds, which is to be located in the Administration building. It is to be the most elegantly furnished bank in America. Aside from desk and outfitting departments of this establishment, here are also to be found Andrews' celebrated folding-beds, the most popular in America. Among some of the more recent contracts carried out successfully and satisfactorily by this house was the furnishing of \$50,000 worth of chairs for the great Auditorium, the largest single order, perhaps, of this character ever given. The company also furnished and finished during 1892 the beautiful interiors of the Bank of Montreal and the American Exchange National Bank, which cost about \$10,000 each. A. H. Andrews & Co. are owners of the patents of the Andrews' metal chairs, that are bound to revolutionize chair manufacture, because they are comfortable, elegant and indestructible. These chairs are particularly adapted to Chicago use during 1893. Visitors should not fail to take the salesrooms of this establishment in.

Academy of Music.—West Side, Halsted, near Madison street. Sensational, drama and Variety. Performances nightly, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

Aetna Chemical Fire Engine Co.—The factory and main offices, Columbus, Ohio, with branch offices at 265 Dearborn street, Chicago; Endicott Arcade St. Paul, Minn.; New York and St. Louis and Boston. Too much can not be said for the AETNA CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER. It is without doubt the most effective and durable apparatus on the market. Its principle is foreign to other makes of machines, overcoming all objections heretofore found in other chemical fire extinguishers. Its elements are effectiveness, simplicity and durability. It is absolutely impossible for the Aetna to get out of order by long standing.

Alhambra Theatre.—State st. and Archer ave. First-class attractions. Performances nightly and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Armour & Company.—This firm does a business amounting to \$66,000,000 during an average year. The hogs killed by the house in one year numbered 1,714,000; cattle, 712,000; sheep, 413,000. Armour & Co.'s employes number 7,900, and the aggregate wages paid is \$3,80,000. The firm has 2,250 refrigerator cars. The total area covered by the buildings of the firm is fifty acres; total floor area of buildings, 140 acres; chill room and cold storage area, forty acres; storage capacity of buildings, 130,000 tons. The Armour Glue Works made 7,000,000 pounds of glue within the same period, 9,500 tons of fertilizers, grease, etc. The ground covered by the buildings of this department cover fifteen acres, and the number of employes is 600.

Architectural Iron Works.—See "Vierling, McDowell & Co."

Art Institute.—Old building, Michigan ave. and Van Buren st., new building, "Art Palace," Lake front, site of old Exposition building; cost \$600,000. Art Institute art galleries and schools should be visited.

Athenaeum.—Popularly known as "The People's College," one of the most prominent, useful and liberal educational establishments in Chicago. Open daily throughout the year and five evenings each week. Instruction

to all classes of education seekers at moderate cost. Ferd W. Peck, president; W. R. Page, 1st vice-president; Harry G. Selfridge, 2d vice-president; John Wilkinson, secretary and treasurer; Edward I. Galvin, superintendent in charge.—[See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago for full particulars.]

Auditorium Building.—Michigan avenue, Congress street and Wabash avenue. Greatest building in Chicago; hotel, office building and theatre combined. [See page 73.]

Auditorium Hotel.—One of the leading hotels of the country. Magnificently arranged and furnished; views of lake; fashionable resort.

Auditorium Theatre.—Italian opera; great concerts, instrumental and vocal; productions of spectacular attractions. See amusement advertisements.

Auditorium Tower.—Entrance Congress street, near Wabash. Take elevator to top, eighteen stories high. Magnificent view of city at lake. Three States visible on clear days. Fare, 25 cents.

Belden F. Culver.—Located 59 Dearborn street, Real Estate Board Building. An old established real estate agency. General real estate transactions; choice North Shore residence property a particular specialty. Mr. Culver's personal attention is given to the best interests of his clients. Strangers and residents seeking investments in Chicago or Chicago suburban realty will find it to their interest to confer with him. As to the reliability, conscientious devotion of his time and efforts to the interest of those who see fit to employ his services, one has only to refer to the leading bankers of Chicago, or to those who have done or are doing business with him. See Mr. Culver's advertisement in this volume, page 124.

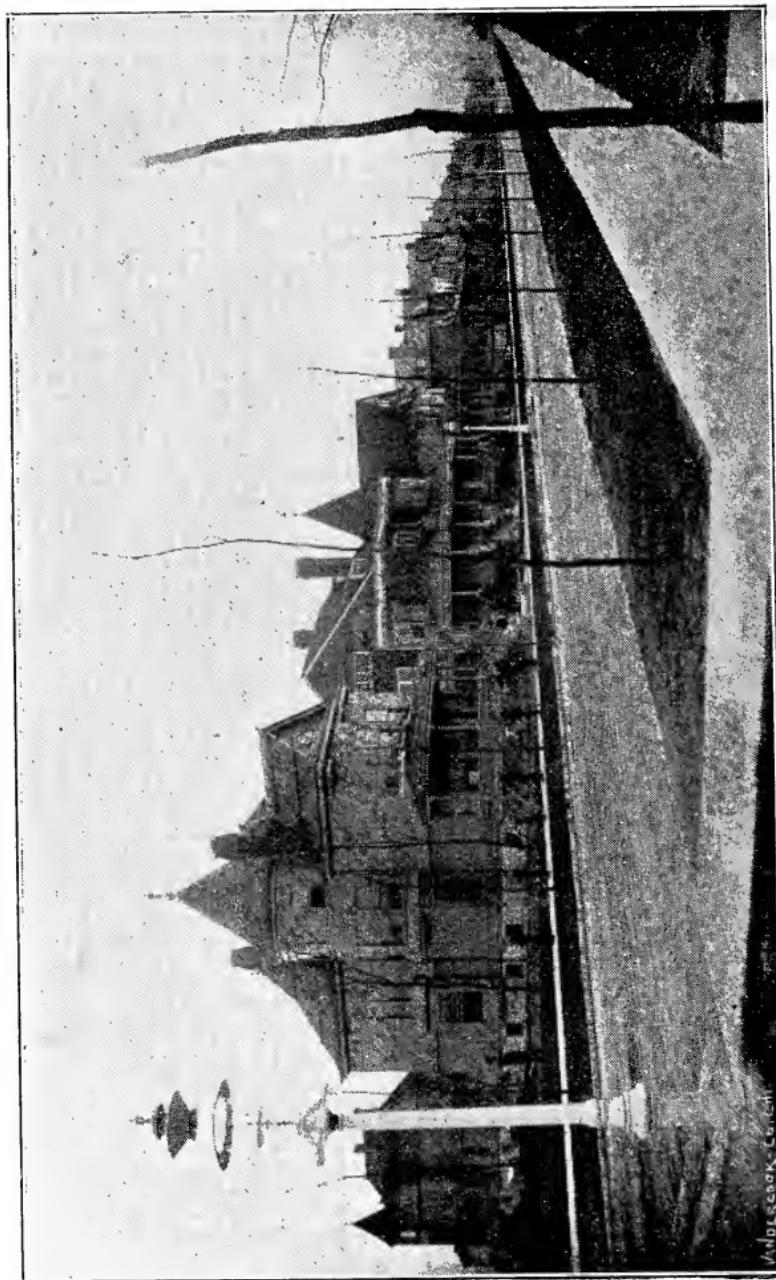
Berwyn.—It is perhaps safe to say that no suburb of equal age is attracting so much attention as Berwyn (28 minutes ride on the C. B. & Q. R. R.) It was platted less than two years ago. Over ten miles of street frontage are controlled by the promoters of the place whose conservative management has placed uniform building restrictions on the whole property. This policy has resulted in the erection of good improvements only, the cost of residences (exclusive of the land) being from \$2,500 to \$10,000. Sewers, water works and electric light plant are now in process of construction. Berwyn has two churches, an Epworth League Chapter, a Chautauquan circle; bicycle, tennis and whist clubs and other social organizations. It is essentially a home suburb, the surroundings being all clean and healthful, possessing the advantages afforded by the city, without being subject to its disadvantages.

B. F. Clarke.—The advertisement of Mr. B. F. Clarke appears in this issue. He is one of the oldest and best known real estate dealers in the city, who is handling exclusively Morgan Park property. Any one desiring a suburban home will find it to his advantage to consult him in regard to this property. [See the Standard Guide to Chicago for description of Morgan Park. Also notice of the suburb in this HAND BOOK.]

Boating.—Boats may be hired at any of the great parks by the hour. Boats for lake sailing may be hired along the lake front. Small yachts and sail boats carry passengers to the government pier and other points from the foot of Van Buren street. These are manned by skilled sailors. Sailing by inexperienced persons on the lake is full of risk. Steamboat excursions to the crib, government piers, South Chicago, the Exposition grounds, etc., are made continually through summer days; fare low.

Bunco Steerers.—Accidental acquaintances who can tell you where there is a "quiet little game going on," or who know of "a party of gentlemen who would like to have one more person join them in a game of cards;" or who are full of suggestions as to where you "might spend a pleasant evening," etc., are to be avoided. They may not be "bunco steerers," but it is safe to assume that they are until you are satisfied that they are not.





[Engraved For The Standard Guide Company.]
SUBURB OF EGGLESTON.—YALE AVE. NORTH FROM 72D ST.

EGGLESTON, MALLETT & BROWNE,
REAL ESTATE AND
MORTGAGE BANKERS.

OWNERS OF EGGLESTON AND AUBURN PARK REALTY.

CHOICE SUBURBAN PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.

ALSO

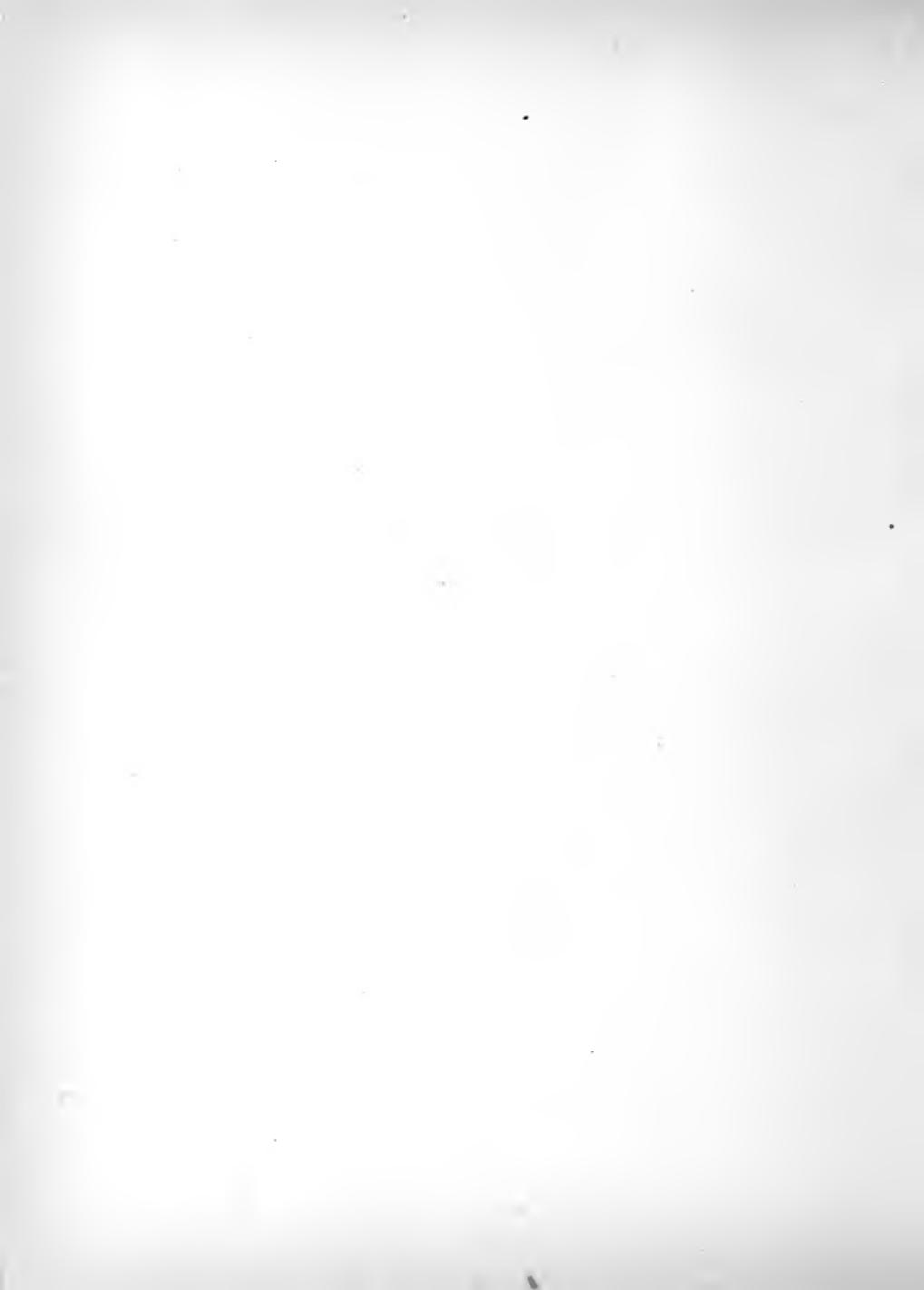
STREET CONTRACTORS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

CRUSHED STONE, CONCRETE STONE, ETC.

Particular attention given to building Macadam Roads, Drives and Boulevards. Will take the entire contract for Platting and putting in all Improvements in New Subdivision.

OFFICES: Room 207 Tacoma Building. Telephone Main 44.
Room 600 Royal Insurance Building. Telephone Main 1602.



Calumet Iron and Steel Company.—Works located at Cummings near South Chicago, about twelve miles from the Court House. Take train at Van Buren Street depot, Van Buren and Sherman streets, or at Dearborn Station, Fourth avenue and Polk streets, or at Union Depot, Canal and Adams streets. The blast furnace is eighty feet high, with a 17½ foot bosh; it is equipped with one Massick & Crookes and three Siemens Cowper-Cochrane stoves, and two blowing engines. These works have about five miles of railroad track with rolling stock for carrying raw materials; also have a good slip with facilities for loading and unloading vessels on the Calumet river, emptying into Lake Michigan. They employ outside of nail factory, about 1,200 men.

Casino.—Wax works exhibition and theatre or minstrel show combined. A place to spend an hour or so with children.

Cemeteries.—The leading cemeteries are pointed out in Part III. These are worthy of a visit.

Central Music Hall.—State and Randolph streets; lectures, high class concerts, etc. See amusement advertisements in daily papers.

Chambers, J. B. & Co.—The firm of J. B. Chambers & Co. was established in 1855 by Mr. Jerome Bonaparte Chambers, a native of Connecticut; coming to Chicago, however, from Ithaca, N. Y., where, and in Elmira, N. Y., he had resided for several years with his family. Mr. Chambers was possessed of great versatility of talent, having a fine and imposing figure, an unusually musical voice, which he could use to good effect either in "talking" on the stump or in singing popular and, especially, patriotic songs, in both of which capacities he was much sought for during his residence in New York State. A man "whose word was as good as his bond," he became very successful as an auctioneer, in which business he embarked in Chicago, and laid the foundation for the fortune which he subsequently acquired. Abandoning the auction business, however, some twelve years ago, the regular retail business of their house having reached such a volume as to occupy all their time and space. As an auctioneer he was unrivaled. Mr. Chambers' motto was "Pay as you go," and that is still followed by the firm, who buy all goods for spot cash, and consequently offer to their patrons such bargains as cash purchases always afford. Mr. John A. Farwell, now manager of the house, is a son-in-law of Mr. Chambers, and was at one time comptroller of the city of Chicago. Mr. Charles E. Graves, who has grown up from boyhood with this house, and is an excellent judge of all goods in the jewelry line, does most of the buying, and is considered a "diamond expert." Col. Wm. B. Keeler has been with the firm for some eighteen years as salesman, coming to Chicago from Iowa, an old friend of Mr. Chambers, and a salesman with whom it is a pleasure to deal, as his large list of customers proves. His army record presents no flaw and his patriotism has no bounds. Purchasers from this firm can always rely upon statements made as to quality of goods, as satisfaction is guaranteed.

Chamber of Commerce Building.—Southeast corner of La Salle and Washington streets. Visitors can spend a half hour on the galleries of the rotunda very pleasantly. [See page 73.]

Charles Curry.—Strangers should visit the news stands conducted by Charles Curry. One may find everything in the nature of first-class current literature, works of fiction, guide books, the illustrated weeklies, etc., that he may want. Mr. Curry's place on Madison street, near Fifth avenue, as well as his magnificent store in the Central Music Hall building, are well patronized. THE STANDARD GUIDE TO CHICAGO and HAND BOOK OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION are always to be found here.

Charles Kästner & Co.—Established 1863; general machinists, founders, mill furnishers. Office of works 303 and 311 South Canal street, West Side. Department A—the manufacturing of special machinery for breweries, malt

houses, elevators, distilleries, starch and glucose works. Department B—the building of general and special machinery for arranging designs. Department C—grinding mills and pulverizers, for wet and dry grinding and pulverizing of any materials. Department D—painting, grinding and mixing of colors, makers of machinery and equipments. Department E—designing of and erecting manufacturing buildings. Their new works are located at 211 to 249 South Jefferson street and 2 to 50 Law Avenue. This building is six stories and a basement and has a floor area of thirty-six thousand square feet. The works contain freight and passenger elevators and are heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The power plant is the most modern. These new works of Charles Kästner & Co. are deserving of a visit from the stranger.

Charles McDonald's News Store.—Located at 55 Washington street. This is one of the most popular resorts for lovers of current literature and books of the latest issue. Mr. McDonald's establishment is familiar to nearly every Chicagoan. Latest publications of every description may be found here. These include foreign as well as home publications. The stranger is particularly directed to this establishment.

Chicago Copper Refining Company—The Chicago Copper Refining Co., whose offices are at 138 Jackson St., are one of the largest smelting and refining concerns in the United States, and one of the pioneers in the treatment of copper ore carrying precious metals, by the electrolytic process; they are large purchasers of both argentiferous and non-argentiferous ores and mattes in the copper district from Montana to Arizona. During the last ten years their electrolytic copper and "C. C. R." brand of casting copper have become recognized as standard brands, and we understand that they enjoy a large export trade. The electrolytic copper, which is practically chemically pure, is put into wire bars for the wire mills, and into cakes for the rolling mills. Many of the leading railroads and bronze manufacturers are now using this grade of copper for their journal bearings and fine bronze castings instead of Lake Superior copper, on account of its purity and other excellent qualities. Last year this company shipped nearly five thousand tons of copper, and over \$800,000 in gold and silver bullion, and they now have under consideration plans for extensive improvements and additional capacity.

Chicago Opera House.—One of the largest and handsomest theatres in the country. First-class attractions. Performances nightly, Sundays included. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Chicago Rawhide Manufacturing Company.—Established in 1878, and was incorporated in March following. Its business is the manufacture of rawhide belting, lace-leather, rope and other rawhide goods of all kinds. The process by which it manufactures its leather is known as the Kruger patent, of which the company is the sole owner. They also control a large number of other patents, necessary to the business. The company first commenced the manufacture of its goods at 38 and 40 West Monroe street. Their goods immediately found favor in the market, and in a short time the business outgrew the space occupied at the above location. In November, 1882, it removed to its present location, 75 and 77 East Ohio street, into into a building 50x100 feet, five stories, prepared especially for their use. Two years ago an addition of two stories was made to the building. They now employ a large number of workmen, and business is constantly on the increase. All goods manufactured are of the best quality, and their reputation is known all over the world. The present officers of the company are W. H. Emery, president. W. H. Preble, secretary and treasurer, and A. B. Spurling, vice-president. These gentlemen are all well known of business ability, and thoroughly understand their business.

Clark Street Theatre.—North Side, near Clark st. bridge. Sensational and variety. Performances nightly, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

Clay, Robinson & Co.—Located in the new bank building at the Union Stock Yards, and also have well equipped offices at the stock yards, South Omaha. They are also represented by agents in Kansas City, where, with a full and able equipment of capable men, they can make the best possible sales for their patrons. They are prepared to handle all classes of live stock at any of the above points. During the past year they have sold up-wards of 250,000 head of cattle, in addition to a very large number of hogs and sheep. This firm, realizing the necessity of some specially prepared report on the live stock markets, commenced about one year ago the issuing weekly of *The Live Stock Report*, which they send to their patrons and customers free of cost—a paper which every feeder, breeder and shipper should not be without, its columns being devoted entirely to the live stock industry and containing much valuable information not otherwise obtainable. This enables them to keep a complete run of the market, and to know when to ship to best advantage and get the best prices. To others they will send their paper for the small charge of 50 cents per annum, which can be remitted in postage stamps or money order. In addition to *The Report*, they will also send to each subscriber one of two beautifully colored lithographs of English hunting scenes, especially prepared for the holidays. Address Clay, Robinson & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Clubs.—There are hundreds of clubs, social, literary, sporting, gentlemen's, family, professional, etc. See Part III. [For full descriptions see Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.] Many of these will entertain visitors during the Fair.

Columbia Steel Car Company.—Organized for the purpose of building steel railroad cars; shops located in the township of Maine, on a tract of 600 acres, recently purchased. It lies on both sides of the Desplaines river, between Desplaines and Park Ridge. The company manufactures railroad cars of all descriptions—postal, baggage, passenger coaches and freight—entirely out of steel, and is already doing a large business. Its postal cars have been running for over a year on different railroads. The offices of the company are at room 14 Rialto building.

Columbia Theatre.—Monroe street, near Dearborn. First-class attractions always. Performances nightly and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Concert Saloons.—Concert saloons and dancehalls are numerous. Strangers must be guided by their own taste and assume responsibility in visiting these places. As a rule, they should be avoided.

Confidence Men.—The city will swarm with confidence men during the Exposition. These it would be difficult to describe. The well-worn advice, "Lend no money to strangers," should be followed by visitors.

"Crown" Pianos and Organs.—The "Crown" pianos and organs manufactured by George P. Bent, 323 to 333 South Canal Street, Chicago, have won their way into popularity rapidly and are regarded among the higher class of performers and experts as being superior instruments in tone, touch and general high quality of workmanship throughout. The factory is one of the largest among the great industries of Chicago, employing over 250 skilled mechanics and artisans. The annual production amounts to 7,000 organs and upwards of 1,000 pianos, which find a ready market throughout the whole country, many of the goods going into the extreme East. Mr. Bent produces sixty-four distinct styles of the "Crown" organs and thirty-two distinct styles of pianos. Three new styles of organ cases have just been put on the market and four new styles and scales of pianos. In the pianos the very heaviest full iron plates are used in all the various styles.

The new scales are of recent design, and embody all recent improvements. In the manufacture of these organs and pianos the first object sought to be attained is the very best quality of tone and touch possible to produce. The second object is to provide ornamental and tasteful cases which will please the eye and which will find a ready sale to a discriminating public. The very best materials, as well as the most handsome that money will buy, are used in their construction throughout. They are built with the idea that "the best is the cheapest," and that "the best is none too good!" Mr. Bent's business was established in 1870, and its steady and constant growth is a substantial evidence that his goods meet with the approval of trade and public.

Cycloramas.—The permanent cycloramas are: "The Battle of Gettysburg," "falls of Niagara," Michigan avenue and Panorama Place; "Burning of Chicago," Michigan avenue, opposite Art Palace. They are all worthy of a visit.

Dale & Sempill's Corner—Drug Store, Clark and Madison st., waiting and meeting place. One of the most popular establishments in the city.

Denney Tag Co., The.—Located at 125 and 127 E. Indiana st.; manufacturers of shipping tags, printed envelopes, packers' tag, fasteners and baggage checks. [See Index to advertisers]

Dime Museums.—There are a number of these places in the city. Some of them offer theatrical and variety attractions in addition for one price of admission—10 cents.

Dodge Manufacturing Co., The.—The Dodge Manufacturing Company, properly is a Chicago concern, with factory situated at Mishawaka, Indiana. Their ground plant covers a space of eighty acres and a floorage capacity of twenty acres. This concern is the largest manufacturer of pulleys in the world, the daily output being about 750 pulleys. This factory was entirely destroyed by fire and rebuilt in a modest way the same year. Success crowned their efforts, and now the plant is one of the representative establishments of the country. Over seven million bricks have been used in the construction of this plant, and of these over five million have been laid during the past four years. About 500 men are employed in the large works of this company. Their works are equipped throughout with new and special machinery for the manufacture of pulleys. Their product is popularly known as the Dodge Patent Independence Wood Split Pulley, and the increasing demand for this pulley is considered ample evidence as to their merit over any other pulley in the market. By their patent bushing every pulley is capable of being adjusted to from twenty-five to forty different sizes of shaft, making their daily output equal to 30,000 iron pulleys. This company is also originator of the Dodge patent system of power transmission by Manila rope. This system has been copied by numerous manufacturers throughout the country, but the honor of origination belongs only to the Dodge people. They have built and erected rope drives ranging in capacity from 2,000 horse-power down, and covering distances as far as 4,000 feet. A fully-equipped foundry with a melting capacity of eighty tons per day, also an extensive machine shop, represents part of this company's plant. A new line of power-transmitting appliances, including hangers, pillow blocks, couplings, friction clutches, etc., has been added to their list of products. They also enjoy the reputation of having the finest engine-room in this country. The Chicago office of this concern is located at 63 and 65 South Canal street, where a large stock of their several specialties is carried for immediate delivery.

Douglas Instantaneous Water Heater.—A most convenient and essential device for the household manufactured by the Instantaneous Water Heating Company, 141 and 143 Ontario street. The value of an apparatus that will heat water instantly any minute of the day or night, and in unlimited quantities, cannot be overestimated when the convenience, and so often

the necessity, of getting hot water instantly is considered. The Douglas Water Heater has been in use in other countries for a number of years, while its introduction in the United States was in 1886, since which time the Heater has met with a good and increasing demand. The Douglas Heater can be used any place where gas and water can be obtained, and can be set at the foot of bath tub, or on a shelf in the most convenient place for it. Parties building will find it to their advantage to specify for this Heater. It is a convenience that should not be overlooked, and one that tenants highly appreciate.

Dunning, Andrew.—Location, 92 La Salle street, makes acre and income properties specialties in his real estate business. Mr. Dunning has lived in Chicago since his childhood days, and few, if any, men are better or more favorably known than he. His judgment as to values is based upon a personal knowledge of the events, past and present, which govern those values, and his opinions are conservative. Mr. Dunning has recommended investments in property in what is known as the northwest portion of Chicago, and the great improvements and rapid enhancement of values in that section, during the past year, give proof of his good judgment. He believes now that the northwest sections offer far greater inducements to the investor in acres than any other in or around Chicago, and he will give reasons for so thinking to any one who writes him.

Economist, The.—Location of publication office, 59 Dearborn street. Clinton B. Evans, editor. A weekly financial, commercial and real estate newspaper, with intermediate issues whenever any great event in its field demands. It is the only newspaper in Chicago making a specialty of the money and security markets, grain and provisions and real estate, and has had an exceptionally successful career. It is the authority on the subjects of which it treats, and has a large circulation in Chicago and elsewhere. The bankers, brokers, capitalists, real estate owners and dealers, intelligent merchants and students of finance in Chicago are, almost without exception, among its readers, and it has a good and rapidly growing circulation at other points in this country, as well as in London, England, whose financiers look to it for a considerable part of their information on such American business affairs as they are interested in. The *Economist*, employing recognized experts for its various classes of work, and spending money freely, is pretty sure to get the best there is in the line of news and comment. The financial and commercial interests of Chicago are growing so rapidly that an abundance of capital and enterprise are required to keep a newspaper abreast of the times. The *Economist* Publishing Company, which owns the *Economist*, seems to possess both of these requisites.

Eggleson, Mallette & Brownell.—It is exceedingly gratifying to the publishers to point to a real estate firm that has won its way to the front ranks by the most honorable methods. Possessed of large means they started into the real estate business in a practical way, creating the confidence of the public in their ability and judgment by the investment of their own money on their judgment. Recognizing the value of the location, they bought the ground upon which Eggleson now stands, and began to improve it. Soon afterward Mr. George M. Pullman and Mr. C. M. Henderson, at their suggestion, laid out Auburn Park, and well understanding that no locality can be uniformly improved except under one control, Eggleson, Mallette & Brownell, bought Auburn Park. This gave them control of property one mile long by three quarters of a mile wide, extending from 71st to 79th streets, and between State street on the east and Wallace street on the west. They then expended over one-half million dollars in the improvement of this property alone, making their investment in this locality upward of one million of dollars before a house was built, and making of

Eggleson and Auburn Park what is now an ideal aristocratic residence place, and the visitor is led to wonder why capitalists do not lay out other subdivisions in like manner. The masterly manner in which they took hold of and handled this property drew the attention of real estate men and capitalists to them, and they have handled successfully millions of dollars of Eastern and Southern capital, and number among their clients some of the wealthiest of our citizens, as well as investors residing in other parts of the United States. We certainly commend them to our readers. Their offices are at No. 207 Tacoma Bldg., and No. 600 Royal Insurance Bldg. [See the Standard Guide to Chicago for descriptions of Auburn Park and Eggleson.]

Ely, The Edward E. Company.—Few establishments in mercantile life occupy more general attention in these days of tasteful attire than those devoted to the manufacture and sale of male garments, for at no period during its entire history has the tailor's art been so highly appreciated or better understood than at the present day. Among the many popular and prosperous houses devoted to this important branch of industry in Chicago, and well worthy of more than passing notice, is the concern of the Edward Ely Company, whose well-ordered establishment is most centrally located in the Ely Building, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, and which has for many years enjoyed a wide-spread reputation for the superior quality of its productions, and fair, square and liberal business methods. Mr. Ely, the founder of this enterprise, was born in Huntington, Conn., and settled in Chicago in 1852. Being a thorough master of the merchant tailoring trade, he embarked in business on his own account in 1853, and, after amassing a competence in a comparatively brief period, lost almost his all, in common with so many of his brother business men, during the conflagration in 1871. With characteristic energy, he at once began the attempt to rebuild his fallen fortunes, and with such success that in 1886 he inaugurated the present company under the laws of the state of Illinois, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. His present quarters constitute one of the finest appointed merchant tailoring emporiums in Chicago, and are fully equipped with every convenience for the comfort of patrons, and the advantageous display of the fine stock of French, English and German broadcloths, cassimeres, woolens, worsteds, tweeds, meltons, cheviots, diagonals, etc., in all the latest and most fashionable styles. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the operations of this company when it is stated that five cutters and seventy-five journeymen are provided with constant employment. Mr. Ely, in point of fact, ranks as the leading merchant tailor of the Metropolis of the West, his trading connection being broadly distributed over the entire Union. He is a prominent member of both social and commercial circles, actively identified with the Merchant Tailors' Association, and a heavy holder of Chicago realty.

E. S. & W. S. Fowler—Located at 38 Madison street. Familiarly known as Fow er's. The leading manufacturing opticians of Chicago. This house makes a specialty of scientific testing of the eye and grinding glasses to correct any defect of vision. They employ experts and solicit the most complicated cases. The stranger visiting Chicago, if troubled with any disease of the eye or in search of the best glasses obtainable, will find it to his advantage to visit this establishment.

E.W. Blatchford & Co.—Located at the intersection of Clinton and Fulton streets and Milwaukee avenue, in the centre of the West Side manufacturing district, well worth a visit by all strangers coming to Chicago, are the works of E. W. Blatchford & Company and the Chicago Shot Tower. The former was established at this point forty and the latter twenty-five years ago. The business has been enlarged and extended to meet the growth of our city and the Northwest, and has always been the leading manufacturing concern in the West for lead and lead products. This includes lead

pipe, sheet lead, bar and pig lead, glaziers' lead, cash weights, etc., etc. During the past twenty years this house has given special attention to mixed metals, electrotype and stereotype metals. Finding it necessary to have on hand at all times for their own uses pig tin and copper, ingot, sheet and bar antimony of all grades, spelter, antimonial lead, in large quantities, they are in the best possible position to fill the requirements of the trade generally on particularly advantageous terms. During the past few years the Blackford Cartridge Works have been incorporated with the other business, and their loaded shells have rapidly taken the first position in the estimation of the shooting community. A visit to their works can not fail to be very interesting to all those concerned in this line of business. There are many objects of interest among the large manufacturing concerns in this neighborhood, and a visit to the Shot Tower and its vicinity will amply repay the time devoted to this purpose.

Fred S. James & Co.—Chicago is to be congratulated upon the high standard of enterprise, ability and integrity displayed by its leading fire underwriters, prominent among whom is the responsible firm of Fred S. James & Co. This extensive business was established in 1863 by Alfred and Fred S. James, and continued in that name until 1871, when the business was transferred to Fred S. James & Co. Associated with Fred S. James at the present time are Wm. D. Marsh and George W. Blossom. The firm was one of the few to go through the great conflagration of 1871 with comparatively few failures in their line of companies, so conservative and prudent had they been in the selection of risks—their offices are located at 174 La Salle street, and are commodiously and handsomely fitted up and furnished with great taste. This firm is the agent for a number of the leading corporations in their line. Among the many represented are the following: Lancashire of England, cash assets \$2,010,219; Firemen's Fire Insurance Co., Boston, Mass., cash capital \$400,000; Eliot Insurance Co., Boston, Mass., cash capital, \$200,000; Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., cash capital, \$1,000,000; National Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., cash capital \$1,000,000; Broadway Insurance Co., New York, cash capital \$2,000,000; The Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cash capital \$702,875.

Gambling Houses.—Notwithstanding the frequent attempts to crush out gambling houses in Chicago, there are many such places. Strangers visit them at their own risk.

Geo. B. Carpenter & Co.—Location, 202 and 208 S. Water street. The business of this house was established by George A. Robb, in 1840, only three years after the incorporation of Chicago as a city. In 1845 Mr. Paysan was admitted to the firm, and the name was changed to Payson & Robb. Mr. Payson retired in 1850, when Mr. Gilbert Hubbard entered the firm, the style of which was then made Hubbard & Robb. After the death of Mr. Robb in 1857, George B. Carpenter became a partner in the firm. Gilbert Hubbard & Co. succeeded, and during twenty-four years, to the time of Mr. Hubbard's death, in 1881, the house advanced to its present position in the trade, and the name became a familiar one throughout the West. In January, 1882, following the death of Mr. Hubbard, the business passed into the hands of the present firm, who had been his associate for a quarter of a century, and Geo. B. Carpenter & Co. have since cared for the trade upon the same principles as characterized the management of the old house. From 1859, until the great fire of 1871, the concern occupied the large iron front building at No. 205 and 207 South Water street, immediately opposite their present location. That was burned to the ground on the night of October 9th of that memorable year, but before the ruins were cold a tent was set up, and Gilbert Hubbard & Co. resumed business. Of course the great fire of 1871 played havoc with Geo. B. Carpenter & Co., as it did with so many of

Chicago's business men. After dwelling in a tent a short time the business occupied an old grain warehouse on Market street until 1875, when it moved to its present ample quarter; but, owing to the increase in their business, these quarters were found to be insufficient, so much so that, in 1887, they erected their present warehouse, a six-story structure with a capacity of two hundred car loads. A short description of the store—they call it a sample room as well as a warehouse—would no doubt be interesting. In the basement is a rigging room as well as an endless stock of wire rope, cordage, waste, naval supplies, etc. On the main floor, besides counting and salerooms, there are cordage and ship chandlery sundries. The second floor contains the office and rubber goods, canvas and twines. The third floor, known as the machine room, contains over forty of the latest machines for sewing canvas. The fifth floor is the sail loft, where, besides sails, the heavier canvas goods are made into various articles. In the warehouse the basement and main floors are used for cordage, the second for canvas, the third for twines, etc., and the fifth for lumbermen's tools. This is a brief history of the house. From small beginnings it has reached its present magnitude, and is constantly winning respect as well as growing in size and strength. The public is always interested in knowing something about the men who are back of a great business, and who make it "go." And how accurately the business reflects the character of the men who are behind it—reputable business, honorable men.

Germania Theatre.—Randolph, near Clark street; newest of the great theatres; performances nightly; Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Seasons of German drama and opera.

Great Northern Hotel.—Dearborn st., opposite Post office. New 14-story commercial hotel.

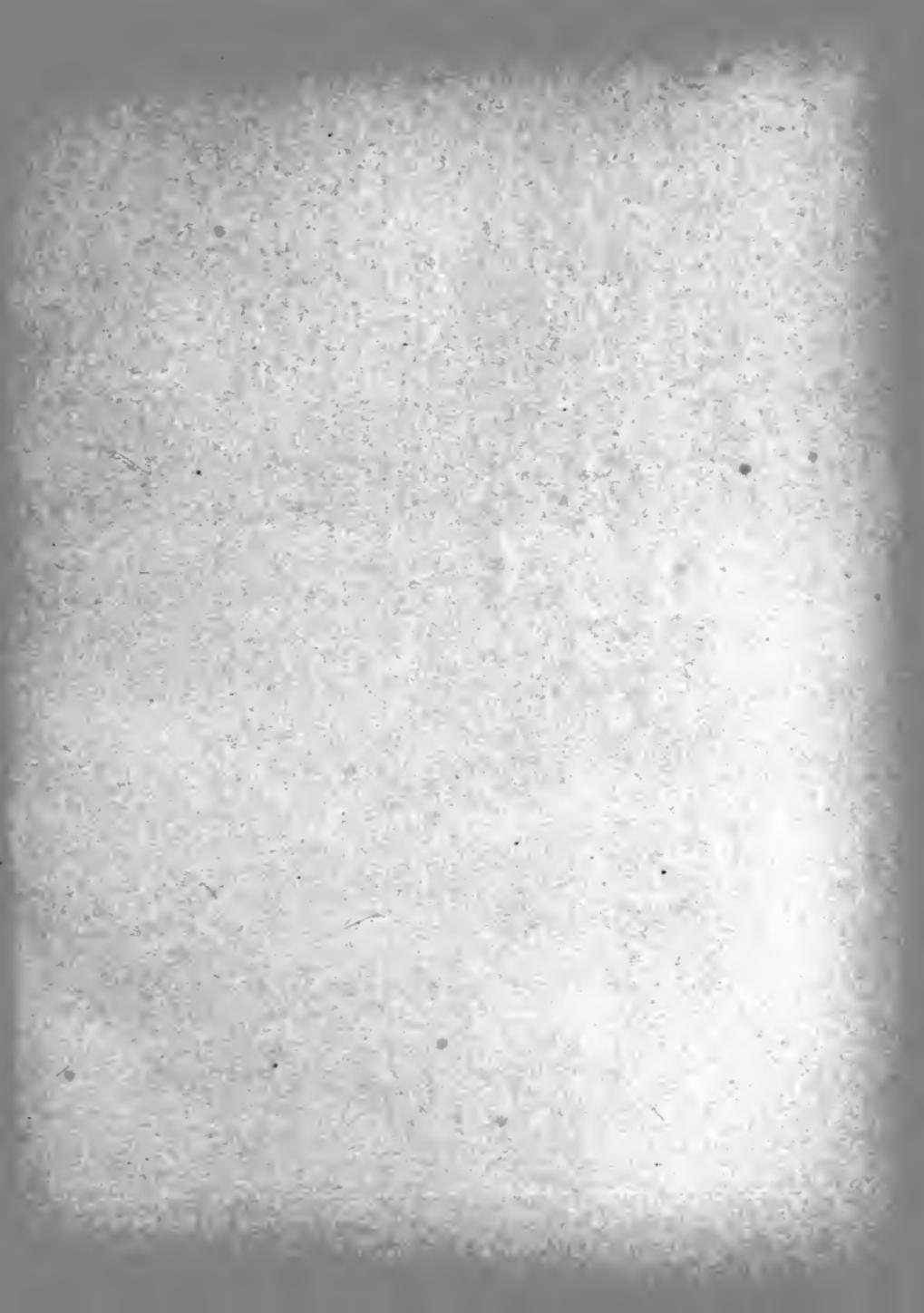
Grand Opera House.—Clark street, north of Washington, opposite City Hall. First-class attractions. Performances nightly and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

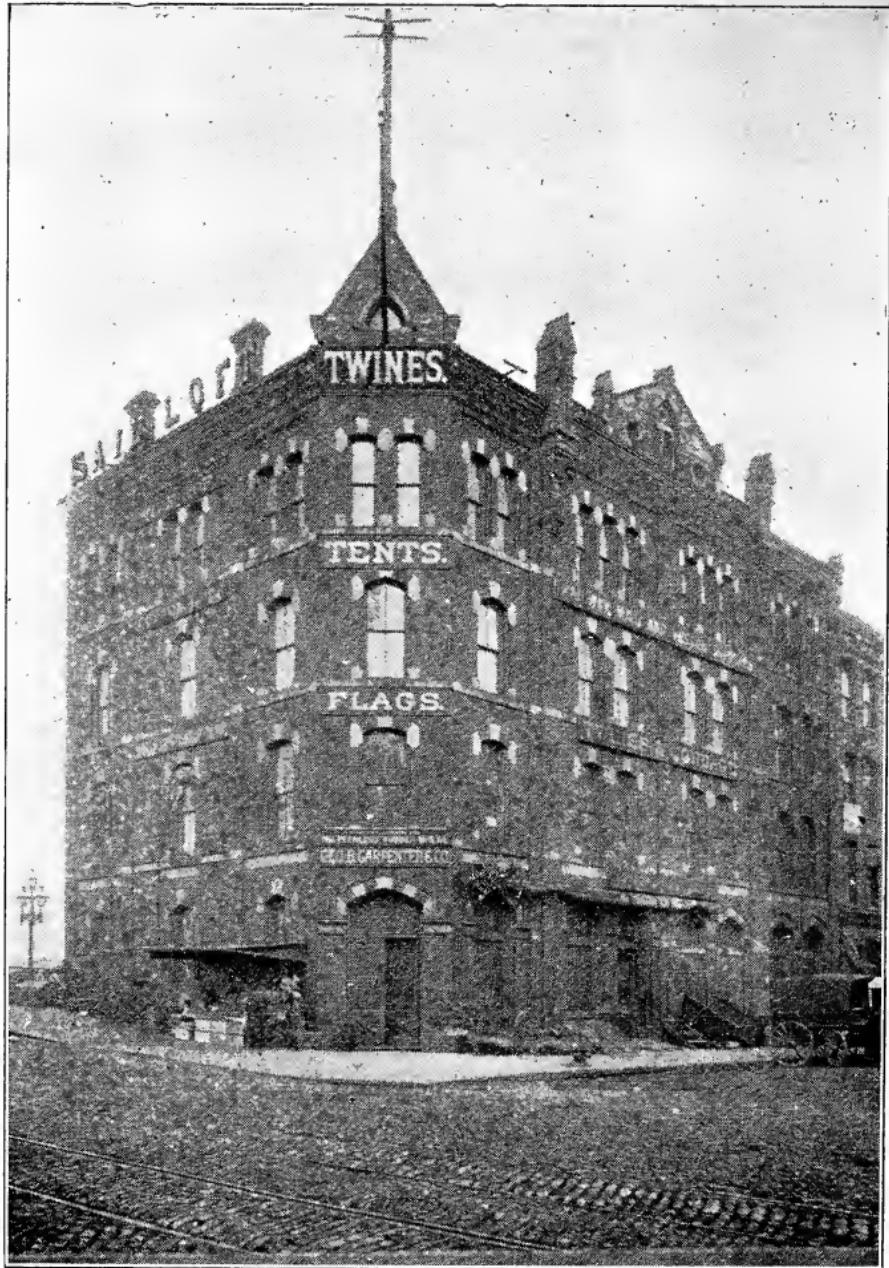
Grand Pacific Hotel.—Jackson street, opposite Board of Trade; noted for its rotunda and high class patronage.

Grand View Hotel.—Formerly "Leland;" beautiful view of Lake Michigan; vicinity of Art Palace; close to business centre; first-class management and patronage.

Grant Locomotive Works.—Located at the corner of Sixteenth street and Robinson avenue. Take train at Grand Central Depot, Fifth avenue and Harrison street, via the Chicago & Northern Pacific railroad. Capital \$800,000. Edward T. Jeffery, late general manager of the Illinois Central railroad, is president of the company, which has purchased the somewhat famous tract of land known as "Section 21, Cicero." The capacity of the works is about 250 locomotives per annum, and the entire plant was completed in 1893. Messrs. Bogue & Co., 59 Dearborn street, have charge of the sale of the valuable residences and manufacturing lands in the Grant Locomotive Works Addition.

Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co..—Makers of the "Rambler" bicycles. R. Philip Gormully, president and treasurer; Thos. B. Jeffery, secretary and superintendent. Works located on North Franklin and Pearson streets; retail salesroom at 85 Madison street; has branch houses in New York, Boston and Washington. Established in 1879. This concern from a small beginning now ranks as one of the leaders in its particular line, the value of their immense plant mounting well up into six figures. It is the second oldest bicycle institution in this country; was the first in the West, and also the very first in America, with sufficient faith in what, less than eight years ago, seemed a very precarious industry, to erect and equip a factory specially for the manufacture of bicycles.





[Engraved For The Standard Guide Company.]
GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO.—FIFTH AVE. AND SOUTH WATER ST.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS & SAILMAKERS.

DEALERS IN

TWINES & CORDAGE.

COTTON DUCK,

STEEL & IRON WIRE ROPE,

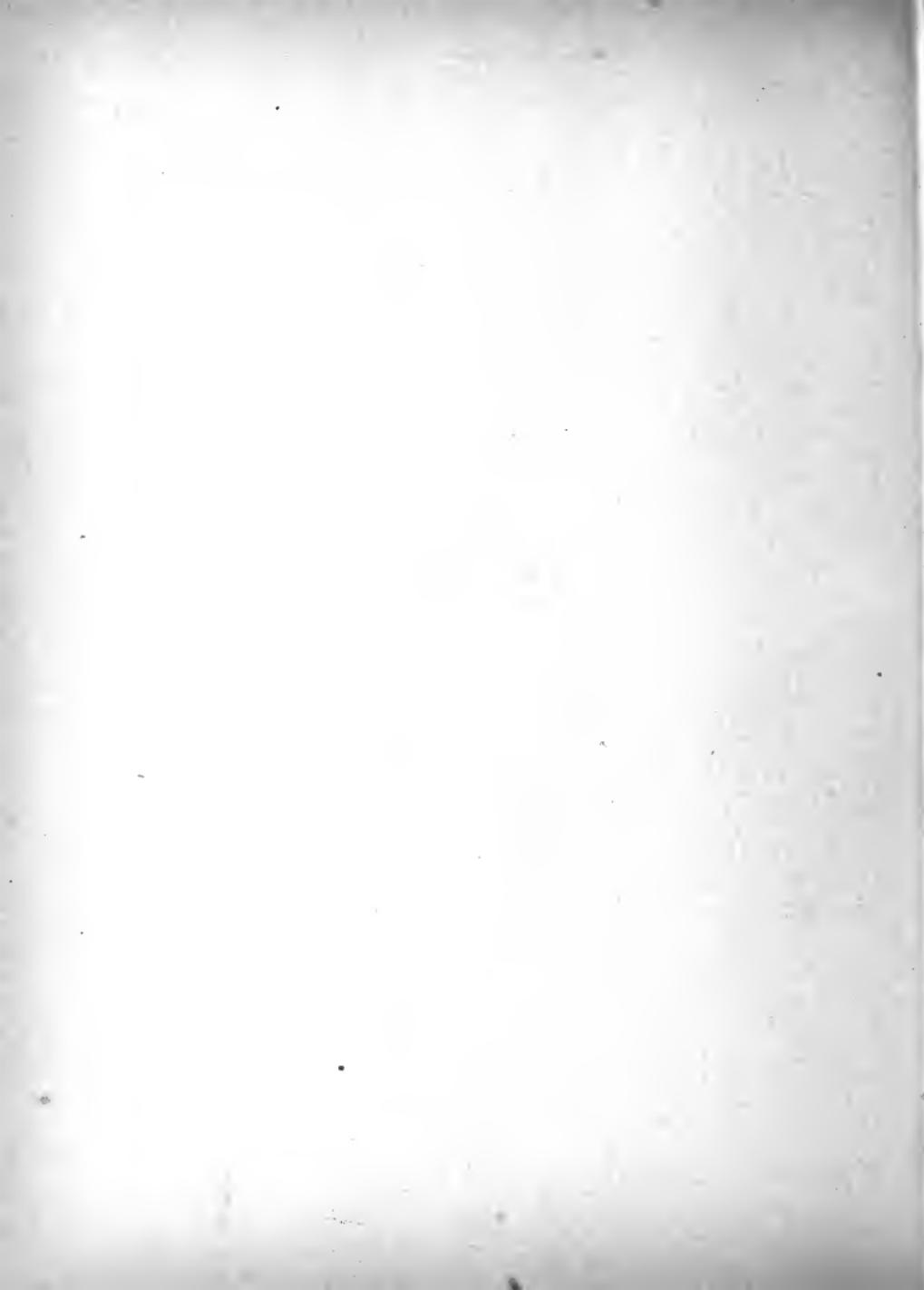
CHAINS, BLOCKS, Etc.,

RAILROAD,

MILL &

VESSEL SUPPLIES.

202 to 208 So. Water St., - CHICAGO.



Gutta Percha Mfg. Co..—Calling attention to advertisement of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co., we commend their goods as among the best in their line. This company was established in 1855 and have from the first enjoyed an enviable reputation as regards the quality of their products. In fire hose they lead all other manufacturers in the world. In belting, packing, hose for steam and water, air brake, brewers and suction hose, they are headquarters, turning out as they do continually the largest of sizes and the best goods and giving in all their products universal satisfaction.

Hacks and Cabs..—See Hack and Cab rates in Appendix. Hack and Cab stands are found throughout the center of the city. They may be called from any public telephone station.

Harlin's Theatre..—Wabash avenue, between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets. High class attractions; performance nightly, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Hansom Cabs..—The Hansom cab is popular in Chicago. [See Hack and Cab rates in Appendix.]

Hartman, I. A. & Co..—Real estate and Loans; located in the Opera House Building; sub-divisions at Harvey and South Harvey; lots sold at from \$150 to \$400, \$25 cash, balance monthly.

Haymarket Theatre..—West Side, Madison near Halsted street. First-class attractions. Performances nightly and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Henry Dibblee Co., The..—Location of factory and sales rooms 149 and 150 Michigan ave. (formerly and for many years at 266 and 268 Wabash ave.) The company occupies the entire four-story building at the numbers named, where they employ a large number of workmen in the manufacture of the finest special designs in wood mantels, bookcases, office fixtures, side-boards and all kinds of interior ornamental furnishings. The business of the company was established in 1873 by Henry Dibblee, in whose name it was conducted until 1886, when it was incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000. Officers: Anson S. Hopkins, president; B. E. Sunny, vice-president; J. G. Sanborn, secretary and treasurer. They carry in stock the largest assortment of grates and mantels, and are large importers of English tiles for floors, walls, etc. Among the many prominent buildings fitted up by this company we may mention the Auditorium, of Chicago; Kinley's, the Pullman office building, the Polk street and Great Western depots; the Keith and Perry office buildings, Kansas City; the Northwestern Life Insurance building, Milwaukee; the Tennessee Club, of Memphis, Tenn., as well as hosts of the finest private residences. Their elegantly fitted show rooms are worthy of a visit from the stranger, and especially those interested in the lines manufactured and carried by this company.

Hooley's Theatre..—Randolph street, opposite City Hall. The Bijou theatre of Chicago; called "the Home of Comedy." First-class attractions always. Nightly, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

Hotel Wellington..—Wabash ave. and Jackson sts.; one of the most genteel hotels in the city; elegantly furnished; European and American plan; high class patronage.

Iron Works..—There are some immense iron works in Chicago. See "Vierling McDowell & Co."

Irwin, Green & Co..—This is one of the oldest houses in the grain com, mission trade in Chicago. Located at 126 to 131 Rialto Building adjoining the Board of Trade. D. W. Irwin and A. W. Green and C. D. Irwin compose the firm. Established by D. W. Irwin in 1854. Later it became D. W. Irwin & Co., and continued so for some years. Mr. Green has been with

the house over twenty years. C. D. Irwin is a son of the senior member. The firm has ridden out all panics, has never failed, has always enjoyed the highest credit among bankers and the trade in general, and does a large receiving and shipping business, besides dealing extensively in grain and provisions and buying and selling for future delivery all commodities dealt in on the Board of Trade. The firm's offices in the Rialto Building comprise a fine suite of rooms, are convenient to the Board and worthy of a visit from the stranger.

Jenkins, Kreer & Company.—One of the most widely and favorably known houses among the dry-goods, commission merchants and manufacturer's agents in this market. From the formation of the house in 1880 its standing has been that of one of the most successful of its kind in the West. Originally the house was established as Clapp, Jenkins & Co., which continued as the firm title until 1885, when Mr. Kreer entered the firm and the name was changed to Jenkins, Kreer & Co. Four years later Mr. Downs was admitted as partner.

Kimball Hall—Handsome Concert Hall, managed by the W. W. Kimbal Co., 243 to 253 Wabash ave.

Kimball, The W. W. Co—Piano and organ wareroom, 243 to 253 Wabash ave. Largest concern of the kind in Chicago. Worthy of a visit.

Klinck Catarrh Remedy.—The Klinck Catarrh and Bronchial Remedy Company, located at 87 Jackson street, is perfectly trustworthy in every particular. Their remedy for catarrh is one that the public should inquire into. Catarrh is the most prevalent affliction of Chicago people. Residents of one or two years standing in this city seldom escape it; the great majority of Chicago people suffer from it in various degrees. The Klinck Catarrh Remedy is cheerfully recommended for catarrh, hay fever, cold in the head, canker and bronchitis. The remedy is giving universal satisfaction and should be thoroughly tested by all sufferers from this Chicago disease. It is sold by all druggists.

Krimbill & Fuchs.—Among the real estate dealers of Chicago is the firm of Krimbill & Fuchs, at Room 23 Reaper Block, 95 Clark street, who are in a position to offer as good inducements as any other firm in Chicago, in South Side property, and the locating of manufacturing industries in the Calumet region, from the harbor at South Chicago to Hammond, which is the acknowledged manufacturing center for Chicago in the future. This firm has for sale and exchange a large list of valuable improved property on the best business streets and boulevards and fine resident property in most sections of the city and especially South, in the vicinity of the World's Fair grounds, Englewood, Auburn Park, Park Manor, Eggleston, Washington Heights, Englewood on the Hill and South Chicago. This firm also does a large business in the sale and exchange of farm Western lands, Southern timber lands and cattle and sheep ranches. Mr. Krimbill, the senior member of the firm, has been located in South Chicago for nearly twenty years and is well qualified to assist in choosing suitable locations for manufacturing sites and bargains in real estate in the Calumet region. The South Chicago office is in Room 485 Winnipeg Block, South Chicago, Ill.

Kumyss—Arend's drug store, Madison st. and Fifth Ave. A refreshing and healthful drink.

Kurtz Bros. & Buhrer.—Located at 832, 834, 836, 838 and 840 Austin avenue. Manufacturers of light gray iron castings. The buildings cover 120 by 300 feet; capacity, 15 tons per day. There are 120 men employed. All kinds of agricultural, architectural and hardware castings are turned out here, and, besides, a large business is done in japanning and galvanizing.

Lemont Stone Quarries.—Located at Lemont, a suburb of Chicago, on the C. & A. R. R., and in the vicinity. The source of the building stone supply of the city. These extensive quarries are controlled by the Western Stone Co.

Libby Prison Museum.—Wabash avenue between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets; contained in the original Libby Prison, moved here from Richmond, Va. This is one of the finest and largest collections of Civil War and historical relics in the country, and one that all visitors should see.

Libraries.—See "Public Library" and "Libraries," Part III. of this book. The Public library is open to visitors daily.

M. A. Richardson, Jr., & Co.—This firm was founded by M. A. Richardson, Sr., who has been engaged in the manufacturing and jobbing business in Chicago since 1870. They were located on East Lake street for a number of years, but finding it difficult to obtain room for their rapidly growing business on the overcrowded South Side, and recognizing the fact that the business center of Chicago must move westward, they went over to the West Side in 1890 and purchased the corner on West Washington boulevard and Curtis street, where they erected a large six-story building adapted to the manufacture of tinware and other goods in their line, and where they also do a large jobbing business in japanned, silver-plated ware, clocks, cutlery, and all kinds of kitchen utensils, novelties, etc., etc. This location is convenient to all freight depots and is easily reached by business men visiting the city, as the Madison street cable cars run one block to the south and the Randolph street horse cars one block to the north, while the Lake street elevated road, when completed, will run within two blocks on the north. Visitors should get off the cars at Curtis street, when they will have no trouble to find the place.

Marine Engine Works.—Robert Tarrant, proprietor. This is one of the pioneer industries in its line in this city, having been started in 1857 by Mr. John Murphy, who with various partners was connected with it up to 1866, at which time Mr. Tarrant entered into partnership with him under the firm name of Murphy & Tarrant, their connection continuing until the great fire of 1871, at which time Mr. Murphy retired. Mr. Tarrant, with the energy characteristic of him, at once began to enlarge the business, and as a result has to-day a shop whose equipment of tools and appliances is second to none in the country.

Marshall Field & Co.—This great retail dry goods house, State and Washington streets and Wabash avenue should be visited by all strangers. This is the greatest first-class dry-goods house in America, perhaps in the world. "Field's" is the popular rendezvous of fashionable ladies. Connected with the establishment is an elegant cafe. Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale house, the first strictly commercial structure in the country, is located on Fifth avenue, Adams, Franklin and Quincy streets. Visitors admitted.

Mason & Davis Co.—Foundry Grand Crossing, Ill.; salesroom 72, 74 and 76 Lake street; A. C. Mason, president; F. B. Davis, vice-president; F. M. Blair, secretary and treasurer. Persons desiring the best range in the market, whether for coal, wood or gas, or for both coal and gas, are referred to this establishment as per advertisement. See index to advertisers.

McVicker's Theatre.—Madison, near State street. The oldest amusement house in the city. High class attractions. Performances nightly and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company.—Cyrus H. McCormick, president; Eldridge M. Fowler, vice-president; E. K. Butler, general manager. Offices, corner Wabash ave. and Congress st.; works four miles south-

west, on the south branch of the Chicago river, accessible from the business center of the city, via Blue Island avenue street car line. One of the greatest and most interesting of Chicago's wonderful industries. These works were founded by the late Cyrus H. McCormick; cover 37 acres; employ 2,000 skilled mechanics and find a market for their product in all parts of the civilized world. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

Milwaukee Avenue State Bank.—Location Milwaukee Avenue and Carpenter street. Take Milwaukee avenue cable line. Capital, \$250,000. Successor to the banking house of Paul O. Stensland & Co., the leading financial institution of the northwestern section of the city. The former bank had built up a very large business with the tradespeople of Milwaukee avenue and the great manufacturing concerns contiguous to that important thoroughfare. For this reason it became necessary to increase its capital stock and facilities, and an organization under the State banking laws was effected on September 15, 1891, when the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank was incorporated. The officers of the bank are: President, Paul O. Stensland; vice-president, Andrew C. Lausten; cashier, Charles E. Schlytern; attorney, Donald L. Morill. Directors: John P. Hanson, F. H. Herhold, William Johnson, M. A. LaBuy, A. C. Lausten, John McLaren, Thomas G. Morris, John Schermann, John Smulski, Paul O. Stensland and Soren D. Thorson. The stockholders are all representative business and professional men. Among the more prominent are: Franklin S. Anderson, of John Anderson Publishing Co.; John P. Hansen cigar manufacturer; F. Herhold & Sons, chair manufacturers; A. J. Johnson & Sons, furniture manufacturers; William Johnson, vessel owner; Peter Kiobassa, city treasurer; Andrew C. Lausten, president Northwestern Lead & Oil Co.; Richard Prendergast, attorney; Morris Rosenfeld, capitalist; Jesse Spalding, president of the Spalding Lumber Co.; Paul O. Stensland, Soren D. Thorson, of Central Manufacturing Co., and John R. Walsh, president Chicago National Bank. This bank does a general business and in addition has a savings department. Teachers, clerks, artisans and wage-workers generally will find this a convenient and safe place for their savings. Deposits received in this department in amounts of one dollar and upwards, and interest allowed at the usual rates. This bank sells exchange and money orders on foreign countries at the lowest market rates. Drafts, payable on demand, drawn on all principal cities in Europe, and remittances made to any address without risk to the purchaser. Foreign money bought and sold. Connected with this bank are the Milwaukee avenue Safe Deposit Vaults, where private boxes for the safe keeping of documents and other valuables, are rented at \$5.00 per year. Entrance through the bank. The high standing and popularity of the president of the bank in his capacity of a private citizen, bring to the institution, of which he is the head, the confidence of the public. Mr. Stensland's time is given almost wholly to the conduct of this institution, and it gives promise of ranking among the great banking houses of the city before very long.

Mosely Folding Bath Tub Co.—Among the new and useful inventions which are now attracting the notice of the public, and being received with pronounced favor and success, is the Mosely Folding Bath Tub, manufactured by the Mosely Folding Bath Tub Co., of this city. These baths are gotten up in the attractive style of modern furniture and are found desirable in any home, either city or country, furnishing a complete bath equipment, giving economy in space and cost and offering many advantages, especially in heating conveniences. These baths are also fitted with a neat Toilet Cabinet in place of heater, for use with hot and cold water connections where the heating facilities are not required, thus meeting all requirements.

Munger-Colton Manufacturing Co.--The growth of the manufacturing interests of Chicago during the past few years has attracted the attention of the whole country. Many old manufacturers have removed their plants to this city, and a large number of new companies have been organized, and are now in successful operation. Among these latter is the Munger-Colton Manufacturing Co., whose office is at No. 142 Lake street. This company was organized and incorporated in February, 1890, its officers being H. H. Munger, president; G. A. Colton, vice-president, and C. L. Munger, secretary and treasurer. The company is manufacturing some superior specialties in builders' hardware, such as transom lifters, sliding door hangers, etc., all of which they have fully covered by patents. H. H. & C. L. Munger, No. 142 Lake street, who have for the past ten years been the Western representatives of a number of Eastern manufacturers, are the general agents of the Munger-Colton Manufacturing Company.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York.—Charles H. Ferguson, general agent of the state of Illinois. Offices, second floor, Tacoma Building, Madison and LaSalle streets. As the Mutual Life of New York is the greatest of the life companies, so is their central agency in this city, the most attractive office in this line of business. The Tacoma itself is a wonderful structure, and should be visited by strangers. While in the building it will be well to drop into the headquarters of Mr. Ferguson, where, from the number of ladies and gentlemen busily employed at all hours of the day, one may obtain at least a faint idea of the immense volume of business transacted by the Illinois agency. The Mutual Life has cash assets amounting to the handsome little sum of \$160,000,000. Its standing is foremost among the greatest financial institutions of the age. Every policy-holder is a stockholder and has a voice in the management of its affairs and in the election of its officers. It is strictly mutual. Mr. Ferguson has increased the premiums of the company in Illinois during the past five years from \$606,077 to \$1,025,575, its new business from \$1,769,510 to \$7,324,13, and its insurance in force in this state from \$20,290,770 to \$36,884,127. It is hardly necessary to say more either for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York or for its Illinois agent. These figures speak volumes for both.

Newcomb, J. C.—Established in 1877, the picture frame house of J. C. Newcomb has always held high reputation. The celebrated Newcomb frames are known all over the country. Factory and sales rooms at 307 and 309 Wabash avenue, opposite north entrance Auditorium. Any size frames are here made to order, all with beautifully finished corners. Gold, silver, gilt, ivory, white enamel and polished woods, all made with the greatest care to produce an artistic setting for the picture.

Newman Bros.—Organ manufacturers, located at the corner of West Chicago avenue and Dix street. The Newman organ factory is one of the great industries of Chicago, and the instruments turned out have earned a high and much-deserved reputation.

Northern Assurance Company of London.—One of the most substantial of England's financial institutions is the Northern Assurance Company of London and Aberdeen, which is transacting a general fire insurance business in this country and Canada, as well as throughout the world. This sterling company was organized in 1836, at Aberdeen, Scotland, and its management soon found it necessary to have headquarters maintained in London, as well, to properly manage the large business it rapidly acquired through its various sub-offices. Since it was founded it has paid to its policy holders in losses the enormous sum of over \$35,000,000, one-fifth of which sum has been paid to claimants in the United States. Bankers and mortgagees readily accept its policies for as large insurance as the company is willing to grant, and not a few of the most conservative insist upon its policies in

transactions in which they have the naming of the insurance companies. For the convenience of its patrons in the United States it has established agencies in all the cities and towns, with managing departments in the principal cities. The company, appreciating the importance of Chicago as a commercial center, has established here, not only a general office for the transaction of its large business throughout the Northwestern States and Territories, but a local office as well, so that its patrons in Chicago may deal direct with the company. All losses in these offices are paid, without reference, by check on their Chicago bankers. The Northwestern Department is located at 226 LaSalle street, and is under the management of Wm. D. Crooke. The local office for the city and suburban business is at 170 LaSalle street, in charge of Charles Nelson Bishop, as city manager.

Northwestern Masonic Aid Association.—Located in the Home Insurance building, Adams and La Salle sts.; officers: Daniel J. Avery, president; James A. Stoddard, secretary. The offices of this association are worthy of a visit. They occupy nearly a whole floor of the magnificent building, and a force of sixty clerks is employed in the various departments. The Northwestern Masonic Aid was organized in 1874 with the same persons as president and secretary, and their continuance in office from year to year proves how satisfactory has been the result of their labors to the Association. Each succeeding year has added to the strength and prosperity of the Association until, at the close of 1891, we find that it had paid over to beneficiaries no less than \$9,000,000, 58,000 certificates in full, representing \$155,000,000 insurance at risk, and a surplus of \$517,000 over all liabilities. Among the special features are: No annual dues; the policy is for a definite amount, and practically incontestable after three years; notice given before a member can be lapsed for non-payment of assessments; no assessments collected in advance under promise of future dividends; annual statement verified by Auditor of the State of Illinois.

O'Connor Shoe, The.—This patent extension "shoe" is radically different from anything in its line heretofore in use. It is an apparatus designed in accordance with well established physiological laws, constructed upon recognized principles of human locomotion, and recommended by the highest surgical authority in the United States. See advertisement. See index to advertisers.

Orcutt Lithographing Co., The.—Located in and occupying a great part of the Pontiac building, 358 Dearborn street, corner of Harrison. This is one of the greatest lithographic establishments in the world. The work turned out annually is familiar to the American public. It ranges from the ordinary to the most superb grades of lithography. The Orcutt company makes a specialty of the finest grade of color work and has facilities for handling large orders promptly. The World's Fair buildings have been made a feature during the past year. The beautiful lithographs of the great department, and state and foreign buildings, bird's-eye views, etc., that have charmed the eyes of millions of people, are all from the artists, engravers and printers of this company. Some of these are splendid imitations of water colors in ten or more printings. Strangers should visit the display rooms of the Orcutt Company.

Palmer House.—State and Monroe streets; Potter Palmer (husband of Mrs. Bertha M. Palmer, president of the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition,) proprietor. Commercial travelers' headquarters.

Pettibone, Mulliken & Company's Works.—Situated on four acres of ground, occupying the block bounded by Hawthorne avenue, Eastman, Dayton and Rees streets, having 450 feet front on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The buildings are of substantial character, built of brick, and cover nearly two-thirds of the property. Pettibone, Mulliken &

Company are manufacturers of Strom Clamp Frog, Channel Split Switches, Axel Automatic Switch stands, Pilot Automatic Switch Stands, Banner Switch Stands, Marks Switch Stands, Samson Head Chairs, Tie Bars and ordinary frogs, crossings, split switches, combination slip switches, also Alkins Forged Steel Rail Braces, Jenne Track Jacks, Union Track Drills, Perfection Track Drills, Roller Rail Benders, and Union Counterbalance Hoists for ore docks.

Plankinton of Milwaukee, The—The "Cream City," as it has been named, is noted for its large number of German residents, its immense breweries, and the Plankinton House. The Plankinton, a model hotel, is centrally located on Grand Ave., occupying almost an entire block and contains about 450 rooms. The reading room is very commodious and contains many handsome works of art in the way of pictures, etc. Ten fine tables of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company's manufacture have been placed in the Billard room. Manager Chase always keeps a sharp lookout for the comfort and entertainment of the guests, and that his efforts are successful is shown by the large list of daily arrivals at all seasons of the year. Over twelve hundred choice etchings and engravings have been placed in the public and guest rooms throughout the hotel. The idea is a good one and will be appreciated by the patrons of the Plankinton. This hotel is noted for its excellent cuisine, for which it deserves a great deal of praise, also for the prompt service in the dining room.

Police Protection.—The police of Chicago are compelled to give every attention to strangers, to protect them against imposition, extortion etc., and to give them all needed information. Police may be called by telephone or from patrol boxes.

Powell, M. W. & Co.—The oldest firm of Roofers in the United States is M. W. Powell and Company, at 334 Dearborn street. The name of this firm appears upon the contract list of eighty (80) per cent. of the better buildings in Chicago; while their business extends throughout the United States.

Pratt & Ely.—A well known firm doing a general Real Estate business at No. 132 La Salle street, Chicago. Their experience and well known conservative valuations have made the mortgage loans negotiated by them deservedly popular with investors; their careful and skillful management of improved property, and long acquaintance with the peculiarities of tenants and the rights of landlords have been the elements which have drawn to this firm the clientele of many wealthy owners of real estate who feel they get better results by trusting experienced and reliable agents who can do the most to make their investments and income satisfactory. It requires years of patient toil and experience in all departments to acquire the necessary versatility and executive knowledge, and above all, to acquire the tact and good judgment to act discreetly under any and all unexpected circumstances that are continually arising in connection with real estate. It has been the good fortune of all the members of this firm to have traveled extensively and to have studied the relative conditions and ways of conducting the real estate business in other cities, and a visit to their office will satisfy all that a system and thoroughness prevails in every department that can not fail to bring satisfaction to their clients. This firm had the exclusive agency and superintendency of the improvement of the beautiful part of the town of La Grange known as the Kensington addition, and their experience has made this one of the most successful results ever known around Chicago. The firm deserves the success gained by years of patience, and is an incentive to other firms to have courage and thoroughness combined.

Pullman.—Pullman is unquestionably one of the greatest attractions Chicago has to offer her visitors. It is situated on the west shore of Lake Calumet, fourteen miles south of the Court House. The extreme length

of the town is about two miles in a north and south direction, and it is half a mile in average width. The surface of streets around the Arcade is about nine feet above the level of the lake, permitting good basements for buildings. The land rises to the north and west, and the surface at the foundry is fifteen feet above the lake level. All improvements in the way of drainage, paving, sewerage, gas and water, preceded the population, or were put in when the houses were built. Pullman has a population of 11,781 (September, 1911), and 6,000 operatives are employed in all the industries here, and their average earnings are \$2 a day, or over \$600 a year each. These earnings averaged \$610.73 each in the Pullman industries for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1891. In no other place are all workmen so well provided for as here. See "Guide to Pullman" in Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago.]

Pullman Palace Car Co.—Main office, Pullman building. President, George M. Pullman. Directors, George M. Pullman, Marshall Field, J. W. Doane, Norman Williams and O. S. A. Sprague, of Chicago; Henry C. Hubbard, of New York, and Henry R. Reed, of Boston. One of the greatest corporations in the world. [See Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago].

Redfield, C. S.—General real estate business, Rooms 620-622, No. 218 LaSalle street, commenced business in this line in this city in 1873. Mr. Redfield has made a specialty of high grade suburban residence and business property, notably Englewood, Auburn Park and Evanston. He builds many houses every year, usually to order, for his customers, and sells them on easy terms. He refers with pride to those who have been so fortunate as to purchase property through his efforts.

Relic House.—Located at 900 North Clark street, just North of Lincoln Park. Take North Clark street cable car. William Lindemann, proprietor. One of the most interesting attractions of Chicago for the visitor. The building is constructed of material taken from the great Chicago fire of 1871. It is filled with relics and souvenirs of that terrible calamity, and one can spend an hour here very pleasantly. Refreshments of all kinds are served by polite waiters. It is but a short walk from any part of Lincoln Park.

Remington Typewriter.—Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict proprietors; offices in all the large cities of this country and at London and Manchester, England; Chicago office, 175 Monroe street. This typewriter is in use throughout the civilized world. Although bearing the name of "Remington," aside from the fact that in its early history the machine was taken to the then well-known Remington firearms and sewing-machine factory at Ilion, N. Y., and from there first placed in a quiet way upon the market, the name had nothing to do with its invention, and very little to do with its subsequent improvement. The successful invention, improvement and introduction of the Remington typewriter, and the resulting success of all other (though competing) writing machines of today, is due wholly to the enterprise, perseverance, business foresight and indefatigable energy of the present Remington owners, who perfected and popularized the "Remington"—W. O. Wyckoff, C. W. Seamans, and H. H. Benedict—the men who have controlled its destiny, shaped it to its present perfection, and wholly popularized its use, since 1879, at which time the instrument had been scarcely heard of, and then only to be regarded with suspicion and disfavor. These three men have made the "typewriter" and "typewriting" what it is to-day, and to them more than to any other men (more, even, than to the inventors themselves, who left the machine in a very crude and impracticable shape) are due the gratitude and grateful remembrance of a world of writers whom they have so munificently served.

Rice and Whitacre Manufacturing Company.—Located 47 and 49 South Canal street. Established as a firm, 1880. Incorporated, 1887. Manufacture

and handle engines, boilers, steam pumps, power transmitting machinery, steam and hot water heating apparatus. Among goods of their own manufacture are the "Kriebel" steam engines and the "Triumph" steam and hot water heaters. They are also agents in the West for the "Gurney" hot water heaters, and handle a large line of stationary, automatic and hoisting engines outside of those of their own manufacture, as well as steel boilers of all styles. As a part of their local business, they contract for the erection of complete steam power plants. Outside of Chicago, their trade in certain lines extends to all parts of the United States, and some of their goods are sold for export. Their shops are well equipped with modern improvements and facilities, including the latest machinery, while a large force of skilled men is required to meet the demands of their constantly increasing patronage.

Richelieu Hotel.—Michigan avenue, between Van Buren and Jackson streets. High class, beautifully furnished; noted for its cuisine.

Ritchie W. C., & Company.—Among the industries of Chicago which have grown with the growth of the city, that of paper-box making is specially worthy of notice; W. C. Ritchie & Company being the most successful in that line. This firm is the successor of Ritchie & Duck, which was formed September 1, 1866, with a capital of only \$1,600, and sales for first year of \$10,000. Immediately after the fire of 1871 they erected a temporary building at 43 W. Van Buren, and in October, 1872, they removed to 154 and 155 Michigan avenue, occupying two and one-half floors, 40x150. By purchasing the property and adding two stories to the building, they managed to take care of their growing trade till the end of the year 1891, when they moved into their present quarters, built expressly for their business, at the southwest corner of Van Buren and Green streets, and owned by the senior member of the firm. A cut of the building is shown on another page. This establishment is undoubtedly the most complete of its kind in the United States, and has 75,000 square feet of floor space, fully equipped with all the improved machinery in their line, including a machine-shop for repairs. As the rent received from the stores and two stories not yet needed by them pays a fair interest on the investment, they are enabled to manufacture their goods with the least possible expense, and their aim is, by low prices, to increase their business, so that in a few years they will need the whole building. Their success shows them to be wide-awake Chicago men.

S. D. Kimbark.—At the corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street stands a solid structure, 132 feet front and 150 feet deep, with facilities for shipping and handling goods on three sides. This is the oldest house—having been established in 1852—as well as the best known and largest in the West, and for that matter in the country, devoted to the sale of iron, heavy hardware, vehicle materials of every description, and tools and machines used by blacksmiths, carriage makers and machinists. Here may be found everything in the line, in endless variety and large quantities. The trade of this house extends over the whole of the United States, as well as into Australia, and some of the South American Republics. As an adjunct to the wholesale business in Chicago, a large factory is in operation at Elkhart, Ind., for the manufacture of carriage bodies, carriage and wagon spokes, and vehicle wood material generally. The factory has a capacity of a car load of 200 bodies daily, or approximately 60,000 per year; and is therefore one of the largest in the United States. Mr. Kimbark is one of the representative men of the city, and prominent in all movements for its well-being and good.

Sawyer-Goodman Co.—The Sawyer-Goodman Company, 500 Lumber St. and 107 Dearborn St., is one of the largest and most widely known lumber companies in America. Its officers were pioneers in the manufacture of lumber in Michigan and Wisconsin, and it now owns large areas of pine for-

ests in those states, and its mills are of the largest capacity and most modern construction. The distributing yard, in Chicago are among the most extensive in the city, with one thousand feet of dock front and track room to load fifty cars daily. Having ample room for piling in these great yards a stock of lumber, unsurpassed in extent, is constantly on hand, from which demands for pine lumber for every conceivable purpose can be promptly filled; whether from the wholesale lumber merchant of Chicago, to supply the deficiencies of his stock, or from the lumbermen of other cities, or more especially for shipment by rail to the more remote, but no less important trade of the retail lumber dealers in all parts of the country. This company also manufactures and supplies from its mills large quantities of the stock handled by other lumbermen. The combined sales of its mills and Chicago yards have exceeded an average of 75,000,000 feet annually for many years. To the stranger in Chicago a visit to these yards and docks on the river near 22d Street bridge would be very interesting, and tourists who desire to see something of this most important industry would be well repaid for a visit to the mills of the company at Marinette, Wisconsin, only one night's ride from Chicago by palace car. The President of this company is Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, the well-known United States senator; the active officer in Chicago being James B. Goodman, secretary, and Wm. O. Goodman, treasurer.

Sherman House.—One of the oldest of the great hotels. Clark and Randolph sts., opposite City Hall. Patronized by provincial merchants and professional people.

Ship Building Yard.—The year 1890 witnessed the establishment of a shipyard capable of turning out vessels of the best type for lake navigation. Prior to this no iron or steel vessels had been built at Chicago. This new enterprise was undertaken by the Chicago Shipbuilding Company, composed of experienced steel shipbuilders, who have located their works on the Calumet river, at South Chicago, about a mile above its entrance into Lake Michigan.

Simonds Manufacturing Co..—The year 1892 marked our sixtieth anniversary as established in business. Beginning with a small factory in 1832 at Fitchburg, Mass., we now have main office and works at Fitchburg, Mass.; branch office and works at Chicago, Ill.; also Simonds Saw Co., San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, and a resident agent at New Orleans, La. We manufacture the well-known "Simonds" saws, consisting of solid circulars, inserted points, bands and crescent-ground cross-cuts; also the "Simonds" planer knife, paper and veneer knives. We strive to build our business on quality at fair prices consistent with superior goods.

Smyth's Town Market.—The greatest retail house-furnishing establishment in the world is located on the south side of West Madison near Halsted st. This is John M. Smyth's or "Smyth's Town Market." The magnificent building given over to this business was erected in 1891 upon the site of a handsome structure destroyed by fire in 1890. It is the largest business block on the West Side, and one of the handsomest in the city. Strangers should not fail to visit it. By day or night it presents a magnificent exhibit of all that is necessary, useful and ornamental in housekeeping. Mr. John M. Smyth, the proprietor, is the owner of the building and is recognized as one of the leading business men of Chicago. He is the originator of the installment idea, and has built up an immense patronage. He is also prominent in municipal and political affairs, is influential in all matters of public concern, and enjoys a reputation for stalwart honesty and sterling qualities in social and commercial circles.

Snediker Hernia Treatment.—Located in suite 310, Chicago Opera House Block, Washington and Clark streets; Dr. D. L. Snediker, president; John

H. Blood, secretary, treasurer and general manager. [See advertisement opposite index in this HAND-BOOK.] This takes the place of all existing previous methods for the treatment of Hernia. The company have on file the names of from 700 to 1000 patients who have been successfully treated by Dr. Snedeker for this disease. A very important and unique feature which goes with treatment in every case undertaken is an absolute guarantee to cure the case or refund the charge. As to their thorough financial responsibility they refer to well known banks, leading merchants, mercantile agencies and prominent business men in Chicago and elsewhere. Dr. Snedeker also refers patients as to his professional reputation and general standing among men to the following banks in his former home, Emporia, Kan., First National, Emporia National, Savings Bank, Citizens Bank and also to the Central Bank, Kansas City, Mo. For successful treatment personal attendance is necessary, and patients are protected against accidents from the first treatment until cured. They can meantime work at any occupation without risk or injury.

Standard Theatre.—West Side, Halsted and Jackson sts. Sensational and variety. Performance nightly, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Sweet, Wallach & Co.—Located at 215 and 221 Wabash avenue, dealers in photographic supplies. Business conducted originally in the name of Chas. W. Stevens & Co., established 1865. In January, 1886, the present firm assumed control of the business and under the present management has grown to be the leading house in America in its line.

The Dunlap Hat.—To no article of wearing apparel probably is there more importance attached by gentlemen than their hat, which may be truly characterized as being a crowning ornament. A gentleman, no matter how faultless he may be otherwise attired, would cut but a sorry figure in polite society were his head covered otherwise than stylish and becoming. The mission of "Dunlap" (he of "Celebrated hats" notoriety) seems to have been to create that which would "top off" and give the finishing touch to the well-dressed man—and well indeed has he fulfilled that mission, as the immense patronage bestowed on his manufactures will attest. In a late number of the trade Journal (*Hatter and Furrier*) we note his spring productions are thus alluded to—"The Dunlap Spring Styles are things of beauty, and as the poet says, 'a thing of beauty is a joy forever.'"

Thomson & Taylor Spice Co.—Located at Michigan avenue and Lake street. This is one of the largest houses of its kind in the world, and its business of late has been growing immensely. The new building of the company is a decided ornament to the grocery district. It is about ninety feet wide by 130 feet long, with light on three sides. It is seven stories high, giving a total height above ground of about eighty-five feet. Boilers and engines of 200 horse-power are located in the basement for driving the machinery throughout the building and the electric light plant. The coffee machinery occupies the top story, and parts of the sixth and fifth. There are twenty-two roasters in one line, with coolers and stoners of corresponding capacity, and a most complete outfit for polishing, milling and separating green coffee in large quantities. The establishment is the most perfectly equipped of any in existence in the country, and is worthy of a visit from strangers.

Tremont House.—Dearborn and Lake streets. Commercial and family hotel; one of the handsomest buildings in Chicago.

Union Stock Yards.—Located on South Halsted st.; in the former town of Lake, now within the corporate limits, about five and one-half miles southwest of the City Hall. Take South Halsted street horse car for yards direct, or State street cable line with transfer at Thirty-fifth or Forty-third

street. Or take the train at Van Buren street depot, via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; at Union Depot via Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne railroad, or at Central Depot via Illinois Central railroad. The visitor will enjoy a drive to the yards by way of Bridgeport, a great manufacturing center, or by way of Michigan blvd. to Thirty-ninth street and thence west. The Union Stock Yards were organized and opened in 1865.

Variety Theatres..—There are a number of variety or vaudeville theatres in the city, the location of which it is not necessary to point out.

Victoria Hotel..—Michigan ave. and Van Buren st. High class semi-private hotel.

Vierling, McDowell & Co..—Iron Works located at Twenty-third street and Stewart avenue on the lines of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Western Indiana Railroads. Works cover about two acres of ground. Have substantial buildings for foundry, pattern, erecting shops and office. Over 200 hands employed, and handle annually over 20,000 tons of pig iron, rolled beams, etc. Take State street or Archer avenue car, or Fort Wayne train at Union depot, or Western Indiana Railroad at Dearborn station. Robert Vierling, president; Louis Vierling, secretary and treasurer, and Alfred Grossmith, superintendent.

Virginia Hotel..—78 Rush st., North side; high class family hotel.

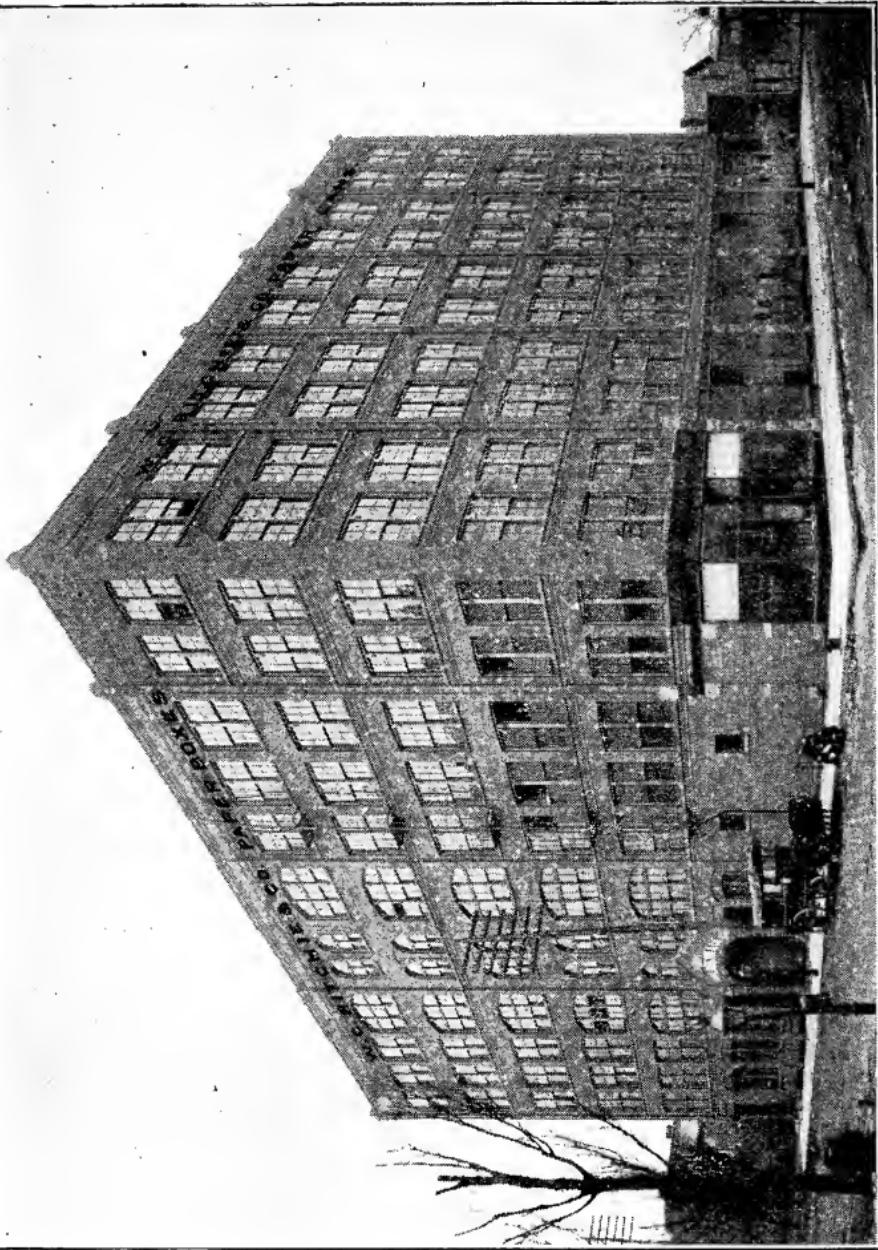
Warner Brothers, Corset Manufacturers..—Located at 203 and 205 Jackson street; J. A. Miner, manager. Factory located at Bridgeport, Conn. The largest corset manufactory in the world; a frontage of 850 feet; height, four stories; capacity, 850 dozen corsets a day. The celebrated Coraline Corset made in twenty-four styles to fit any form—short, medium or long waist—ranging in price from \$1 to \$5 each. They manufacture corsets ranging in price from \$3.50 to \$36 per dozen.

Western Wheel Works..—Factory, Wells, Schiller and Sigel streets, North Side; main office, 501 Wells street. The largest bicycle manufacturing establishment in America. The factories of this company contain 25,000 square feet of floor space, and employ one thousand men. No less than 25,000 safety bicycles were made and sold in 1891. The facilities of the establishment have been doubled. Among the most popular bicycles manufactured here are the Blackhawk, Crescent No. 2, Escort, Crescent No. 1, Juno, Rob Roy No. 3, Rob Roy No. 2, Rob Roy No. 1. Here are also manufactured the Cinch, Combination Junior, Boy's Junior and Pet. These machines have a market in every part of the world, and owing to their popularity the export trade is constantly increasing. They are everywhere considered among the most reliable and popular. Some of the makes mentioned have been ridden by champions in prize contests throughout the country. Eastern agents, R. L. Coleman & Co., 55 Barclay street, New York.

Windsor Theatre..—North Side, North Clark and Division sts.; sensational. Performances nightly, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Wood Bros..—Live stock commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards; established 1867 when the live stock business of this city was comparatively small. There has been a rapid and enormous growth of the live stock trade since that time which they have endeavored to fully keep pace with, by increasing their facilities and in every possible way improving their methods of keeping in close touch with the feeding and shipping industries, and by sound advice and expert handling of consignments have built up probably the largest live stock commission business done by any firm in the United States. The firm's business is systematically organized into different departments, so that every class of stock has a special expert salesman to give it attention, and whether stock arrives during the day or night is met at the chutes where they are unloaded and promptly taken in charge.





[Engraved For The Standard Guide Company.]
W. C. RITCHIE & CO.—VAN BUREN AND GREEN STS.

W. C. RITCHIE.
W. E. RITCHIE.

F. C. SWETT.
T L. SMEDES.

W. G. RITCHIE & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Boxes and Paper Cans

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Factory: S. W. Gor. Green and Van Buren Sts.,
CHICAGO.

In our factory recently built at the corner of Green and Van Buren Streets we have greatly increased our facilities for the manufacture of everything in our line.

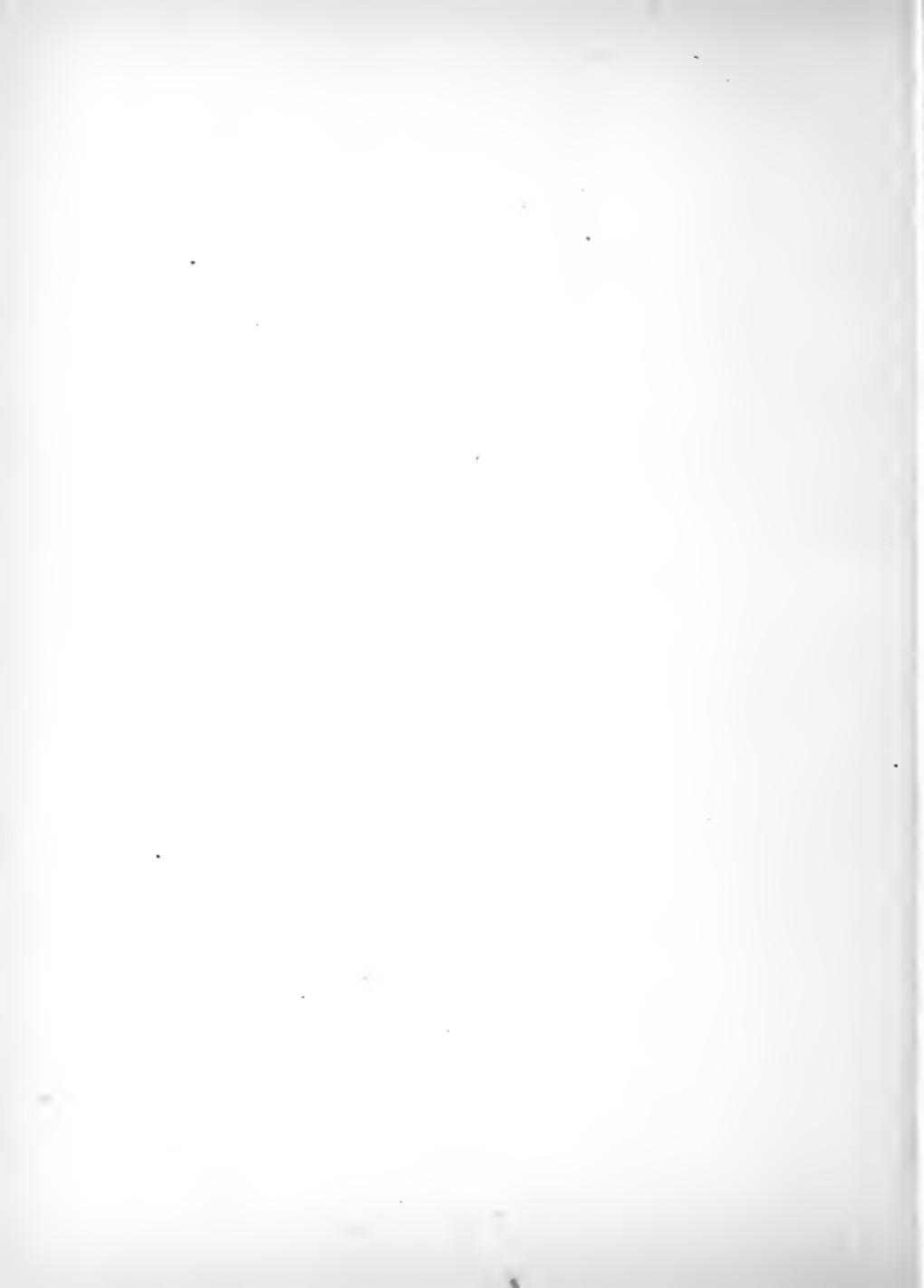
We make a specialty of HIGH GRADES OF SMALL BOXES USED BY THE JEWELRY AND DRUG TRADE, and of FINE FINISHED AND ATTRACTIVE BOXES FOR THE BETTER CLASS OF CONFECTIONERY TRADE.

We have added to our capacities for turning out our Specialties in ROUND WORK, such as PAPER CANS, AXLE GREASE BOXES, MAILING CYLINDERS, ETC.

In the general line of paper boxes, such as SHOE BOXES, CANDY BOXES, NECKWEAR BOXES, SHIRT BOXES, SOAP BOXES, MILLINERY BOXES, SUIT and CLOAK BOXES, etc., we are ready, as we have always been, for all comers. We will gladly furnish estimates at lowest prices in any line of paper boxes.

By our increased room and enlarged capacities we can hold out SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO LARGE CONSUMERS, and can guarantee that all orders will be executed with promptness.

TELEPHONE: "WEST" 661.



Wood Bros. handle stock from every section of the country that forwards to this market and are thoroughly posted on the supply and demand for every particular grade and class. The position they hold in the trade has been slowly gained by many years of hard work and close attention to details, and their experience should certainly be of value to parties having live stock to sell.

Wrought Iron Bridge Co.—Works at Canton Ohio; A. B. Abbott, president; E. J. Landor, vice-president and engineer; F. M. Wyant, secretary and treasurer; W. P. Hall, superintendent. One of the leading manufacturing concerns of the country. Metallic structures and High Way bridges are made a specialty. This company has from time to time undertaken and carried through some of the greatest public works of the country.

Zoological Gardens.—The great Zoological gardens of Chicago are located in Lincoln Park, just north of the main pond. These gardens have grown in importance and popularity wonderfully of late years. Wild animals, birds, reptiles, rare animals, etc., may be seen here, free of cost. It requires about two hours to walk through the gardens and examine the various attractions carefully. There are Zoological gardens also at Washington park, but on a smaller scale.



PART XII.

DEDICATION OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION OCTOBER 12, 1892—TURNING THE BUILDINGS OVER TO THE PRESIDENT —THE “PROCESSION OF CENTURIES”—FIREWORKS—GREAT CHORUS—MILITARY DISPLAY—PRICES OF ADMISSION, ETC.

The Exposition buildings, as required by Act of Congress, will be dedicated “with appropriate ceremonies,” on October 12, 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The exercises will occupy three days, beginning on the 11th and closing on the 13th with a grand dedication ball. The Committee having the matter in charge planned to make the ceremonies most impressive in character. Something like \$300,000 was appropriated to secure this end. The President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Senate and House of Representatives, the Governors of the several States with their staffs, and representatives of all foreign nations were invited to be present. The mobilization of 10,000 militia and several thousand regulars was planned, as is also an imposing civic and industrial display. In the evenings there will be a magnificent display of fireworks, and in the Park waterways a pageant of symbolical floats, representing the “Procession of the Centuries.” There will be heard then the magnificent chorus of 30,000 voices, which will probably never afterward be gotten together. There will be read at that time the Columbian ode, written by Chicago's young poet, Miss Harriet Monroe. Orations specially prepared by President Harrison, the director-general, and the presiding officers of the fair directory and the national commission, by Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and others will be heard for the first and last time. Naturally, a great number of persons will come from adjoining states to witness all this magnificence. Estimates by various World's Fair officials on the total number of persons who will be attracted to Chicago by the dedicatory ceremonies range from 300,000 to 500,000.

ADMISSION PRICE.—No admission fee will be charged for entrance to the park to witness the dedicatory ceremonies proper. After their conclusion however, the grounds will be cleared and the gates closed at 5 o'clock P. M. For the night program, including the procession of floats and fireworks, an admission fee will be charged. A fee will also be charged for admission on the 11th and 13th of October. The amount has not been fixed. The committee is hesitating between twenty-five and fifty cents.

DEDICATION BALL.--The Joint Committee on ceremonies has decided that if any ball were given it should be under the direction of citizens of

Chicago, and not the representatives of either the National Commission or the Board of Directors. In pursuance of this idea, and after a full discussion of the whole subject, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we place in the hands of the following named residents of Chicago—Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the Hon. Hempstead Washburne, Mayor, Marshall Field, George M. Pullman, and N. K. Fairbank—the matter of giving such ball or entertainment, to be wholly upon behalf of the citizens of Chicago, without regard to the National Commission or local directory, and without expense to either body.

The ball will probably be the grandest ever given in this country. It will occur at the Auditorium, or in one of the Exposition buildings.

DEDICATION DAY PROGRAMME.—Following is the programme agreed upon for Dedication Day. The first of the three days to be devoted to the festivities:

1. March for orchestra. Written for the occasion by John K. Payne.
2. Prayer by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brooks, of Massachusetts.
3. Report to the World's Columbian Commission by the Director-General.
4. Presentation of the buildings, for dedication, by the President of the World's Fair Columbian Exposition to the President of the World's Columbian Commission.
5. Chorus, "The Heavens Are Telling"—Haydn.
6. Presentation of the buildings, for dedication, by the President of the World's Columbian Commission to the President of the United States.
7. March and chorus from "The Ruins of Athens"—Beethoven.
8. Dedication of the buildings by the President of the United States.
9. Hallelujah chorus from the Messiah—Handel.
10. Dedicatory Oration by the Hon. William C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.
11. Dedicatory Ode. Words by Miss Harriet Monroe; music by E. A. McDowell.
12. "Star-Spangled-Banner" and "America," with full chorus and orchestral accompaniment.
13. National salute.

DEDICATION OF THE BUILDINGS, ETC.—In the dedicatory exercises on the 12th, the completed buildings will be tendered by the President of the Exposition to the National Commission. President T. W. Palmer will accept them on behalf of that body and will at once present them to the President of the United States, who will fittingly respond. The dedicatory oration will follow. Much attention was given to the musical portion of the programme. This will include the dedicatory ode and orchestra marches written for the occasion. These and other numbers, including "America" and "Star-Spangled Banner," will be rendered with full choral and orchestral accompaniment.

In April, 1893, a grand international naval review, preliminary to the opening of the Exposition, as provided for by Act of Congress, will be held in New York harbor.

FIRE-WORKS.—For a consideration of \$25,000 Mr. James Payn, of London, will give a display of fire-works at the dedicatory ceremonies, that will excel in magnificence anything of the kind ever attempted. There will be three displays on as many nights. The first night's programme includes a salute of 100 aerial maroons, four and one-half inches in diameter, fired from iron mortars. Following this will be a grand device, representing Chicago's welcome to all the nations of the earth. Then will come Columbus and his departure from Spain, and a floating star-spangled banner, which will remain in the air for hours.

On the second night a grand device in honor of the army and navy will be given. A scene from the battle of Lake Erie has been selected. After this will be shown a prismatic fountain, a reproduction of the Capitol at Washington and many other equally striking and beautiful pictures.

On the third night will be shown a reproduction of the facade of the Administration building and devices showing the portraits of the Exposition officials.

The grand display will close with an illumination of the entire Lake Front from Van Buren street to Jackson Park, together with the lagoons and the canal with a crowning device representing the Goddess of Peace surrounded by Science, Art and Literature, with glimpses of the Brooklyn bridge, the Eiffel Tower and other famous structures.

MILITARY DISPLAY.—Fifteen thousand troops at least, with all the crack artillery companies in the country, will be present for the week of the World's Fair dedicatory ceremonies. The display of troops is to be particularly impressive, and there will be the greatest display of artillery here at that time ever brought together in one place in the United States since the close of the Civil War. Ohio will send 1,000 men, Indiana 500, Illinois 3,000, Missouri 500, Iowa 500, Minnesota 500, Wisconsin 1,000, Michigan 1,000. This makes a total of 8,500 troops specially invited. In addition there will be 5,000 regulars of the United States army.

The encampment will last from Oct. 11 to Oct. 14 inclusive. The Exposition management will furnish quarters and subsistence during the encampment. Beyond the number of men of the National Guard of the United States army indicated, it is expected that the Governors of many of the States will be accompanied by their guards. Artillery companies and regiments are expected from Colorado, Louisiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other States where prominence has been given to artillery companies.

The entire cost of the encampment is estimated at \$30,000. The reasons for inviting the Governors of the States adjoining or near to Illinois to send the specified allotment of troops was because of their proximity. In the summer of 1893 there will be another encampment, when it is expected that troops from a distance will be present. Gen. Nelson A. Miles will have charge of the military display.

PROCESSION OF CENTURIES —After months of deliberation the joint committee representing the National Commission and Board of Directors adopted twenty-four floats, which will form the procession of centuries. These floats will be drawn around through the canals and lagoons of Jackson Park on dedication night. They are to be built at an average expense of \$3,800 each, or a total cost of \$91,200. Following is the list of floats:

1. The Stone Age: representing the cliff-dwellers and the Toltecs.
2. The Bronze Age; representing the Aztecs and the mound-builders.
3. The Aboriginal Age; representing the American Indians.
4. Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella.
5. Departure of Columbus from Palos.
6. The discovery of America.
7. Columbus before the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella presenting natives and the strange products of the new country.
8. English Cavaliers and the Settlement of Jamestown.
9. Hendrick Hudson; Discovery of the Hudson River; Dutch Settlement at New Amsterdam.
10. Landing of the Pilgrims.
11. Illustration of early Puritan Life.
12. Ferdinand de Soto; Discovery of the Mississippi
13. Père Marquette, Chevalier La Salle, and the Northwest.
14. Washington and his Generals.
15. Signing the Declaration of Independence.

16. Union of the Colonies; the thirteen original States; the sisterhood of the great Republic; welcoming the Territories to the constellation of States.
17. "Westward the course of empire takes its way."
18. The genius of invention: application of steam, etc.
19. Electricity and electric appliances.
20. War; representing valor, sacrifice, power, death, devastation.
21. Peace; representing tranquility, security, prosperity, happiness.
22. Agriculture.
23. Science, art and literature.
24. Universal freedom of man; equal rights; law and justice; liberty enlightening the world.

SPECIAL TRAINS FROM NEW YORK.—It is proposed to run from New York to Chicago, at the time of the dedication of the Exposition buildings, ten special trains, ten minutes apart, each train to have elaborate decorations and music. It is believed that fully 5,000 people will want to make the trip. It is the intention to have in New York, both preceding and succeeding this triumphal procession, imposing ceremonies of a commemorative character. These include a civic and industrial pageant representing modern progress, a street pageant representing the landing of Columbus and historic scenes from his life, unveiling of a Columbus statue in Central Park, a grand banquet and choral festival. Prominent citizens of New York, including members of Spanish and Italian societies, are perfecting the plans.



PART XIII.

APPENDIX.

Rules and Regulations, World's Columbian Exposition.

Rule 1. Exhibitors will not be charged for space. A limited amount of power will be supplied gratuitously. This amount will be settled definitely at the time space is allotted. Power in excess of that allotted gratuitously will be furnished by the Exposition at a fixed price. Demands for such excess must be made before the allotment of space.

Rule 2. Any single piece or section of any exhibit of greater weight than 300 pounds will not be accepted if machinery is required for its installation.

Rule 3. Exhibitors must provide at their own expense, all show-cases, cabinets, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require, and all counter-shafts, pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts.

Rule 4. Exhibitors will be confined to such exhibits as are specified in their applications. When the allotment of space is definitely made, exhibitors will be notified of their allotment of space and its location, and will be furnished with a permit to occupy the same, subject to the general rules and regulations adopted for the government of the Exposition and the special rules governing the Department in which their exhibits will be made. Permits for space will not be transferable.

Rule 5. Special rules will be issued governing each Department and the sale of articles within the buildings or on the grounds, but no articles shall be sold for removal previous to the close of the Exposition, unless a concession or privilege for the same has been granted by the Committee on Ways and Means. "Privileges" refer to the sale of such goods as are manufactured in order to illustrate a machine or process exhibited. "Concessions" refer to the sale of all goods and operation of attractions from which the securing of revenue is the sole object of the lessees. The removal of exhibits will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exposition.

Rule 6. Decorations, signs, dimensions of cabinets, shelving, counters, etc., and the arrangement of exhibits must conform to the general plan adopted by the Director-General.

Rule 7. Reasonable precautions will be taken for the preservation of exhibits, but the World's Columbian Exposition will not be responsible for any damage to, or for the loss or destruction of an exhibit resulting from any cause.

Rule 8. All packages containing exhibits intended for the several Departments must be addressed to the "Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A." In addition, the following information must be written on the outside of each package: (a) Department in which exhibit is to be installed. (b) The State or Territory from which the package comes. (c) The name and address of the exhibitor. (d) The number of the permit for space. (e) Total number of packages sent by the same exhibitor. The serial number must be marked on each package and a list of the contents enclosed in each package. Freight must be prepaid.

Rule 9. Favorable terms will be arranged by which exhibitors may

insure their own goods. Exhibitors may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exposition is open to the public. Such watchmen will be subject to the rules and regulations governing the employees of the Exposition; but no exhibitor will be permitted to employ attendants or assistants for service in any building, except upon the written consent of the Chief of the Department.

RULE 10. The expense of transporting, receiving, unpacking and arranging exhibits, as well as their removal at the close of the Exposition, shall be paid by the exhibitor.

RULE 11. If no authorized person is at hand to take charge of exhibits within a reasonable time after arrival at the Exposition buildings, they will be removed and stored at the cost and risk of whomsoever it may concern.

RULE 12. The installation of heavy articles requiring foundations should, by special arrangement with the Chief of Construction, begin as soon as the progress of the work on the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exposition buildings will commence November 1st, 1892, and no article will be admitted after April 10th, 1893. Space not taken possession of April 1st, 1893, will revert to the Director-General for re-assignment.

RULE 13. If exhibits are intended for competition it must be so stated by the exhibitor, or they will be excluded from examination for award.

RULE 14. The Chief of each Department will provide cards of uniform size and character, which may be affixed to exhibits, and on which will be stated only the exhibitor's name and address, the name of the object or article exhibited, and its catalogue number.

RULE 15. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums and empirical preparations whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition.

RULE 16. Exhibitors' business cards and brief descriptive circulars, only, may be placed within such exhibitor's space for distribution. The right is reserved to restrict or discontinue this privilege whenever it is carried to excess, or becomes an annoyance to visitors.

RULE 17. The chief of each Department, with the approval of the Director-General, has the power to order the removal of any article he may consider dangerous, detrimental to, or incompatible with the object or decorum of the Exposition, or the comfort and safety of the public.

RULE 18. Exhibitors will be held responsible for the cleanliness of their exhibits and the space surrounding the same. All exhibits must be in complete order each day, at least thirty minutes before the hour of opening. No work of this character will be permitted during the hours the building is open to the public. In case of failure on the part of any exhibitor to observe this rule, the chief of the Department may adopt such means to enforce the same as circumstances may suggest.

RULE 19. Sketches, Drawings, Photographs or other reproductions of articles exhibited will only be allowed on the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director-General; but general views of portions of the interiors of the buildings may be made on the approval of the Committee on Ways and Means.

RULE 20. Immediately after the close of the Exposition exhibitors must remove their effects, and complete such removal before January 1, 1894. Goods then remaining will be removed and disposed of under the direction of the World's Columbian Exposition.

RULE 21. An official catalogue will be published in English, French, German and Spanish. The sale of catalogues is reserved exclusively by the Exposition Company.

RULE 22. Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby agrees to con-

form strictly to the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exposition.

RULE 23. Communications concerning applications for space, and negotiations relative thereto, should be addressed to the "Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A."

RULE 24. The management reserves the right to construe, amend or add to all rules and regulations whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interests of the Exposition.

(Signed) **GEORGE R. DAVIS,**
Director-General.

World's Columbian Exposition Management.

The World's Columbian Exposition is conducted under a joint administration consisting of what is known as "The National Commission" and "The Local Board." From these two organizations is also chosen, aside from the executive officers, what is known as "The Board of Reference and Control," to which is submitted questions arising in either of the governing Boards, for adjustment or final settlement. The affairs of the Local Board are conducted by committees. The affairs of the Exposition management, proper, are conducted by Bureaus, each Bureau having a chief. Herewith is presented a full directory of the Exposition organization, National, Local, Executive, etc.

Local Board.

Headquarters, Rand-McNally Building, Adams, near LaSalle St.

DIRECTORY.—Wm. T. Baker, C. K. G. Billings, Thos. B. Bryan, Edward B. Butler, Benjamin Butterworth, Isaac N. Camp, William J. Chalmers, Robert C. Clowry, Charles H. Chappell, George R. Davis, Arthur Dixon, James W. Ellsworth, George P. Engelhard, Lyman J. Gage, Charles Henrotin, H. N. Higinbotham, Charles L. Hutchinson, Elbridge G. Keith, William D. Kerfoot, William P. Ketcham, Milton W. Kirk, Edward F. Lawrence, Thies J. Lefens, Andrew McNally, Adolph Nathan, Robert Nelson, John J. P. Odell, Ferd W. Peck, Eugene S. Pike, Washington Porter, Alexander H. Revell, Edward P. Ripley, A. M. Rothschild, George Schneider, Charles H. Schwab, Paul O. Stensland, Henry B. Stone, Chas. H. Wacker, Edwin Walker, Robert A. Waller, Hempstead Washbourne, John C. Welling, Frederick S. Winston, G. H. Wheeler, Charles T. Yerkes.

OFFICERS.—President, W. T. Baker; First Vice-president, Harlow N. Higinbotham; Secretary, H. O. Edmunds; Solicitor, W. K. Carlyle; Treasurer, A. F. Seeberger; Auditor, W. K. Ackerman; Commissioneer-at-Large, Thomas B. Bryan.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—William T. Baker, Thomas B. Bryan, Potter Palmer, Ferdinand W. Peck, W. D. Kerfoot, Edwin Walker, A. H. Revell, Chas. H. Schwab, Charles L. Hutchinson, Robert C. Clowry, Robert A. Waller, Lyman J. Gage, Harlow N. Higinbotham, John J. P. Odell, Martin A. Ryerson.

FINANCE.—Ferd. W. Peck, chairman; E. G. Keith, Lyman J. Gage, John J. P. Odell, Harlow N. Higinbotham.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.—Henry B. Stone, chairman; Lyman J. Gage, William P. Ketcham, Charles H. Schwab, Robert C. Clowry, Edward F. Lawrence, Eugene S. Pike.

LEGISLATION.—Edwin Walker, chairman; Frederick S. Winston, Benjamin Butterworth, Ferd. W. Peck, Arthur Dixon.

AGRICULTURE.—William D. Kerfoot, chairman; Thies J. Lefens, George Schneider, Isaac N. Camp, Washington Porter.

MINES, MINING AND FORESTRY.—Charles H. Schwab, chairman; Wm. J. Chalmers, John C. Welling, Robert Nelson, Arthur Dixon.

PRESS AND PRINTING.—A. H. Revell, chairman; Benjamin Butterworth, Milton W. Kirk, Edward B. Butler, George Schneider.

TRANSPORTATION.—E. P. Ripley, chairman; H. B. Stone, John C. Wel-ling, Charles H. Chappell, G. H. Wheeler.

FINE ARTS.—Charles L. Hutchinson, chairman; James W. Ellsworth, Charles T. Yerkes, E. G. Keith, Eugene S. Pike.

LIBERAL ARTS.—James W. Ellsworth, chairman; Isaac N. Camp, Alexander H. Revell, Robert A. Waller, George P. Engelhard.

ELECTRICITY, ELECTRICAL AND PNEUMATICAL APPLIANCES.—Robert C. Ciowry, chairman; Charles H. Wacker, Robert Nelson, C. K. G. Billings, Charles L. Hutchinson.

MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY.—John J. P. Odell, chairman; Andrew McNally, Adolph Nathan, A. M. Rothschild, Paul O. Stensland.

WAYS AND MEANS.—Harlow N. Higinbotham, chairman; Edward B. Butler, Adolph Nathan, Edward F. Lawrence, Charles H. Wacker, W. J. Chalmers, Robert A. Waller, W. D. Kerfoot, George Schneider, Edward P. Ripley, Milton W. Kirk, Andrew McNally, Washington Porter.

FOREIGN EXHIBITS.—T. J. Lefens, chairman; James W. Ellsworth, Har-low N. Higinbotham, Charles H. Wacker, Charles Henrotin.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CEREMONIES.—Edward F. Lawrence, chairman; James W. Ellsworth, Charles T. Yerkes, Charles H. Schwab, Alexander H. Revell, Charles H. Wacker, William D. Kerfoot, Charles Henrotin.

World's Columbian Commission.

Headquarters, Rand & McNally Building. Officers: President, Thomas W. Palmer, Detroit, Mich., Room 417, Rand & McNally Building, Chicago; secretary, John T. Dickinson, Austin, Texas, Room 415, Rand & McNally Building, Chicago; president of the board of lady managers, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Room 409, Rand & McNally Building, Chicago; secretary of the board of lady managers, Mrs. Susan G. Cooke, Room 409, Rand & McNally Building, Chicago; director-general, George R. Davis, Room 404, Rand & McNally Building, Chicago.

BOARD OF REFERENCE AND CONTROL—Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, president; James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, vice-chairman Executive Committee; George V. Massey, of Delaware; William Lindsay, of Kentucky; M. H. de Young, of California; Thomas M. Wattier, of Connecticut; Elijah B. Martindale, of Indiana; J. W. St. Clair, of West Virginia.

COMMISSIONERS.—The World's Columbian Commission consists of "eight commissioners at large" and eight alternates appointed by the president of the United States, and two Commissioners and two alternates from each of the States and Territories, appointed by the governors of States, and two commissioners and two alternates from the District of Columbia, appointed by the President of the United States. These commissioners are selected equally from each of the two great political parties of the country.

Boards, Bureaus, Departments, Etc.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Headquarters Rand & McNally building. George R. Davis, director-general. Office No. 404.

DEPARTMENT A.—Agriculture, food and food products, farming, machinery and appliances, W. I. Buchanan, chief.

DEPARTMENT B.—Horticulture, J. M. Samuels, chief; floricultural division, John Thorp, chief.

DEPARTMENT C.—Live Stock, domestic and wild animals, E. W. Cotterell, chief.

DEPARTMENT D.—Fish, fisheries, fish products and apparatus for fishing, J. W. Collins, chief.

DEPARTMENT E.—Mines, mining and metallurgy, Frederick J. V. Skiff, chief.

DEPARTMENT F.--Machinery, L. W. Robinson, chief.

DEPARTMENT G.--Transportation exhibits, railways, vessels and vehicles, Willard A. Smith, chief.

DEPARTMENT H.--Manufactures, J. M. Allison, chief.

DEPARTMENT J.--Electricity and electrical appliances, J. P. Barrett, chief.

DEPARTMENT K.--Fine arts, pictorial, plastic and decorative, H. Ives C. Ives, chief.

DEPARTMENT L.--Liberal arts, education, engineering, public works architecture, music and the drama, S. H. Peabody, chief.

DEPARTMENT M.--Ethnology, archaeology, progress of labor and invention, isolated and collective exhibits, F. W. Putman, chief.

DEPARTMENT N.--Forestry and forest products, Thomas B. Keogh, acting chief.

DEPARTMENT O.--Publicity and promotion, Moses P. Handy, chief.

DEPARTMENT P.--Foreign affairs, Walker Fearn, chief; secretary of installation, Joseph Hirst.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.--D. H. Burnham, chief; A. Gotlieb, chief engineer; F. L. Olmsted & Co., landscape architects. Offices, No. 1143 Rookery building.

Board of Architects.--By recommendation of the committee on grounds and buildings, approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting of January 9, 1891, the following architects were constituted a board to decide, in conference with the chief of construction, upon the preliminary problems in arrangement and grouping of buildings and their architecture submitted to them: Robert M. Hunt, of New York; W. L. Jenny, of Chicago; McKim, Mead & White, of New York; Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago; George B. Post, of New York; Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago; Peabody & Stearns, of Boston; S. S. Beman, of Chicago, and Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City.

The general arrangement and harmony of the buildings which promise to be among the most attractive features of the Exposition were decided upon by the chief and staff and the board, and the designs of the proposed buildings of the Exposition were allotted among the architects by the chief of construction as follows: Robert M. Hunt, *Administration building*; W. L. B. Jenny, *Horticulture building*; McKim, Mead & White, *Agricultural building*; Adler & Sullivan, *Transportation building*; George B. Post, *Manufactures building*; Henry Ives Cobb, *Fisheries building*; Burling & Whitehouse, *Casino and Entrances*; Peabody & Stearns, *Machinery building*; S. S. Beman, *Mines and Mining building*; Van Brunt & Howe, *Electricity building*.

Medical Bureau.--The Medical Bureau of the World's Columbian Exposition is constituted as follows: John E. Owens, M. D., medical director; W. H. Alport, M. D., assistant surgeon; Morton R. Yeager, M. D., assistant surgeon.

Board of Control and Management of the United States Government Exhibit.--Hon. Edwin Willits, chairman; Sevelon A. Brown, chief clerk of the department of State, to represent that department; Allured B. Nettleton, assistant secretary of the treasury, to represent the treasury department; Major Clifton Comly, U. S. A., to represent the war department; Captain R. W. Meade, U. S. N., to represent the navy department; A. D. Hazen, third assistant postmaster general, to represent the post office department; Horace A. Taylor, commissioner of railroads, to represent the department of the interior; Elijah C. Foster, general agent of the department of justice, to represent that department; Edwin Willits, assistant secretary of agriculture, to represent the department of agriculture; Dr. G. Brown Goode, assistant secretary Smithsonian Institution, to represent that institution and the national museum; J. W. Collins, assistant-

in-charge division of fisheries, to represent the United States fish commission.

Board of Lady Managers—Headquarters, Rand-McNally building, Adams st., near La Salle. President, Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago; first vice-president, Mrs. Ralph Trautmann, of New York; second vice-president, Mrs. Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine; third vice-president, Mrs. Charles Price, of North Carolina; fourth vice-president, Miss Katherine L. Minor, of Louisiana; fifth vice-president, Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, of the District of Columbia; sixth vice-president, Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, of Colorado; seventh vice-president, Mrs. Flora Beall Ginty, of Wisconsin; eighth vice-president, Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury, of Utah; vice-president-at-large, Mr. Russell B. Harrison, of Montana; vice-chairman executive committee, Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, of Indiana; secretary, Mrs. Susan G. Cooke, of Tennessee.

There are eight lady managers and eight alternate lady managers appointed by the commissioners at large, two lady managers and two alternate lady managers appointed by the governors of each of the States and Territories; two lady managers and two alternate lady managers appointed by the President of the United States from the District of Columbia, and nine lady managers and nine alternate lady managers appointed by the President of the United States from Chicago, the names and addresses of whom are as follows: Lady managers, Mrs. Bertha M. Honore Palmer, Lake Shore Drive; Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr., River Foret; Mrs. Jennie Sanford Lewis, 1450 Michigan ave.; Mrs. James A. Mulligan, 3,000 Prairie ave.; Francis Dickinson, M. D., 70 State st.; Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, 387 Michigan ave.; Mrs. Myra Bradwell, 1428 Michigan ave.; Mrs. James R. Doolittle, Jr., 24 Groveland Park; Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, 145 Ashland boul. Lady alternates: Miss Sara T. Hallowell, Palmer House; Mrs. George L. Dunlap, 328 Dearborn ave.; Mrs. L. Brace Shattuck, 5300 Woodlawn ave.; Mrs. Annie C. Meyers, 556 Monroe st.; Martha H. Ten Eyck, 5704 Madison ave. Mrs. Margaret Isabelle Sandes, Ravenswood, Ill.; Mrs. Leander Stone, 3352 Indiana ave.; Mrs. Gen. A. L. Chetlain 543 N. State St.; Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.

World's Congress Auxiliary.—The World's Congress Auxiliary is an authorized adjunct of the World's Fair, and aims to supplement the Exposition which that will make of the material progress of the world by a portrayal of the "wonderful achievements of the new age in science, literature, education, government, jurisprudence, morals, charity, religion and other departments of human activity, as the most effective means of increasing the fraternity, progress, prosperity and peace of mankind." Virtually it will be a series of congresses at which the greatest thinkers of the world will discuss questions of universal importance. The officers are: President, Charles C. Bonney; vice-president, Thomas B. Bryan; treasurer, Lyman J. Gage; secretary, Benjamin Butterworth. Headquarters, Rand-McNally building, Adams street, near La Salle.

Division of Work.—The work of the World's Congress is divided as follows:

1. General Departments.
2. Divisions of such Departments.
3. Chapters of such Divisions.
4. Sections of such Chapters.

I. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Benjamin Butterworth, general chairman. General Divisions: 1. General Farm Culture—Mr. Samuel Allerton, chairman. 2. Cereal Industry—Chairman not yet announced. 3. Animal Industry—Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard, chairman. 4. Horticulture—Mr. J. C. Vaughn, chairman. 5. Agricultural Organizations—Mr. Milton George, chairman. 6. Agricultural Education and Experiment—Prof.

Geo. E. Morrow, chairman. 7. Governmental Departments of Agriculture—Chairman not yet announced.

II. DEPARTMENT OF ART.—Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, general chairman. General Divisions: 1. Architecture—Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, chairman. 2. Painting—Mr. O. D. Grover, chairman. 3. Sculpture—Mr. Lorado Taft, chairman. 4. Decorative Art—Mr. L. J. Millet, chairman. 5. Photographic Art—Hon. James B. Bradwell, chairman. 6. Illustrative Art—Not yet organized.

III. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND FINANCE.—Pres. Lyman J. Gage, general chairman. General Divisions: 1. Banking and Finance—Pres. Lyman J. Gage, chairman. 2. Boards of Trade—Pres. William T. Baker, chairman. 3. Stocks and Bonds—Mr. Charles Henrotin, chairman. 4. Water Commerce—Hon. John C. Dore, chairman. 5. Railway Commerce—Mr. George R. Blanchard, chairman. 6. Insurance—Gen. Robert J. Smith, chairman. The Division of Insurance is divided into the following chapters: 1. Fire Insurance—Gen. Robert J. Smith, chairman. 2. Marine Insurance—Capt. Wiley M. Egan, chairman. 3. Life and Accident Insurance, with Sections for Mutual Benefit Associations and Kindred Organizations—Mr. John H. Nolan, chairman. 4. Insurance Specialties—Not yet organized.

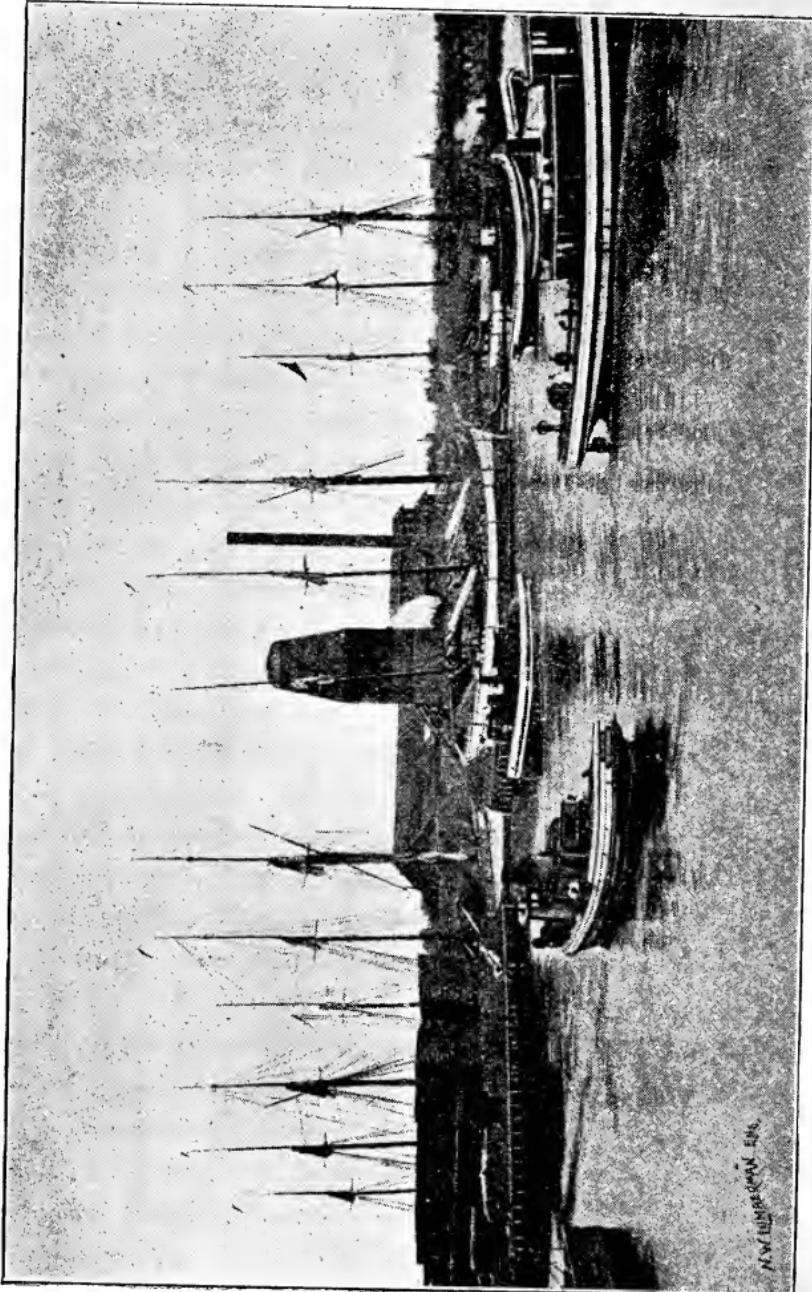
IV. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.—Hon. and Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, general chairman. General divisions: 1. Higher education, including university extension; Pres. William R. Harper, chairman. 2. Public instruction, Dr. Samuel Fallows, chairman. 3. Music in public schools; Dr. George F. Root, chairman. 4. Instruction of the deaf and dumb; Dr. Philip G. Gillett, chairman. 5. Instruction of the blind; Dr. Frank Hall, chairman. 6. Instruction of the feeble minded; Dr. W. B. Fish, chairman. 7. Manual and art training schools; Dr. Henry H. Belfield, chairman. 8. Commercial and business colleges, etc.; Principal Henry B. Bryant, chairman. 9. Kindergarten education (see woman's branch committees). 10. Domestic and Economic Education (see woman's branch committees). 11. Agricultural education; Prof. G. E. Morrow, chairman. 12. Educational authors and publishers; not yet appointed. 13. Youth's school delegate congress; Sup't Leslie Lewis, chairman.

V. DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.—Mr. E. L. Corthell, general chairman. General divisions: 1. Civil engineering. 2. Mechanical engineering. 3. Mining engineering. 4. Metallurgical engineering. 5. Electrical engineering. 6. Military engineering. 7. Marine and naval engineering. NOTE.—The division committees of this department have not yet been appointed. All are at present represented by the general committee.

VI. DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.—(Under the general direction of the President.) General Divisions: 1. Law reform, including international law and the administration of justice—Pres. Henry Wade Rogers, chairman. 2. Political and economic reform—Hon. Thos. W. Palmer, chairman. 3. City government—Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, chairman. 4. Executive administration—Gov. Joseph W. Fifer, chairman. 5. Intellectual property—Hon. John M. Thacher, chairman. 6. Arbitration and peace—Hon. Thos. B. Bryan, chairman.

VII. DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE.—Dr. William F. Poole, general chairman. General divisions: 1. Libraries—Librarian, F. H. Hild, chairman. 2. History and historical societies—Dr. Wm. F. Poole, chairman. 3. Philology and literary archaeology—Mr. Wm. Morton Payne, chairman. 4. Authors and imaginative literature—Mr. Francis F. Browne, chairman.

VIII. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.—Mr. Walter Thomas Mills, M. A., general chairman. General divisions: 1. Historic development of labor. 2. Labor organizations. 3. Conflicts of labor and capital. 4. Labor economics and legislation. 5. Woman: her industrial condition and economic



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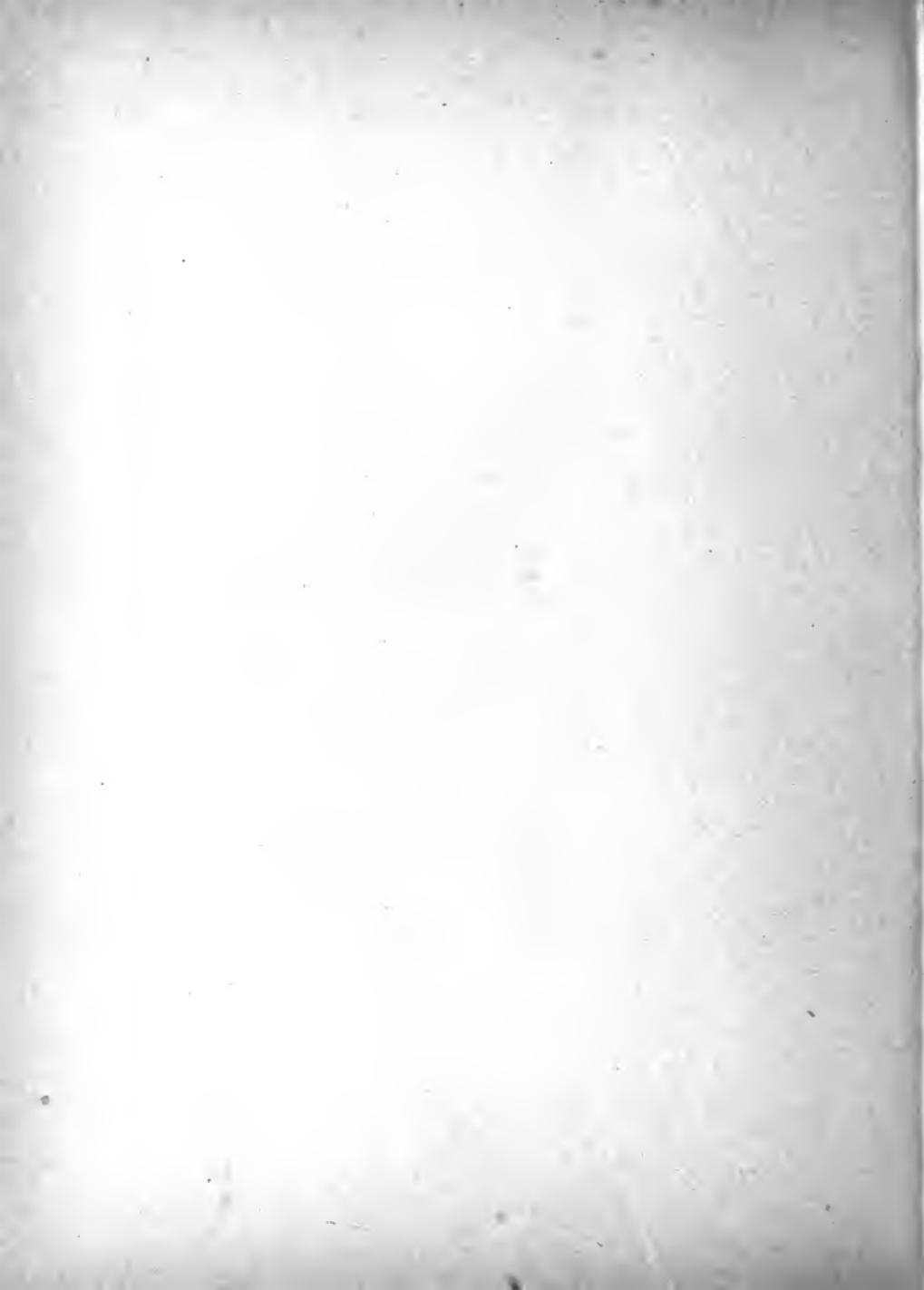
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dependence; social theories and experiments; child labor, etc. 6. Education, public opinion and progress.

IX. DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.—(Under the general direction of the president.) General Divisions: 1. General medicine and surgery, Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, chairman. 2. Homeopathy, Dr. J. S. Mitcheil, chairman. 3. Public health, Dr. John H. Rauch, chairman. 4. Dentistry, Dr. J. S. Marshall, chairman. 5. Pharmacy, Prof. Oscar Oldberg, chairman. 6. Medical jurisprudence, Dr. Marshall D. Ewell, chairman.

X. DEPARTMENT OF MORAL AND SOCIAL REFORM.—Pres. John G. Shortall, general chairman. General divisions: 1. Philanthropy. 2. Prevention. 3. Charity. 4. Reform.

XI. DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.—Director Theodore Thomas, general chairman. General divisions: 1. Orchestral art, Mr. Theodore Thomas, chairman. 2. Choral music and training, Mr. William L. Tomlins, chairman. 3. Songs of the people, Dr. George F. Root, chairman. 4. Organ and church music, Mr. Clarence Eddy, chairman. 5. Musical art and literature, Mr. W. S. B. Mathews. 6. Musical criticism and history, Mr. George P. Upton, chairman. 7. Opera houses and music halls, Mr. Ferd. W. Peck, chairman.

XII. DEPARTMENT OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.—Mr. William Penn Nixon, general chairman. General divisions: 1. The daily press. 2. Weeklies and magazines. 3. The religious press. Dr. Simeon Gilbert, chairman.

XIII. DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION.—Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, general chairman. General divisions (denominational): 1. Baptist, Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, chairman. 2. Catholic, His Grace Archbishop P. A. Feehan, chairman. 3. Congregational, Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, chairman. 4. Christian, Rev. John W. Allen, chairman. 5. Evangelical Association of North America, Bishop J. J. Esher, chairman. 6. Evangelical Church of North America, not ready for announcement. 7. Friends, Mr. J. W. Plummer, chairman. 8. Jews, Rabbi E. G. Hirsch, chairman. 9. Lutheran General Council, Rev. M. C. Ranseen, chairman. 10. Lutheran General Synod, Rev. L. M. Heilman, chairman. 11. Lutheran Synodical Conference, Rev. Louis Hoeiter, chairman. 12. Methodist Episcopal, Rt. Rev. Bishop S. M. Merrill, chairman. 13. New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), Rev. L. P. Mercer, chairman. 14. Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, chairman. 15. Protestant Episcopal, Rt. Rev. Bishop Wm. E. McLaren, chairman. 16. Reformed Church of North America, Rev. A. Heineman, chairman. 17. Reformed Church of America (Dutch), Rev. W. H. Williamson, chairman. 18. Reformed Episcopal, Rt. Rev. Bishop Charles E. Cheney, chairman. 19. Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant in North America, Rev. Andrew Hallner, chairman. 20. United Brethren, Bishop E. B. Kephart, chairman. 21. Unitarian, Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, chairman. 22. Universalist, Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield, chairman. 23. Missions, Rev. Walter Manning Barrows, chairman. 24. Evangelical Alliance and Kindred Bodies, not ready for announcement.

XIV. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.—Dr. R. N. Foster, general chairman. General divisions: 1. General physics—Dr. Selim H. Peabody, chairman. 2. Mathematics and astronomy—Prof. George W. Hough, chairman. 3. Meteorology, including terrestrial magnetism, Prof. Mark W. Harrington, chairman. 4. Geology—Dr. Joshua Lindahl, chairman. 5. Geography—not yet appointed; 6. chemistry—Prof. John H. Long, chairman. 7. Electricity—Prof. Elisha Gray, chairman. 8. Botany—Prof. Edson S. Bastin, chairman. 9. Zoology—Prof. Stephen A. Forbes, chairman. 10. Microscopy—Regent Thomas J. Burrill, chairman. 11. Anthropology, including ethnology and archaeology—Prof. F. W. Putnam, chairman. 12. Indian ethnology—Col. P. H. Davidson, chairman. 13. African ethnology—Rev. J. E. Roy, chairman. 14. Physical science—Col. John C. Bundy, chairman. 15. Philosophy—Dr. R. N. Foster, chairman.

XV. DEPARTMENT OF TEMPERANCE.—The Most Rev. Archbishop John Ireland, general chairman. General divisions: 1. Woman's Christian Tem-

perance Union (See Woman's Branch); 2 Catholic Temperance Societies; 3. National Temperance Society and allied organizations, including the Sons of Temperance, the Good Templars, the Templars of Honor and Temperance, the Royal Templars of Temperance, the Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. and other affiliated bodies; 4. Law and Order Leagues and other law-enforcing organizations.

XVI. GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—(Embracing congresses not otherwise assigned). Sunday Rest Congress. General divisions: 1. Physiological relations of the weekly Rest Day; 2. Economic and business relations of the weekly Rest Day; 3. Governmental and political relations of the weekly Rest Day; 4. Social and moral relations of the weekly Rest Day; 5. Religious relations of the weekly Rest Day. The Sunday Rest Congress will be held in the latter part of September, 1893, at the close of the religious congresses, and will probably be followed by the congresses of the department of labor. The observance of Sunday for religious reasons may be separately assigned to the department of religion.

ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION ON WORLD'S CONGRESSES.—Hon. John W. Woodside, Pennsylvania; Hon. Charles H. Jones, Missouri; Hon. Albert A. Wilson, District of Columbia; Hon. John Boyd Thatcher, New York; Hon. John Bennett, Kentucky; Hon. Frederick G. Bromberg, Alabama; Hon. Orson V. Tousley, Minnesota; Hon. Bradley B. Smalley, Vermont.

COMMITTEE OF THE DIRECTORY OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ON WORLD'S CONGRESSES.—Hon. Franklin H. Head, chairman; Mr. Elbridge G. Keith, Mr. James W. Ellsworth. Advisory members of this committee: Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, president Northwestern University; Dr. William R. Harper, president University of Chicago.

Board of Lady Managers.

Origin.—The Act of Congress creating the World's Columbian Commission, approved by the President of the United States April 25, 1890, authorized and required the said Commission to appoint "a Board of Lady Managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said Commission."

In pursuance of this authority, the World's Columbian Commission directed the appointment, by the president of the Commission, of two lady managers from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, eight managers-at-large, and nine from the city of Chicago, with alternates respectively; said Board of Lady Managers to be convened at such time and place as the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Commission should direct, and when so assembled, to organize by the election of a president and a secretary.

Organization.—The Board of Lady Managers, by order of the Executive Committee of the National Columbian Commission, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, met in the city of Chicago, on the 19th of November, 1890, and effected a permanent organization by the election of a president, nine vice-presidents and a secretary.

Officers.—President, Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago; First Vice-President, Mrs. Ralph Trautmann, of New York; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Price, of North Carolina; Fourth Vice-President, Miss Katherine L. Minor, of Louisiana; Fifth Vice-President, Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, of the District of Columbia; Sixth Vice-President, Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, of Colorado; Seventh Vice-President, Mrs. Flora Beal Ginty, of Wisconsin; Eighth Vice-President, Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury, of Utah; Vice-President-at-Large, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, of Montana; Vice-Chairman Executive Committee, Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, of Indiana; Secretary, Mrs. Susan G. Cooke, of Tennessee.

Powers and Duties.—The Board of Reference and Control of the World's Columbian Commission further defined and fixed the powers and duties of the Board of Lady Managers, and their action was ratified by the Commission at its regular meeting in April, 1891, by the adoption of resolutions giving to the Woman's Board powers as follows:

Authority to appoint a number of the members of all committees to award prizes or premiums for exhibits produced in part or in whole by female labor, in proportion to the amount or percentage of women's work employed in such production.

Entire management and control of the Woman's Building.

General charge and management of all the interests of women in connection with the Exposition; the Board of Lady Managers being the recognized official "channel of communication through which all women or organizations of women may be brought into relation with the Exposition and through which all applications for space for the use of women or their exhibits in the buildings shall be made, or for the construction of buildings intended exclusively for women's use in the Exposition. And in respect to these and all similar matters connected with the preparation for and the management of the Exposition, in so far as the same relate to women's work, women's exhibits and women's interests in general, the direction and approval of the Board of Lady Managers, through its President, shall be necessary before final and conclusive action is taken."

Thus it will be seen that by the liberal and considerate action of the National Commission, authority necessary to meet any possible contingencies in regard to the exhibition of women's work is vested in the Board of Lady Managers.

Aims and Objects of Board.—The Board of Lady Managers aims to present a full, complete and exhaustive exhibit of the work of women in domestic economies, agriculture, invention, education, manufactures, literature, art and science; to show forth women's attainments in all the industrial, intellectual and moral lines of human endeavor, in all the centuries and in all the nations, including her best and grandest work, the reforms and philanthropies which illustrate her ideal and spiritual nature; to set before the people of the earth woman's share in making the history of the world.

But their special desire and aim is to set forth a complete and perfect representation of the condition of women in every country of the earth at the present day, and particularly of the women who are wage-earners, whether their work be mental or manual; to portray the legal, political and industrial status of women the world over. Their purpose is open as the light of day, their scope as wide as the earth.

Plans.—At the present stage of the world's existence, when women work with men in so many fields of industry, it is not considered expedient or practicable to have a distinct and separate exhibition of women's work, but the Board of Lady-managers will endeavor by all means possible to it to secure full recognition for all female labor, whether it be done by women alone, or done in conjunction with men.

In pursuance of this object the Director-general of the Columbian Exposition has caused to be printed on all entry blanks the question, "Please state what per cent of female labor was employed in the production of this article?"

The answer to this question determines whether the Board of Lady-managers is entitled to appoint members on the juries of award for such exhibit and also the number of such members.

State Boards.—In many of the states and territories the members of the Woman's Board are officially recognized as members of the State boards or commissions, having thus received both National and State recognition, an adjustment of authority which greatly facilitates their work. And

in some of the states other women, fitted by training and capacity for such positions have been added to the State boards whose active co-operation will greatly promote the success of the women's department.

And to further expedite the work necessary to make a complete exposition of women's labor the Board of Lady-managers advocates most strongly the appointment of women on all the various boards, associations or commissions organized or appointed in the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, for the purpose of co-operation with the authorities of the Columbian Exposition.

They also urge the importance of such representation of women, by women, in the organizations or societies formed in all foreign countries for similar purposes, and appeal to all women to endeavor to secure such recognition from their governments.

Through the personal efforts of the President of the Board, committees of women have been formed to co-operate with the Board of Lady-managers in France, England and Austria. These are presided over by women of the high st rank and of great capability and experience, and are in thorough accord and active sympathy with the objects of the Board.

And in the states, territories and count ies where no such boards exist, or where women are not recognized by the government as members of them, the Board recommends the formation of auxiliary associations or societies of women, whose object shall be to devise ways and means to collect, arrange and adequately display all results of women's work in industrial, intellectual and moral fields, and to look after the interests of the women of their respective states, territories and countries conjointly with the Board of Lady-managers, in connection with the Columbian Exposition.

Classification of Exhibits.—All applications for space for exhibits by women, or for the construction of buildings for their use must be made through the Board of Lady Managers as before stated, and all exhibits of women's work must be entered under the general classification of the Columbian Exposition, the twelve departments of which are as follows: A—Agriculture, Forest Products, Forestry, Machinery and appliances. B—Viticulture, Horticulture, Floriculture. C—Live Stock, Domestic and Wild Animals. D—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus for Fishing. E—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy. F—Machinery. G—Transportation: Railways, Vessels, Vehicles. H—Manufactures. J—Electricity. K—Fine Arts: Pictorial, Plastic and Decorative. L—Liberal Arts: Education, Engineering, Public Works, Architecture, Music and the Drama. M—Ethnology, Archaeology, Progress of Labor and Invention, Isolated and Collective Exhibits.

These departments are divided into Groups and the Groups sub-divided into Classes. There are 172 Groups and 907 Classes, and while many of the groups and classes are not suited to the requirements of women's work, yet all products of female labor can be properly classified in these departments.

All exhibitors are notified that "if products are intended for competition it must be so stated by the exhibitor or they will be excluded from the examination by the international juries of award."

The awards, it must be borne in mind, are designed to indicate some independent and essential excellence in the article exhibited and as an evidence of advancement in the art represented by it. They will be bestowed by juries or boards of examiners, on the ground of merit only, and the evidence of such merit will be parchment certificates or bronze medals. These will be enduring, historical records of development and progress and invaluable mementoes of success, of which women and their descendants for generations to come may well be proud.

Women's Congresses.—A most important and valuable adjunct of the Board of Lady Managers is the Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition. This organization consists of committees of

women, who will work in conjunction with committees of men to arrange for and carry out a series of Union Congresses for the consideration and discussion of the great economic, educational, industrial, financial and religious problems of the day, and their relation to the condition of women throughout the world. These committees will be divided into sub-committees under various heads, such as Philanthropy, Charity, Prevention, Reform, Music, Art, Domestic Economy, Hygiene, Social Purity, Press-work, Education, etc. Women of all lands are invited to meet in Chicago in 1893 to consider questions that tend "to promote justice, virtue, prosperity and domestic peace; to show, in the congresses in which women will participate, that the elevation of woman is a true measure of the progress of the age, and that the improvement of law, government and productive industry, the advancement of literature, science and art, and the welfare and peace of nations, are all dependent as much upon the influence of women as upon the conduct of men." These Congresses of Women will be held in the great Assembly room of the Woman's Building, or some other appropriate place, and will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting features of the Exposition. They will provide an opportunity for women of all diversities of belief, opinion and creed to meet and discuss the needs of their sex, and the result of their deliberations will doubtless be among the most important influences of the great World's Fair. The Auxiliary has headquarters in Chicago and the officers are: President, Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago; vice-president, Mrs. Chas. N. Henrotin, of Chicago; general committee, Mrs. Henry M. Wilmarth, Mrs. O. W. Potter, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Miss Francis E. Willard, Mrs. John C. Coonley, Mrs. A. L. Chetlain, Miss Nina Gray Lunt, Mrs. J. M. Flower, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Mrs. J. Young Scammon, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Mrs. Leander Stone. Miss N. Halstead, clerk of committee.

HACK AND CAB RATES.

The rates of fare for hacks, according to city ordinances, are as follows:

For conveying one or two passengers from one railroad depot to another railroad depot, one dollar.

For conveying one or two passengers not exceeding one mile, one dollar.

For conveying one or two passengers any distance over one mile and less than two miles, one dollar and fifty cents.

For each additional two passengers of the same party or family, fifty cents.

For conveying one or two passengers any distance exceeding two miles, two dollars.

For each additional passenger of the same party or family, fifty cents.

For conveying children between five and fourteen years of age, half the above price may be charged for like distance; but for children under five years of age no charge shall be made—provided that the distance from any railroad depot, steamboat landing or hotel to any other railroad depot, steamboat landing or hotel shall, in all cases, be estimated as not exceeding one mile.

For the use per day of any hackney coach or other vehicle, drawn by two horses or other animals, with one or more passengers, eight dollars.

For the use of any such carriage or vehicle by the hour, with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place and stop-

ping as often as may be required, as follows: For the first hour, two dollars: for each additional hour or part of an hour, one dollar.

Every passenger shall be allowed to have conveyed upon each vehicle, without charge, his ordinary traveling baggage, not exceeding, in any case, one trunk and twenty-five pounds of other baggage. For every additional package, where the whole weight of baggage is over one hundred pounds, if conveyed to any place within the old city limits, the owner or driver shall be permitted to charge fifteen cents.

Rates of fare for hansom cabs and other one-horse vehicles are regulated by city ordinance, as follows:

The prices or rates of fare to be asked or demanded by the owners or drivers of cabs or other vehicles drawn by one horse or other animal, for the conveyance of passengers for hire, shall be not more than as follows:

One mile or fraction thereof, for each passenger for the first mile, twenty-five cents.

One mile or fraction thereof, for any distance after first mile, for one or more passengers, twenty-five cents.

For the first hour, seventy-five cents.

For each quarter hour additional after first hour, twenty cents.

For service outside of city limits and in the parks, for the first hour, one dollar.

For each quarter-hour additional after the first hour, twenty-five cents.

The provision regarding amount of baggage allowed free and rates of charge for excess is the same as in the Hack Ordinance.

The following rates of fare should be posted conspicuously in every Hansom cab.

One mile or less, for each passenger, twenty-five cents.

Each additional mile or fraction thereof, one or two passengers, twenty-five cents.

For one stop or wait of not over five minutes no charge will be made.

For over five minutes, or more than one stop or wait, ten cents will be charged for each ten minutes or part thereof.

Packages too large to be carried inside will be charged ten cents

For one or two persons, per hour, within four-mile limit, seventy-five cents.

For each quarter-hour additional, or fraction thereof, twenty cents.

For one or two persons, per hour, outside four-mile limit, also Lincoln Park, one dollar.

For each quarter-hour additional, or fraction thereof, twenty-five cents.

When continuous stop of one-half or more is made, the charge per hour will be at the rate of seventy cents. When service is desired by the hour, it must be so stated at the time of engaging the cab, otherwise the distance rate will be charged.

Hour engagements, when the cab is discharged at a distance of over half a mile from the stand, the time necessary to return to the stand will be charged for. No time engagements will be made for less than the price for one hour.

In case of attempted imposition or exorbitant charges on the part of the driver, pay him nothing until you shall have called a policeman. The city of Chicago guards the interests of strangers closely and jealously, and no imposition will be tolerated. Do not compromise the matter "in order to save trouble." The welfare of strangers generally require that each one shall refuse to accede to unjust demands.

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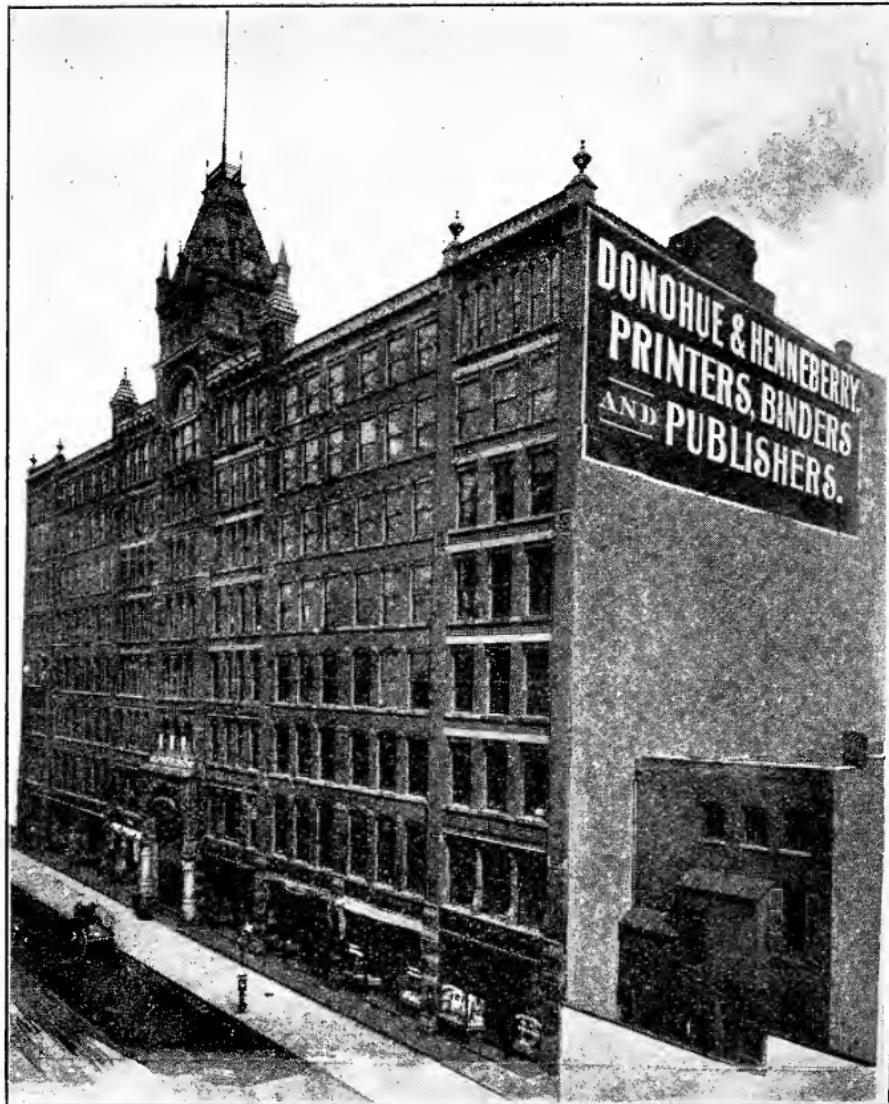
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[Engraved For The Standard Guide Company.]
DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY BUILDING, 407-425 DEARBORN STREET.

CHICAGO STREET DIRECTORY.

The main stem of the Chicago river, with its two branches, North and South, divide the city of Chicago into three "Divisions" or "Sides," viz.: The South Side, or South Division; West Side, or West Division; North Side, or North Division. Popularly, the term "Side" is used; the municipal term is "Division," while legally they are called "Towns;" that is, before annexations were made the South, West and North Divisions were separate townships. New townships, however, have been added to each of these divisions. The abbreviations used in the following Street and Avenue Directory relate to these Divisions or Towns as follows: W. D. (West Division), S. D. (South Division), N. D. (North Division), H. D. (Hyde Park), L. (Lake), L. V. (Lake View), J. (Jefferson). Streets that cross the main river are north and south streets; if they run in the same direction on the West Side, Randolph street is the dividing line as far as Union Park, and beyond that Lake street marks the center.

A.

A (N. D.), 125 Southport Ave. w. to Dominick; *Abbott Ct.* (L. V.), 1722 Diversey n. one block; *Aberdeen* (W. D.), 328 Madison s. to 87th; *Aberdeen* (L. V.), Southport Ave. e. to Sheffield Ave.; *Ada N.* (W. D.), 435 Randolph n. to Erie; *Ada S.* (W. D.), 434 Randolph s. to Madison; *Ada* (L.), 47th to 87th; *Adams* (S. D.), 157 Michigan Ave. w. to river; *Adams* (W. D.), river w. to 48th; *Adams Ave.* (H. P.) 75th s. to 77th; *Addison Ave.* (L. V.) N. Western Ave. e. to the lake; *Addison Ave.* (H. P.), 69th s. to 71st; *Adelaide* (L. V.), 124 School n. to Cornelia; *Alaska* (W. D.), 385 Larrabee w. to Town; *Albany Ave. N.* (W. D.), 1452 Lake n. to Grand Ave.; *Albany Ave. S.* (W. D.), 141 Lake s. to Archer Ave.; *Albert* (W. D.), 583 18th s. one-half blk.; *Aldine* (L. V.), 340 Evanston Ave. e. to the lake; *Aldine* (S. D.), Aldine Sq. s. to Egan Ave.; *Aldine Square* (S. D.), 3726 Vincennes Ave. w. one-half blk.; *Alexander* (S. D.), 2246 Wentworth Ave. w. to Stewart Ave.; *Alice Pl.* (W. D.), 1263 N. Western Ave. w. to Perry Ave.; *Alexander Ave.* (L. V.), Byron n. to Sulzer; *Allport* (W. D.), 433 16th s. to 22d; *Almond* (W. D.) 952 Taylor s. to 85 Ashland Ave.; *Ambrose* (W. D.), 1001

S. Wood w. to S. California Ave.; *Ann N.* (W. D.), 361 Randolph n. to Kinzie; *Ann S.* (W. D.), 362 Randolph s. to Madison; *Anna* (W. D.), 1405 S. Western Ave. s. to Washtenaw Ave.; *Anna Ave.* (L. V.), 35 School n. to Cornelia; *Arbor Pl.* (W. D.), 122 N. Ada w. to N. Ashland Ave.; *Arch* (S. D.), 2943 Archer Ave. s. e. to 31st; *Archer Ave.* (S. D.), 1906 State, s. w. to city limits; *Archibald* (W. D.), 1178 Francisco e. three-fourths blk. *Ardmore Ave.* (L. V.), Evanston Ave. e. to Sheffield Ave.; *Argyle* (L. V.), 3462 N. Clark e. to the lake; *Armitage Ave.* (W. D.), Mendell w. to City limits; *Armitage Ct.* (W. D.), 85 Clarkson Ave. w. to Kedzie Ave; *Armour* (W. D.), 505 Kinzie n. to Chicago Ave.; *Arnold* (S. D.), now S. LaSalle; *Artesian Ave.* (W. D.), 1040 Lake n. to Ohio; *Arthington* (W. D.), 285 Centre Ave. w. to Loomis; *Arthur* (W. D.), 35 16th, s. to 18th; *Arthur* (H. P.), 134 79th s. to 83d Pl.; *Ash* (W. D.), 1803 31st s. to Ill. & Mich. Canal; *Ashkum Ave.* (H. P.), 567 8.th s. to 95th; *Ashland* (W. D.), 505 S. Robey w. to Olive; *Ashland Ave. N.* (W. D.), 578 Lake n. to Clybourn Pl.; *Ashland Ave. S.* (W. D.), 578 Lake s. to 87th; *Ashland Ave. (N. D. and L. V.)*, 820 Clybourn Ave. n. to city limits; *Ashland Ct.* (W. D.), 180 N. Ashland Ave. e. one-half blk.;

Ashley (W. D.), now Emerson Ave.; *Astor* (N. D.), 583 Division n. to North Ave.; *Atlantic* (L.), continuation of Fifth Ave.; *Attica* (S. D.), 65 Auburn w. to Laurel; *Attrill* (W. D.), 119 Stave n. e. to Milwaukee Ave.; *Auburn* (S. D.), 799 31st s. to 35th; *Augusta* (W. D.), Elston Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; *Austin* Ave. (W. D.), 152 N. Jefferson w. to Seymour Ave.; *Avenue A* (H. P.), 1161 h s to Wolf Lake; *Avenue B* (H. P.), Indiana Bd. s. to Wolf Lake; *Avenue C* (H. P.), 1-5th s. to Wolf Lake; *Avenue D* (H. P.), 99th s. to 119th; *Avenue E* (H. P.), 98th s. to Wolf Lake; *Avenue F* (H. P.), 102d s. to 120th; *Avenue G* (H. P.), 102d s. to 118th; *Avenue H* (H. P.), 102d s. to Hyde Lake; *Avenue I* (H. P.), 1¹/2 d s. to 110th; *Avenue J* (H. P.), 102d s. to Hyde Lake; *Avenue K* (H. P.), 102d s. to Hyde Lake; *Avenue L* (H. P.), 102d s. to Hyde Lake; *Avenue M* (H. P.), 10 d s. to Hyde Lake; *Avers Ave.* N. (W. D.), Kinzie n. to North Ave.; *Avers Ave. S.* (W. D.), 1706 Ogden Ave. s. to 31st; *Avon Ave.* (L.), 60th s. to 77th; *Avon Pl.* (W. D.), 267 S. Robey w. to Hoyne Ave.; *Avondale Ave.* (W. D.), N. California Ave. n. w. to Belmont Ave.; *Ayres Ct.* (W. D.), 279 Chicago Ave. s. to Huron.

B.

B (N. D.) 93 *Southport Ave.* w. to Dominick; *Baker* (L.), Stewart Ave. w. to Wallace; *Baldwin* (W. D.), 721 Kinzie n. to Austin Ave.; *Ballou Ave.* (W. D.), 1283 North Ave.; n. to Fullerton Ave.; *Balmoral Ave.* (L. V.), Robey e. to Sheffield Ave.; *Baltimore Ave.* (H. P.), 410-83d s. to 87th; *Banks* (N. D.), 473 State e. to Lake Shore Drive; *Barber* (W. D.), 101 Stewart Ave. w. to S. Halsted; *Barclay* (W. D.), 559 Linwood Pl. n. to Division; *Barry Ave.* (L. V.), 184 Evanston Ave. e. to the lake; *Bartlett Ave.* (W. D.), 6¹/2 N. Ked ie Ave. w. to Homan Ave.; *Basil Ave.* (W. D.), 1135 North Ave. n. to Bloomingdale Road; *Bates* (W. D.), Lumber w. to Stewart Ave.; *Bauwans* (W. D.), 587 N. Ashland Ave. nw. to Blackhawk; *Baxter* (L. V.), 1326 Wellington Ave., n. to Roscoe;

Beach (W. D.), 38 Harrion s. to 12th; *Beach Ave.* (W. D.), 753 N. Kedzie Ave. w. to Sheridan; *Beethoven Pl.* (N. D.), 281 Sedgwick e. to Wells. *Belden Ave.* (N. D.), 24 Perry e. to Lincoln Park; *Belden Ave.* (W. D.), 1275 Homan Ave. w. to Cental Park Ave; *Belden Pl.* (N. D.), 458 Belden Ave. n. one-half blk; *Belknap* (W. D.), 4¹/2 S. Morgan w. one-haif blk; *B le Plaine Ave.* (L. V.), N. Western Ave. e. to N. Ashland Ave.; *Bellevue Pl.* (N. D.), 313 State e. to the lake; *Belmont Ave.* (L. V.), Western Ave. e. to the lake; *Belmont Ave.* (W. D.), the river w. to Crawford Ave.; *Benson* (S. D.), 1081 31st s. to 32d.; *Penton Pl.* (S. D.), 415 State e. one and one-half blk ; *Berg Pl.* (W. D.), 41 Brand Pl. w. to N. Robey; *Berkeley Ave.* (H. P.), 70 Bowen Ave. se. to 45th.; *Berlin* (W. D.), 1285 N. Leavitt w. to Western Ave.; *Berteau Ave.* (L. V.), Western Ave. e. to Ashland Ave.; *Berwyn Ave.* (L. V.), 2338 Evanston Ave. e. to Sheffield Ave.; *Best Ave.* (L. V.), 1436 Wrightwood Ave. n. to Diversey; *Bethuel* (W. D.), 1975 16th s. to 19th; *Better* (W. D.), 8 Sholto w. to S May; *Bickerdike* (W. D.), 411 Ind ana n. to Chicago Ave.; *Bickerdike Sq* (W. D.), Bickerdike w. to Armour; *Bingham* (W. D.), 585 Armitage Ave. n. to Cornelia; *Bindo* (W. D.), Railroad n. e. to Elston Ave.; *Birch* (W. D.), 425 S. Robey w. to Kendall; *Bishop Ct.* (W. D.), 478 Washington Bd. s. to Madison; *Bismarck* (W. D.), 693 N. Ro. kwell w. to Humboldt Park; *Bismarck Ct.* (W. D.), 111 Huron w. to Noble; *Bissell* (W. D.), 137 Dayton n. w. to Belden Ave.; *Bissell Ave.* (H. P.), 41st s to 43d; *Bixby Pl.* (W. D.), 459 Kinzie n. to Austin Ave.; *Blackhawk* (N. D.), the river n.e. and e. to Sedgwick; *Blackhawk* (W. D.), the river w. to N. Paulina; *Blackwell* (S. D.), 231 18th s. to 20th; *Blaine* (W. D.), 1219 Rockwell w. to Washtenaw Ave.; *Blair* (W. D.), 31 Canalport Ave. s. to 20th; *Blake* (S. D.), 3623 Archer Ave. s. w. one-half block; *Blanchard Ave.* (L.), continuation of S. Rockwell; *Blanchard Pl.* (S. D.), 189 24th s. to 25th; *Blanche* (W. D.) the river w. to 718 N. Ashland Ave.; *Bliss* (N.D.), 222 North

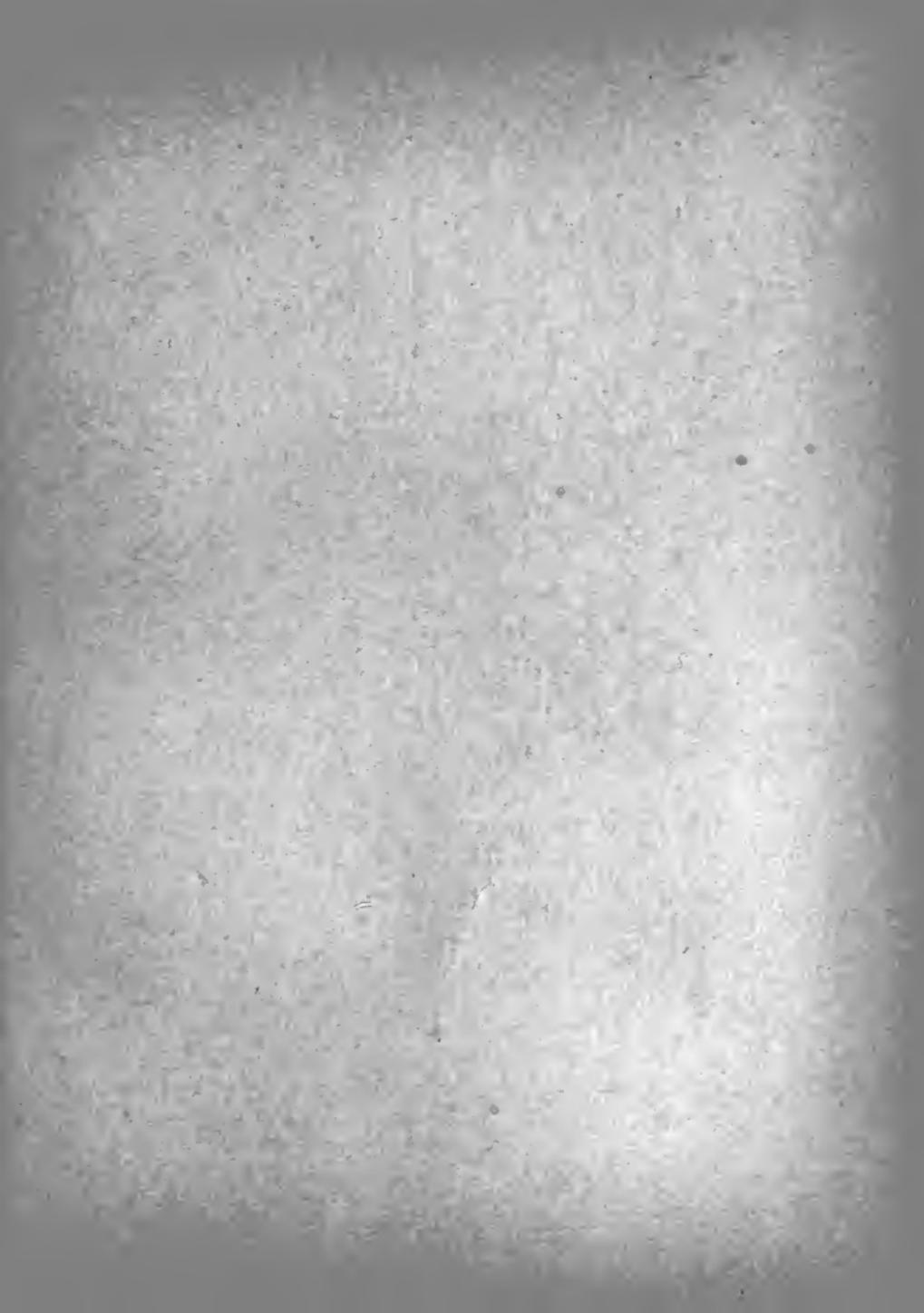
Branch n. e. to North Branch Canal; *Block* (N. D.), 30 North Ave. n. to Eugenie; *Bloom* (S. D.), 1395 34th s. to 38th; *Bloomingdale Road* (W. D.), 661 Elston Ave. to cty limits; *Blucher* (L. V.), 35 Lull Pl. w. to Wood; *Blue Island Ave.* (W. D.), Halsted and Harrison s. w. to Western Ave.; *Boardman* (S. D.), 36th s. e. to Archer Ave.; *Boardman Pl.* (L. V.), Southport Ave. w. one-half block; *Bonaparte* (S. D.), 2924 Archs. w. to Lock; *Bond* (L.), C. & G. T. R. R. w. to Reese Ave.; *Bond Ave.* (H. P.), 78 71st s. to Illinois Ave.; *Bonfield* (S. D.), 2721 Hickory s.e. to 31st; *Bonney Ave.* (W. D.), 394 Colorado Ave. s. to 53d; *Boomer* (L.), 443 39th s. to 40th; *Boone* (W. D.), 121 DeKalb w. to S. Leavitt; *Boston Ave.* (w. D.), 197 S. Desplaines w. to Halsted; *Bosworth Ave.* (L. V.), Roscoe n. to Grace Ave.; *Boulevard* (N. D.), 427 Ohio n. to Ontario; *Bowen Ave.* (S. D.), 4110 Lake Ave. w. to Grand Bd.; *Bowery The* (W. D.), 294 VanBuren s. to Congress; *Bowmanville Road* (L. V.), Western Ave., n. e. to C. & N.-W. R. R.; *Bradley* (W. D.), 303 Elston Ave. w. to Holt; *Brand Pl.* (W. D.), 33 Fullerton Ave. n. and n. w. to N. Robey; *Breckenridge Ave.* (W. D.), 903 N. Hamlin Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; *Bremen* (W. D.), 69 Myrtle Ave. w. to Cromwell; *Bremen Pl.* (W. D.), 12 9. N. Leavitt w. to Western Ave.; *Breslau* (W. D.), 163 Hamburg n. to Elms; *Brigham* (W. D.), 673 N. Ashland Ave. w. to N. Wood; *Bristol* (L.), 4518 State w. to Stewart Ave.; *Broad* (S. D.), C. & A. R. R. s. e. to 3 st; *Brompton Ave.* (L. V.), 18 6 Halsted, e to Evanston Ave.; *Bronson* (L.), Center Ave. w. to Laflin; *Brooks Ave.* (H. P.), 73d s. to 86th; *Broom* (W. D.), 561 Indiana n. to Ohio; *Bross Ave.* (S. D.), 3118 Robey s. w. to Rockwell; *Brown* (W. D.), 316 Taylor s. to the river; *Bryan Pl.* (W. D.), 485 Randolph n. w. to Lake; *Bryant Ave.* (S. D.), 3540 Vincennes Ave. w. to Stanton Ave.; *Bryn Mawr* (L. V.), 3860 Clark e. to Sheffield Ave.; *Buchanan* (W. D.) continuation of Wash-tewaw Ave.; *Buckingham Pl.* (L. V.), Evanston Ave. one-half block w.; *Buena Ave.* (L. V.), C. E. & L. S. R.

R. e. to Halsted; *Buena Vista Pl.* (S. D.), 2521 Emerald Ave. n. e. one-half block; *Buffalo Ave.* (H. P.), 83d s. to 92d; *Bunker* (W. D.), 159 Beach w. to S. Halsted; *Burchell Ave.* (W. D.), 599 Fullerton Ave. n. to Diversey; *Burling* (N. D.), 183 North Ave. n. to Davey Ct.; *Burlington* (W. D.), 95 16th s. to 18th; *Burnett* (W. D.), 445 N. Robey w. to N. Leavitt; *Burnside Ave.* (H. P.), Cottage Grove Ave. n. w. to St. Lawrence Ave.; *Burtis* (L.), 48th s. to 67th; *Burton Pl.* (N. D.), 608 Clark e. to the lake; *Butler* (S. D.), 2361 Archer Ave. s. e. to 53d. *Butterfield* (S. D.), 201 16th s. Garfield Bd.; *Byford Ave.* (W. D.), Douglas Park Bd. s. to 16th; *Bryon Ave.* (W. D.), 1101 N. California Ave. w. to Humboldt Park; *Bryon Ave.* (L. V.), Robey e. to the lake.

C.

C (N. D.), 61 Southport Ave. w. to Dominick. *Calhoun Pl.* (S. D.), 118 State w. to Market; *California Ave.*, N (W. D.), 1272 Lake, n. to Belmont Ave.; *California Ave.*, S. (W. D.), 1272 Lake s. to 83d; *Calumet Ave.*, (S. D.), 1 18th s. to city limits; *Cambell* (S. D.), 31st se. two blocks; *Campbell Ave.*, N. (W. D.) 1072 Lake n. to Kinzie; *Campbell Ave.*, S. (W. D.), 1072 Lake s. to Illinois & Michigan Canal; *Campbell Park* (W. D.), 357 S. Leavitt w. to S. Oakley Ave.; *Canal N.* (W. D.), 29 Randolph n. to Kinzie; *Canal S.* (W. D.), 29 Randolph s. to Lumber; *Canal Pl.*, (W. D.), N. branch river w. to Elston Ave.; *Canalport Ave.* (W. D.), 735 S. Canal sw. to 22d; *Carl* (N. D.), 548 Wells e. to LaSalle Ave.; *Carlton Ave.* (H. P.), 76th s. to 79th.; *Carpenter*, N. (W. D.), 301 Randolph n. to the river; *Carpenter* S. (W. D.), 301 Randolph s. to Madison; *Carpenter*, (L.), 48th s. to 87th; *Carroll Ave.*, (W. D.), 98 N. Canal w. to 48th; *Cass* (N. D.), 263 Kinzie n. to Rush; *Castello Ave.* (W. D.), Springfield Ave., w. to Crawford Ave.; *Catherine* (W. D.), 432 N. Homan Ave. e one block; *Cedar* (N. D.), 347 Rush e. to the lake; *Cedar* (L.) 347 Rush e. to lake; *Central Ave.* (S. D.), 9 Water s. to Randolph; *Central Park Ave.*

N. (W. D.), 1766 Lake n. to Fullerton Ave.; *Central Park Ave.* S. (W. D.), 1736 Madison s. to 71st; *Central Park Bd.* (W. D.), 165 N. Central Ave. w. to Central Park Ave.; *Centre* (N. D.), 28 Racine Ave. e. to Clark; *Centre* (L. V.), C. & N.-W. R. R. e. to Evanston Ave.; *Centre Ave.*, (W. D.), 382 Madison s. to Lumber; Cntre ave.; (L.), 47th s. to 87th; *Centre Ave.*, N. (W. D.), 374 Kinzie n. to Augusta; *Centre Ave.* (W. D.), 1801 Elston Ave., sw. to Kedzie Ave.; *Chalmers Pl.* (N. D.), Halsted w. to Sheffield Ave.; *Champlain* (S. D.), Gross Ave. s. to 37th; *Champlain Ave.* (H. P.), 352 42d s. to 67th; *Channay* (W. D.), 87 Point ne. one-ha f block; *Chapin* (W. D.), 543 Noble e. to Currier; *Charles Pl.* (S. D.), 324 Fifth Ave. w. to Frankl n; *Charles* (W. D.), 6 Van Buren s. to Harrison; *Charlotte* (W. D.), :45 S. Central Park Ave. w. to Lawndale Ave.; *Charlton* (S. D.), 33d s. to 35th; *Charlton* (L. V.), 1140 Ridge Ave. n. of Francis; *Chase* (W. D.), 31 Chicago Ave. n. to Cornell; *Chase Ave.* (W. D.), 1589 North Ave., n. to Bloomingdale Road; *Chase Ct.* (W. D.), 230 Coulters, s. to Blue Island Ave.; *Chatham Ct.* (N. D.), Hobbie n. to Division; *Chauncey Ave.*, (H. P.), 76th s. to 85th; *Cheltenham Ave.* (H. P.), 2 83d s. to 85th; *Cheltenham Pl.* (H. P.), 7838 Lake Ave. s. w. to 79th; *Cherry* (L.), C. & G. T. R. R. w. to Reese Ave.; *Cherry Ave.* (N. D.), 224 North Branch n. w. to North Ave.; *Cherry Pl.* (W. D.), 93 Powell Ave. w. to Perry Ave.; *Chester* (N. D.), 833 Clybourn Ave. s. w. w. and n. to Fullerton Ave.; *Chestnut* (N. D.), 240 Market e. to lake; *Chestnut* (L.), 6126 Wentworth Ave. w. to Halsted; *Chestnut Pl.* (N. D.), 417 Chestnut n. w. to Walton Pl.; *Chicago Ave.* (N. D.), the river e. to the lake; *Chicago Ave.* (W. D.), the river w. to city limits; *Chicago Terrace* (W. D.), 273 Harding Ave. w. to Crawford Ave. *Christiania Ave.* (W. D.), 621 Grand Ave. n. to Division; *Church Ct.* (W. D.), 83 S. Morgan w. to Centre Ave.; *Church Pl.* (S. D.), 59 Fuller s. e. to Archer Ave.; *Church Road* (L. V.), Western Ave. e. to Clark; *Churchill* (W. D.), 889 N. Robey w. to Leavitt; *Cicero Ct.* (W. D.), 178 Jackson s. to Harrison; *Clara Pl.* (W. D.), 1291 N. Western Ave. w. to Perry Ave.; *Clyremont Ave.*, (W. D.) 944 Van Buren s. to Grenshaw; *Clarence* (L. V.), 1326 Nellie Ave. n. to Byron; *Clarinda* (W. D.), 34 Holt w. to Wood; *Clark S.* (S. D.), the river s. to city limits; *Clark N.* (N. D.), the river n. to North Ave. and n. w. to city limits; *Clarkson Ave.* (W. D.), 1083 Bloomingdale Road n. to Palmer Pl.; *Clarkson Ct.* (W. D.), 1299 Lake s. to Washington Bd.; *Clay* (N. D.), 156 Sheffield Ave. e. to Halsted; *Clay Ave.* (L. V.), Huck Ave. e. to Robey; *Clayton* (W. D.), 395 Johnson w. to May; *Cleaver* (W. D.), 761 Milwaukee Ave. n. to Blanche; *Clement Ave.* (L.), 43d s. to 45th; *Cleveland* (L.), Wallace w. to Wright; *Cleveland Ave.* (N. D.), 48 Clybourn Ave n. to Fullerton Ave.; *Cleveland Ave.* (L. V.), 980 Rac ne Ave. e. to Sheffield Ave.; *Clifton Ave.* (W. D.), 567 Fullerton Ave. n. to Diversey; *Clifton Ave.* (L. V.), 1226 Wellington Ave. n. to Roscoe; *Clifton Park Ave.* (W. D.), 16th s. to Swift; *Clinton*, N. (W. D.), 61 Randolph n. to Kinzie; *Clinton S.* (W. D.), 61 Randolph s. to Maxwell; *Cloud Ct.* (L.), State w. to Wentworth Ave.; *Clybourn Ave.* (N. D. and L. V.), 305 Division n. w. to Belmont Ave.; *Clybourn Pl.* (N. D.), 549 Clybourn Ave. w. t. river; *Clybourn Pl.* (W. D.), the river w. to N. Robey; *Clyde* (N. D.), 481 Clybourn Ave. n. e. to Center; *Coblenz* (W. D.), 1013 N. Robey w. to Western Ave.; *Coles Ave.* (H. P.), 128 71st s. to 79th; *Colfax Ave.* (H. P.), 65th s. to 67th; *College Pl.* (S. D.), 3326 Cottage Grove Ave. w. to Rhodes Ave.; *Collins* (W. D.), 721 S. Albany Ave. w. to Kedzie Ave.; *Collins Ct.* (W. D.), 92 Laughlin s. to Coulter; *Cologne S* (D.), 2500 Quarry s. w. to Fuller; *Colorado Ave.* (W. D.), 1250 Madison s. w. to city limits; *Commercial* (W. D.), 320 North Ave. n. to Armitage Ave.; *Commercial* (L. V.), 1259 N. Paulina n. and n. w. to Webster Ave.; *Commercial Ave.* (H. P.) 242 79th s. to 99th; *Concord* (L.), Stewart Ave. w. to Morgan; *Concord Pl.* (N. D.), 341 Clybourn Ave. w. to Sheffield Ave.; *Congress* (S. D.), Michigan Ave. w.



[Engraved For The Standard Guide Company.]
SUBURB OF BERWYN.—THE RAILWAY STATION.



BERWYN

Is situated nine and one-half miles from the City Hall on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The Wisconsin division of the Illinois Central Railroad and the proposed line of the Ogden Avenue Elevated Railroad also run by the property. Half-hourly trains make the run in from

23 TO 29 MINUTES.

Although Berwyn was only platted in the summer of 1890, it now boasts of about 100 attractive residences, costing from \$1,800 to \$8,000; a handsome stone church, a stone schoolhouse, brick store buildings, a postoffice, an express office, and over seven miles of macadamized streets.

Every deed to Berwyn property is made subject to the following conditions:

1. Saloons prohibited.
2. Established building line.
3. Business Buildings not allowed on residence streets.
4. No building costing less than \$1,500 to be erected.

These restrictions give to every resident the assurance that his neighborhood will suffer no detraction from improvements of an inferior character.

As we now control about

50,000 FEET OF STREET FRONTAGE

we are able to determine the character of the entire suburb.

The new main sewer is now well under way and assures to Berwyn a

COMPLETE SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE.

The Berwyn Water, Fuel & Electric Light Company has been incorporated and the capital all subscribed. Water, Gas and Electricity plants will be established as soon as possible.

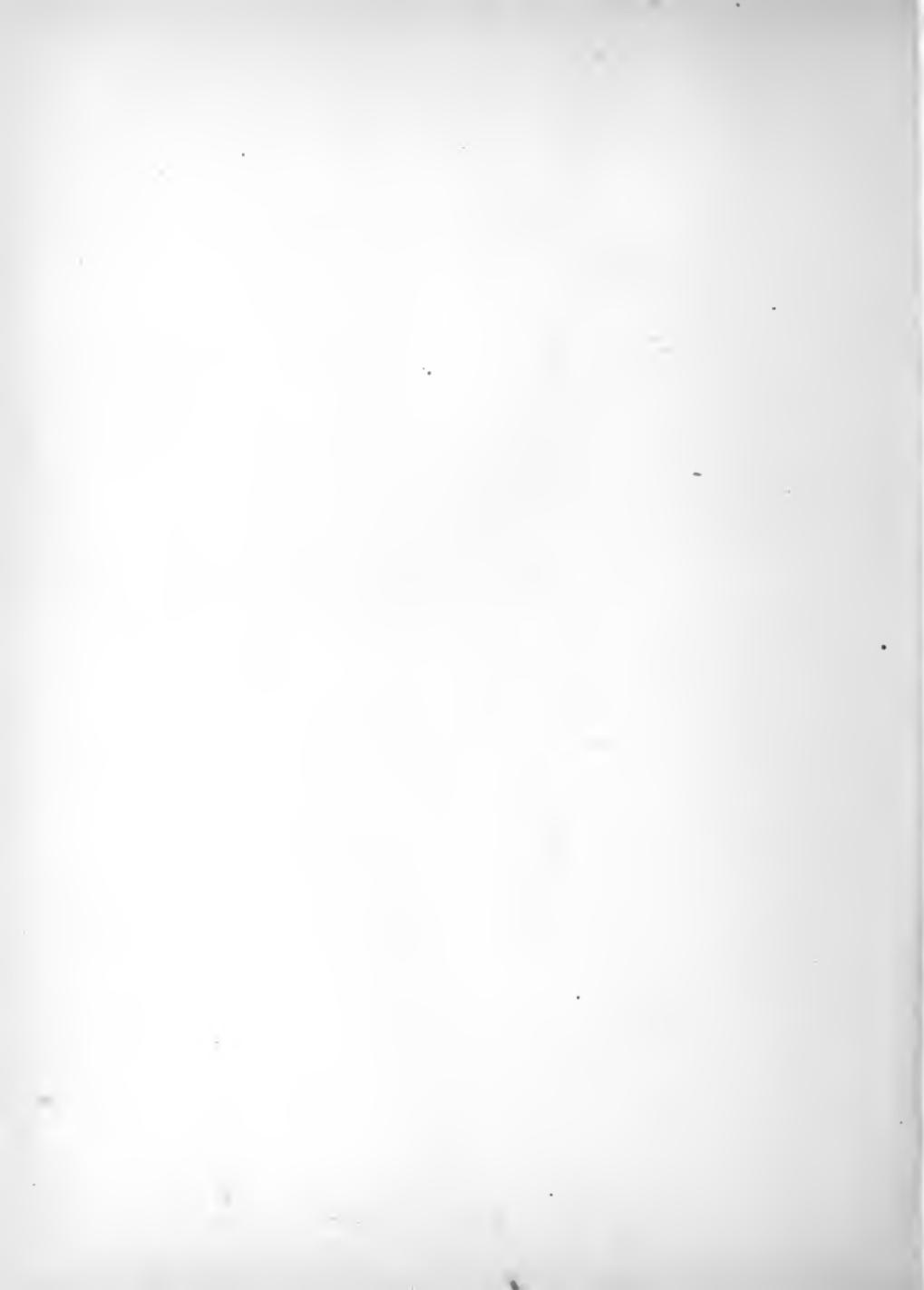
We always have on hand for sale very desirable modern residences. We also build from purchasers' plans when desired. We also offer choice residence lots at \$18.00 per foot. Terms, one-sixth cash and the balance

IN EASY MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.

At present prices Berwyn offers the best and safest investment about Chicago.

ANDREWS & PIPER, Owners, 185 Dearborn St., rooms 29 to 32

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to State, and 5th Ave. w. to the river; *Congress* (W. D.), 225 S. Clinton w. to 46th; *Congress Pk.* (W. D.), 1112 Van Buren s. to Harrison; *Connor* (N. D.), 62 Cleveland Ave. e. to Sedgwick; *Conrad* (W. D.), 93 Ruble w. to S. Union; *Cook* (W. D.), the rivers w. to N. Jefferson; *Cook* (L.) 1323 47th s. to 61st; *Cook* (L. V.), Hamilton Ave. e. to Ashland Ave.; *Cooper* (N. D.), 802 Clybourn Ave. n. to Fullerton Ave.; *Cooper* (L.), 63d s. to 67th; *Cork* (W. D.), 215 N. Ashland Ave. w. to Paulina; *Cornelia* (W. D.), 606 Milwaukee Ave. w. to Seymour Ave.; *Cornelia* (W. D.), 53 Point n. e. to Milwaukee Ave.; *Cornelia* (L. V.), N. Western Ave. e. to the lake; *Cornell* (W. D.), 536 Milwaukee Ave. w. to Ashland Ave.; *Cornell Ave.* (H. P.), 4851st south to 56t; *Cortez* (W. D.), N. California Ave. w. to Humboldt Pk.; *Cortland* (W. D.), 941 N. Robey w. to city limits; *Cortland Ave.* (L.), continuation of S. May; *Cortland Ct.* (W. D.), 33 Clarkson Ave. w. to Kedzie Ave.; *Corwin* (W. D.), 792 15th s. to 16th; *Corwin Pl.* (W. D.), 74 Moore s. one-half block; *Cosgrove Ave.* (L. V.), Lincoln Ave. e. to N. Ashland Ave.; *Cottage Grove Ave.* (S. D.), 89 22d s.e. to Calumet river; *Cottage Pl.* (W. D.), 83 Throop w. one block; *Coueh Pl.* (S. D.), State w. to Market; *Coulter* (W. D.), 1083 S. Robey s. w. to California Ave.; *Court Pl.* (S. D.), State w. to Market; *Court Pl.* (L.), Western Ave. w. to railroad; *Coventry* (W. D.), 145 North Ave. n. w. to Clybourn Pl.; *Crawford* (S. D.), 465 22d s. to Archer Ave.: *Crawford Ave.* N. (W. D.), 1984 Lake n. to city limits; *Crawford Ave. S.* (W. D.), 1984 Lake s. to city limits; *Crawford Ct.* (S. D.) 2218 McGlashen w. to Crawford; *Crilly Pl.* (N. D.), 137 Eugenie n. to Florimond; *Crittenden* (W. D.), 519 Noble e. to Currier; *Cromwell* (W. D.), 1847 Milwaukee Ave. n. to Fullerton Ave.; *Crooked* (N. D.), 20 Southport Ave. s. e. one-half block; *Crosby* (N. D.), 81 Larrabee n. w. to Division; *Cross* (W. D.), 456 Colorado Ave. s. to Harrison; *Crossing* (W. D.), 83 Mendell w. to S. Paulina; *Crown Pl.* (W. D.), 26th s. to the river; *Crystal* (W. D.), 556 N. Robey w. to Leavitt; *Currier* (W. D.), 70 Augusta n. to Chapin;

Curtis, N. (W. D.), 321 Randolph n. to Huron, n. w. to May; *Curtis S.* (W. D.), 321 Randolph s. to Madison; *Custar Ave.* (L.) see Spencer Ave.; *Custom House Pl.* (S. D.), 102 Jackson s. to 14th; *Cynthia Ct.* (W. D.), 1504 Ogden Ave. s. te 22d; *Cypress* (W. D.), 56 Kendall s. to 12th.

D

Dakin (L. V.), 1478 Sheffield Ave. e. to Evanston Ave.; *Dale Pl.* (W. D.), 724 22d s. one-half block; *Daly* (S. D.), 35th s. to 37th; *Damen* (W. D.), 91 Sholto w. to S. May; *Dania Ave.* (W. D.), 686 Division n. to Bloomingdale Road; *Dashiel* (S. D.), 539 26th s. to 39th; *Dauphin* (H. P.), 87th sw. to 92d; *Davis* (W. D.), 622 Division n. to Wabansia Ave.; *Davis* (L.), 57th s. to 67th; *Davlin* (W. D.), 894 Lake n. to Kinzie; *Dayton* (N. D.), 140 Rees n. to Belden Ave.; *Dean* (W. D.), 649 N. Paulina nw. to Brigham; *Dearborn* (S. D.), the river s. to Polk, 14th s. to 59th; *Dearborn Ave.* (N. D.), the river n. to North Ave.; *Dearborn Pl.* (S. D.), 20 Randolph s. to Madison; *Deering* (S. D.), the river se. to 31st; *DeKalb* (W. D.), 25 Flournoy sw. to S. Leavitt; *DeKoven* (W. D.), 151 Beach w. to S. Halsted; *Delameter Pl.* (W. D.), 1383 Bloomingdale Road n. to Armitage Ave.; *Delaware Pl.* (N. D.), 277 Dearborn Ave. e. to the lake; *Deming Ct.* (L. V.), 588 Orchard e. to Lake View Ave.; *Dempster Pl.* (L. V.), Clark e. to Evanston Ave.; *Depot* (W. D.), 157 Stewart Ave. w. to S. Halsted; *Deuyester* (W. D.), 255 S. Desplaines w. to S. Halsted; *Desplaines, N.* (W. D.), 123 Randolph n. to Erie; *Desplaines, S.* (W. D.), 123 Randolph s. to 12th; *Devon Ave.* (L. V.), the lake w. to Evanston Ave.; *Dewey Ct.* (L. V.) 1318 Halsted e. to Clark; *Dexter Ave.* (W. D.) S. Ashland Ave. sw. to 31st; *Dexter Ave.* (L.), Stewart Ave. e. to Wallace; *Dickens Ave.* (W. D.), 1131 N. California Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; *Dickey* (L.), 63d s. to 79th; *Dickey Ave.* (W. D.), N. Kedzie Ave. w. to N. Homan Ave.; *Dickson* (W. D.), 174 Division n. to Bloomingdale Road; *Dieden* (W. D.), 217 Elston Ave. sw. to Currier; *Diller* (W. D.), 898

Fulton n. to Ohio; *Diversey* (L. V.), N. Western Ave. e. to the lake; *Diversey* (W. D.), the river w. to city limits; *Division* (N. D.), the river e. to the lake; *Division* (W. D.), the river w. to city limits; *Dix* (W. D.), 102 Chicago Ave. nw. to Sangamon; *Dock* (S. D.), 46 River nw. to the river; *Dodge* (W. D.), Lumber s. to 14th; *Dominick* (N. D.), 51 Southport Ave. nw. to Webster Ave.; *Dor Pl.* (W. D.), 665 N. Springfield Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; *Douglas Ave.* (H. P.), 107th s. to 114th; *Douglas Park Bd.* (W. D.), 687 S. Alany Ave. w. to Hamlin Ave.; *Douglas Park P.* (W. D.), 717 S. Fairchild Ave. w. to California Ave.; *Drake Ave.* (W. D.), Kinzie n. to Chicago Ave.; *Drexel Ave.* (H. P.), 52d s. to 87th; *Drexel Bd.* (H. P.), 39th s. to 51st; *Dreyer* (L.), 47th s. to 53d *Drummond Ave.* (W. D.), 991 Augusta n. to *D vision*; *Dudley* (W. D.), 652 Chicago Ave. n. to Webster Ave.; *Duncan Ave.* (H. P.), 7648 Railroad Ave. s. to 82d; *Duncan Park* (L.), Stewart Ave. w. to Wallace; *Dunn* (W. D.), 45 Kinzie nw. one block; *Dunning* (L. V.), 1260 N. Paulina e. to Halsted; *Dussold* (W. D.), 483 S. Jefferson w. to Halsted.

E

Eagle (W. D.), 20 N. Desplaines w. to Halsted; *Earl* (S. D.), 2920 Shields Ave. w. to Stewart Ave.; *Early Ave.* (L. V.), Southport Ave. se. to Evans-ton Ave.; *East Ct.* (L. V.), 19.9 Belmont Ave. s. one-half block; *East End Ave.* (H. P.), 10 51st s. to 56th; *Eastman* (N. D.), North Branch ne. to Halsted; *Eberhart* (W. D.), 633 N. Kedzie Ave. w. to Homan Ave.; *Eda* (S. D.), 3610 Indiana Ave. w. to State; *Edbrooke Pl.* (W. D.), 1201 N. Western Ave. w. to Perry Ave.; *Eddy* (L. V.), 1034 Racine Ave. e. to Clark; *Edgar* (W. D.), 265 North Ave. n. to Cly-bourn Pl.; *Edgerton Ave.* (H. P.), 60th s. to 61st; *Edgecomb Ct.* (L. V.), 869 Evanston Ave. e. to Sheffield Ave.; *Edith* (W. D.), 398 N. Homan Ave. e. one block; *Edson Ave.* (L. V.), 574 Lincoln Ave. n. to Webster Ave.; *Edwards Ave.* (H. P.), 7812 Railroad Ave. s. to 83d; *Eighth Ave.* (H. P.), 47 97th s. to 102d; *Eighteenth* (S. D.), the lake w. to the river;

Eighteenth (W. D.), the river w. to the city limits; *Eighteenth Pl.* (W. D.), 327 Johnson w. to S. May; *Eightieth* (H. P. and L.), Bond Ave. w. to city limits; *Eighty-first* (H. P. & L.), Ontario Ave. w. to city limits; *Eighty-second* (H. P. and L.), Ontario Ave. w. to Halsted; *Eighty-third* (H. P. and L.), Cheltenham Ave. w. to city limits; *Eighty-third Pl.* (H. P.), 8336 Ontario Ave. w. to railroad; *Eighty-fourth* (H. P. & L.), Cheltenham Ave. w. to Ashland Ave.; *Eighty-fifth* (H. P. & L.), Cheltenham Ave. w. to Ashland Ave.; *Eighty-sixth* (H. P. & L.), the lake w. to Loomis; *Eighty-seventh* (H. P. & L.), the lake w. to city limits; *Eighty-seventh Pt.* (H. P.), Dauphin Ave. w. to St. Lawrence Ave.; *Eighty-eighth* (H. P.), the strand w. to city limits; *Eighty-eighth Pl.* (H. P.), Dauphin Ave. w. to St. Lawrence Ave.; *Eighty-ninth* (H. P.), the strand w. to city limits; *Eighty-ninth Pl.* (H. P.), Dauphin Ave. w. to Langley Ave.; *Elaine* (L. V.), 1146 Roscoe nw. to Cornelia; *Eldredge Ct.* (S. D.), 298 Michigan Ave. w. to State; *Eleanor Ave.* (H. P.), 63d s. to 126th; *Eleventh* (W. D.), 403 S. Morgan w. to May; *Eleventh, W.* (W. D.), 329 Throop w. to Ashland Ave.; *Elgin* (S. D.), 2114 Purple w. to Stewart Ave.; *Elias* (S. D.), 2881 Archer Ave. se. to Lyman Ave.; *Elizabeth, N.* (W. D.), 403 Randolph n. to Erie; *Elizabeth S.* (W. D.), 403 Randolph s. to Madison; *Elizabeth* (L.), Blanche to 87th; *Elizabeth* (L.), Stewart Ave. w. to Wright; *Elk* (W. D.), Bauwans w. to N. Paulina; *Elk Grove Ave.* (W. D.), 73 N. Wood w. and n. to Webster Ave.; *Ellen* (W. D.), 984 Milwaukee Ave. sw. to Lincoln; *Ellery Ave.* (L.), 79th s. to Pierce; *Ellis Ave.* (S. D. and L.), 35 35th e. and s. to 87th; *Ellis Park* (S. D.), Prospect Place s. to 37th; *Ellsworth* (W. D.), 8 Harrison s. to Polk; *Elm* (N. D.), North Branch Canal ne. and e. to the lake; *Elmwood Pl.* (S. D.), 133 37th s. to 39th; *Elston Ave.* (W. D.), 499 Milwaukee Ave. n. and nw. to limits; *Emerald Ave.* (S. D. and L.), 2473 Archer Ave. s. to 83d; *Emerson Ave.* (W. D.), 177 N. Wood w. to Oakley Ave.; *Emery* (W. D.), 545 N. Kedzie Ave. west to Springfield

Ave.; Emily (W. D.), 469 N. Ashland Ave. w. to Wood; *Emma* (W. D.), 704 Milwaukee Ave. w. to Ashland Ave.; *Emmet* (L.), 47th s. to 55th *Ems* (W. D.), 1201 N. Leavitt w. to Western Ave.; *Englewood Ave.* (L.), 6228 Wentworth Ave. w. to Halsted; *Erie* (N. D.), the river east to the lake; *Erie* (W. D.), the river w. to Western Ave.; *Erie Ave.* (H. P.), 274 87th s. to 98th; *Escanaba Ave.* (H. P.), 30 8th s. to 103d; *Essex Ave.* (H. P.), 83 s. t. 103d; *Euclid Ave.* (W. D.), 39 California Ave. w. to Central Park Ave.; *Eugenie* (N. D.), 456 Larrabee e. to Clark; *Evans Ave.* (H. P.), 284 42d s. to 87th; *Evans Ct.* (W. D.), 629 S. Union w. t. Halsted; *Evanston Ave.* (L. V.), Clark and Diversey nw. to Devon Ave.; *Everett Ave.* (H. P.), 55th s. one block; *Evergreen Ave.* (W. D.), 1088 Milwaukee Ave. sw. to N. Leavitt; *Evergreen Ave.* (W. D.), 1511 N. Western Ave. w. to Humboldt Ave.; *Everts Ave.* (L.), 47th s. to 71st; *Ewing* (W. D.), Beach w. to Blue Island Ave.; *Ewing Ave.*, (H. P.), 94th se. and s. to 106th; *Ewing Pl.* (W. D.), 719 N. Robey w. to N. Leavitt; *Exchange Ave.* (H. P.), 84th s. to 103d; *Exchange Pl.* (S. D.), 128 Washington s. to Madison.

F

Fairfield Ave., N. (W. D.), 1238 Lake n. to Armitage Ave.; *Fairfield Ave., S.* (W. D.), 1344 Harvard s. to 22d; *Fairview Ave.*, (W. D.), 345 Fullerton Ave. w. to Diversey; *Fake* (S. D.), 2971 Bonaparte se to Lyman; *Fall* (W. D.) 1161 Lake s. to Warren Ave.; *Farrell* (S. D.), Hickory se. to 31st; *Fay* (W. D.), 89 Erie n. to Pratt; *Fayette Ct.* (W. D.), 504 Harrison s. to Vernon Park Pl.; *Ferdinand* (W. D.), 188 Noble w. to Oakley Ave.; *Fifteenth* (S. D.), 1500 State w. to Clark; *Fifteenth* (W. D.), 131 Stewart Ave. w. t. Hamlin Ave.; *Fifth Ave.* (S. D.), the river s. to Taylor; 311 26th s. to 39th; *Fiftieth* (H. P. and L.), 5000 Lake Ave. w. to limits; *Fiftieth Ct.* (H. P. and L.), 5034 Cottage Grove Ave. w. to Oakley Ave.; *Fifty-first* (H. P. and L.), the Lake w. to limits; *Fifty-first Ct.* (L.), Halsted w. to Morgan; *Fifty-*

second (H. P. L.), 5200 Lake Ave. w. to limits; *Fifty-third* (H. P. and L.), the lake w. to limits; *Fifty-fourth* (H. P. and L.), the lake w. to limits; *Fifty-fourth Ct.* (L.), Halsted w. to Morgan; *Fifty-fourth Pl.* (H. P.), Lake Ave. w. to Drexel Ave.; *Fifty-fifth* (H. P. and L.), the lake w. to Cottage Grove Ave.; *Fifty-sixth* (H. P. and L.), the lake w. to Ashland Ave.; *Fifty-seventh* (H. P. and L.), 5700 Stony Island Ave. w. to Ashland Ave.; *Fifty-eighth* (H. P. and L.), 5800 Washington Ave. w. to Ashland Ave.; *Fifty-eighth Ct.* (L.), Stewart Ave. w. to Wallace; *Fifty-ninth* (H. P. and L.), Stony Island Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; *Fifty-ninth Ct.* (L. V.), Western Ave. e. to lake; *Fifty-ninth Ct.* (L.), Wentworth Ave. w. to Stewart Ave.; *Fillmore* (W. D.), 507 S. Western Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; *First Ave.* (H. P.), :09 95th s. $\frac{1}{2}$ blk.; *First Ave.* (W. D.), 33 Schuyler Ave. nw. to Kedzie Ave.; *Fisher Ave.* (L. V.), 3728 Robey e. to Clark; *Fisk* (W. D.), 351 16th s. to Lumber; *Fle twood* (W. D.), Elston Ave. n. to Rawson; *Fletcher* (L. V.), 1646 Oakley Ave. e. to Evanston Ave.; *Florence Ave.* (L. V.), 156 Wrightwood Ave. n. to Diversey; *Florence Ave.* (L.), 4 d to 43d; *Florimond* (N. D.), 651 Franklin e. to Wells; *Flournoy* (W. D.), Ogden Ave. w. to Albany Ave.; *Follansbee* (W. D.), 1946 Milwaukee Ave. w. to Kedzie Ave.; *Fontenoy Ct.* (W. D.), 1146 Milwaukee Ave. s. w. one block; *Ford Ave.* (H. P.), 75th s. to 79th; *Forest Ave.* (S. D.), 175 31st s. to limits; *Forest Ave.* (W. D.), 377 Fullerton Ave. n. to Elston Ave.; *Forest Ave.* (L. V.), Grand Ave. n. to limits; *Forquer* (W. D.), Beach w. to Crawford Ave.; *Forrestville Ave.* (H. P.), 48th s. one blk.; *Fortieth* (H. P. and L.), the lake w. to Halsted; *Fortieth Ct.* (S. D.), 4024 Butler w. to Wallace; *Forty-first* (H. P. and L.), I. C. R. R. w. to Wallace; *Forty-first W.* (W. D.), Kinzie s. to 12th; *Forty-second* (H. P. and L.), I. C. R. R. w. to Johnson Ave.; *Forty-second W.* (W. D.), Kinzie s. to 12th; *Forty-second Ct.* (L.), School w. to Wallace; *Forty-Second Pl.* (H. P.), Drexel Boul. w. to Grand Boul.; *Forty-third* (H. P.

and L.), I. C. R. R. w. to Crawford Ave.; *Forty-third* W. (W. D.), Kinzie s. to 12th; *Forty-fourth* (H. P. and L.), 44 Greenwood Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; *Forty-fourth* W. (W. D.), Kinzie s. to 12th; *Forty-fifth* (H. P. and L.), Woodlawn Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; *Forty-fifth* W. (W. D.), Kinzie s. to 12th; *Forty-fifth* Ct. (L.), State w. to Wentworth Ave.; *Forty-sixth* (H. P. and L.), Lake Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; *Forty-sixth* W. (W. D.), Kinzie n. and s. to limits; *Forty-sixth* Ct. (L.), C. & R. I. w. to Stewart Ave.; *Forty-seventh* (H. P. and L.), I. C. R. R. w. to limits; *Forty-seventh* W. (W. D.), Kinzie n. and s. to North Ave. and 12th; *Forty-eighth* (H. P. and L.), Madison Ave. w. to Western Ave. Boul.; *Forty-eighth* W. (W. D.), Kinzie n. and s. to North Ave. and 12th; *Forty-ninth* (H. and L.), Lake Ave. w. to city limits; *Fourteenth* (S. D.), Indiana Ave. w. to Clark; *Fourteenth* W. (W. D.), the river w. to Ogden Ave.; *Fourth* Ave. (S. D.), see Custom House Pl.; *Fourth* Ave. (H. P.), 110 95th s. to 102d; *Fowler* (W. D.), 51 Evergreen Ave. w. to N. Leavitt; *Fox* (S. D.), 1025 31st s. to 33d; *Fox* Pl. (W. D.), 415 Elston Ave. w. to Noble; *Francis* (L. V.), Clark e. to Ridge Ave.; *Francis* Pl. (W. D.), 64 Points s. w. to California Ave.; *Francisco* N. (W. D.), 1332 Lake n. to Elston Ave.; *Francisco* S. (W. D.), 1332 Lake s. to 83d; *Frank* (W. D.), 75 Waller w. to Blue Island Ave.; *Frankfort* (W. D.), 1065 N. Robey w. to Western Ave.; *Franklin* (S. D.), the river s. to Harrison; *Franklin* N. (N. D.), 77 Kinzie n. to Menomonee; *Franklin* Ave. (W. D.), N. Western Ave. w. to Kedzie Ave.; *Frazier* (L.), 47th s. to 49th; *Frederick* (L. V.), 546 Orchard e. to Clark; *Frederick* Ave. (W. D.), 719 Central Park Ave. w. to Harding Ave.; *Freeman* (S. D.), Western Ave. w. to Bross Ave.; *Fremont* (N. D.), 36 Bissell n. to Fullerton Ave.; *French* Ave. (H. P.), 205 75th s. to 81st; *Front* (W. D.), 344 N. Halsted w. to Elston Ave.; *Front* (L. V.), Bryn Mawr n. to Peterson Ave.; *Front* (L. V.), Kensington Ave. s. w. one block; *Fry* (W. D.), 218 N. Center Ave. w. to Ashland Ave.; *Ful-*

ler (S. D.), the river e. to Archer Ave.; *Fullerton* Ave. (N. D.), the river e. to Lincoln Park; *Fullerton* Ave. W. (W. D.), the river w. to Crawford Ave.; *Fulton* (W. D.), the river w. to city limits; *Fulton* (L. V.), 3652 Robey e. to C & N. W. R. R.; *Ful long* (W. D.), 481 Kedzie Ave. w. to Grand Ave.

C

Gage S. D., 941 35th s. to 39th; *Galt* (L. V.), Sheffield Ave. e. to Halsted; *Gano* (S. D.), see 30th; *Garden* (W. D.), 175 S. Morgan w. to Aberdeen; *Garden* Ave. (W. D.); 1683 N. California Ave. w. to Kedzie Ave.; *Gardner* (N. D.), 49 Vine w. to Halsted; *Garfield* Ave. (N. D.) 40 Herndon e. to Lincoln Park; *Garfield* Ave. W. (W. D.), 1207 Kimball w. to Central Park Ave.; *Garfield* Boul. (H. P. and L.), 5500 South Park Ave. w. to Western Ave. Boul.; *Garland* Pl. (S. D.), 20 Randolph s. to Madison; *Garrett* (S. D.), 31st ne. to Ashland Ave.; *Garvin* Ave. (H. P.), 87th to 95th; *Gault* Pl. (N. D.), 69 Oak n. to Division; *Geary* (N. D.), 437 Chestnut nw. to Walton Pl.; *Genesee* Ave. (W. D.), 1901 Harrison nw. to Colorado Ave.; *Geneva* (W. D.) S. Rockwell w. to California Ave.; *George* (W. D.), 350 N. Sangamon w. to Elston Ave.; *George* (L. V.), Hoyne Ave. e. to Halsted; *George* Ave. (L. V.), 222 Evanston Ave. east to Lake View Ave.; *George* Pl. (W. D.), 749 Kinzie n. one-half block; *Giddings* (L. V.), Leavitt e. to Robey; *Gilbert* Pl. (L.) Vincennes Ave. nw. one block; *Gilpin* Pl. (W. D.) 259 Center Ave. w. to Loomis; *Girard* (W. D.), 1139 Milwaukee Ave. ne. to Webster Ave.; *Glenlake* Ave. (L. V.) Evanston Ave. e. to the lake; *Glenview* Ave. (W. D.), 423 North Central Park Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; *Gloy* Pl. (W. D.), 20 Lister Ave. ne. to Elston Ave.; *Goethe* (N. D.) 301 Sedgwick e. to the lake; *Gold* (W. D.), 312 Harrison s. to Gurley; *Goldsmith* Ave. (L.), 75th to 79th;

Good (W. D.), 71 Sholto w. to May; *Goodspeed* (L.), 43d s. to 71st; *Goodwin* (W. D.), 603 S. Homan Ave. w. two blocks; *Gordon* (L.), 4230 State w. to Halsted; *Goshen* (L.), 4626 Wentworth Ave. w. to Stewart Ave. *Grace* (N. D.), 157 Division n. to Vedder; *Grace* (L. V.), Ravenswood Park e. to the lake; *Grace Ave.* (H. P.), 62d s. to Jackson Park Terrace; *Graceland Ave.* (L. V.), Western Ave. e. to the lake; *Granda Ave.* (W. D.), 177 N. Western Ave. nw. to North Ave.; *Grand Ave.* (L. V.), 3650 Rotley e. to the lake; *Grand Boul.* (S. D.), 185 35th s. to 51st; *Grant* (N. D.), 605 La Salle Ave. e. to Clark; *Grant Pl.* (N. D.), 995 Clark w. to Larrabee; *Grant Pl.* (L. V.), Huck Ave. e. to Robey; *Grant Pl.* (S. D.), 69th south to 70th; *Graves Pl.* (S. D.), 3212 Cottage Grove Ave. s. to 33d; *Graylock Ave.* (L.), Wentworth Ave. w. to Stewart Ave.; *Greely Pl.* (W. D.), George s. one-half block; *Green N.* (W. D.), 217 Randolph n. to Front; *Green S.* (W. D.), 217 Randolph s. to Harrison; *Green S.* (L.) Garfield Boul. s. to 86th; *Green Bay Ave.* (H. P.), 26 83d s. to Harbor Ave.; *Greenwich* (W. D.), 915 N. Robey w. to Leavitt; *Greenwood Ave.* (H. P.), 4212 Lake Ave. s. to 80th; *Greenwood Ave.* (W. D.), 1359 N. Oakley Ave. w. to Thomas Ave.; *Grenshaw* (W. D.), 55 Olive w. to Central Park Ave.; *Gross Ave.* (W. D.), 825 North Ave. n. to Cortlandt; *Gross Ave.* (L.), 45th sw. to 47th; *Gross Ave.* (H. P.), 91st to 95th. *Gross Park* (L. V.); C & N. W. Ry. e. to Paulina; *Gross Park Ave.* (L. V.), 548 Belmont Ave. to Addison; *Gross Terrace* (W. D.), 1386 Madison s. to Colorado Ave.; *Grove* (S. D.), 281 15th sw. to Archer Ave.; *Grove Ct.* (N. D.), 719 Larrabee w. to Orchard; *Grove Pl.* (L.) 64th s. one block; *Groveland Ave.* (S. D.), 28th s. to 33d; *Groveland Ct.* (L.), Vincennes Ave. nw. to C. R. I. & P. R. R.; *Groveland Park* (S. D.), 3325 Cottage Grove Ave. e. one block; *Gurley* (W. D.), 41 Blue Island Ave. w. to Centre Ave.; *Guttenburg Ave.* (W. D.), 1513 Bloomingdale Road n. to Armitage Ave.

H

Haddock Pl. (S. D.), Wabash Ave. w. to Franklin; *Haines* (N. D.), 32 Hickory Ave. n. e. to North Branch Canal; *Hall* (L. V.), 17¹/₂ Diversey n. one block; *Halsted N.* (W. D. and N. D.), 197 Randolph n. to Belmont Ave.; *Halsted S.* (W. D. and S. D.), 98 Randolph s. to limits; *Hamburg* (W. D.), 1091 N. Robey w. to Western Ave.; *Hamilton Ave.* (L. V.), Cemetery Drive n. to Peterson Ave.; *Hamilton Ave.* (W. D.), 834 Monroe s. to Pratt Pl.; *Hamlin Ave.* (N. W. D.), 1¹/₂ Lake n. to Diversey; *Hamilton Ave. S.* (W. D. & L.), 18¹/₂ Lake s. to 61st; *Hammond* (N. D.), 99 Eugen e. n. to Wisconsin; *Hammond Ave.* (W. D.), 599 Diversey n. to Avondale Ave.; *Hampden Ct.* (L. V.), Wrightwood Ave. nw. one-half block; *Hancock Ave.* (W. D.), 1327 North Ave. n. to Fullerton Ave.; *Hanover* (S. D.), 2301 Archer Ave. s. to 60th; *Harbor Ave.* (H. P.), 9060 The Strand sw. to S. Chicago Ave.; *Harding Ave. N.* (W. D.), Kinzie n. to Chicago Ave.; *Harding Ave. S.* (W. D.), R. R. crossing s. to 31st; *Harmon Ct.* (S. D.), 314 Michigan Ave. w. to State; *Harrison* (S. D.), 233 Michigan Ave. w. to the river; *Harrison W.* (W. D.), the river w. to limits; *Hart* (W. D.), 701 Kinzie n. to Austin Ave.; *Hart Ave.* (S. D.), Bross Ave. s. to Egan Ave.; *Hartwell Ave.* (H. P.), 66th s. to 67th; *Harvard* (W. D.), 441 S. Western Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; *Harvard* (L.), 63d s. to 83d; *Hastings* (W. D.), 335 Blue Island Ave. w. to Leavitt; *Haren* (S. D.), 3020 Shields Ave. w. to Stewart Ave.; *Hawthorne Ave.* (N. D.), 29 Larrabee nw. to Southport Ave.; *Hawthorne Ave.* (L.), Stewart Ave. sw. to Goldsmith; *Hawthorn Pl.* (L. V.), 412 Evanston Ave. e. to the lake; *Haynes Ct.* (S. D.), 2923 Archer Ave. se. to Lyman; *Hazel* (L. V.), Buena Ave. north to Galt Ave.; *Heald* (L.), 59th s. one block; *Hein* (N. D.), 12 Cleveland Ave. e. to Sedgwick; *Heine* (W. D.), 955 North Ave. n. to Armitage Ave.; *Henry* (W. D.), Margaret w. to S.

Robey; *Henry Ct.* (W. D.), Point ne. to Stave; *Hermitage Ave.* (W. D.), Jackson s. to 12th; *Herndon* (N. D.), Hawthorn Ave. ne. to Fullerton Ave.; *Hervey* (W. D.), 1083 N. Wood w. to Robey; *Herves Ave.* (H. P.), 99th s. to 114th; *Hubbard Ave.* (H. P.), 51st s. to 53d; *Hickling Ave.* (L.), Halsted w. to Morgan; *Hickory* (S. D.), Cologne sw. to the river; *Hickory Ave.* (N. D.), 140 branch nw. to North Ave.; *High* (N. D.), 68 Webster Ave. n. to Fullerton Ave.; *High Ave.* (H. P.), 103d s. to 106th; *Hill* (N. D.) 209 Sedgwick e. to Wells; *Hinman* (W. D.), 753 Throop w. to Boul.; *Hinsche* (N. D.), 192 Clybourn Ave. ne. to Blackhawk; *Hirsch*, (W. D.) 717 N. Leavitt w. to California Ave.; *Hobie*, (N. D.), 138 Hawthorne Ave. e. to Sedgwick; *Hoey* (S. D.), 2708 Mary sw. one-quarter block; *Holden* (W. D.), 44 12th s. to 14th; *Holden Pl.* (S. D.), Randolph s. to 21st; *Holland Settlement Road* (L.), Vincennes Ave. se. to 87th; *Hollywood Ave.* (L. V.), Evanston Ave. e. to Sheffield Ave.; *Holt* (W. D.), 418 Chicago Ave. n. to Wabansia Ave.; *Homan Ave. N.* (W. D.), 1638 Lake n. to Diversey; *Homan Ave. S.* (W. D.), 1638 Lake s. to limits; *Homer* (W. D.), 967 N. Robey w. to Washtenaw Ave.; *Honore* (W. D.), 718 Madison s. to 87th; *Hood Ave.* (L. V.), 3606 Robey e. to Ridge Ave.; *Hooker* (N. D.), 396 Halsted nw. to Cherry Ave.; *Hope* (W. D.), 65 Blue Island Ave. w. to Morgan; *Hough Pl.* (S. D.), 2560 Archer Ave. nw. one block; *Houston Ave.* (H. P.), 230 81st s. to 98th; *Howard Ct.* (W. D.), Central Park Boul. w. to Kedzie Ave.; *Howe* (N. D.), 22 Willow n. to Garfield Ave.; *Hoxie* (H. P.), 95th s. to 120th; *Hoyme Ave. N.* (W. D. and L. V.), 832 Lake n. to Grace Ave.; *Hoyme Ave. S.* (W. D.), 832 Lake s. to 67th; *Hoyt* (L.), 815 63d s. to 67th; *Hubbard Ct.* (S. D.), 252 Michigan Ave. w. to State; *Huber* (N. D.), 186 Herndon e. to Racine Ave.; *Hick Ave.* (L. V.), Lawrence n. two blocks; *Hudson* (S. D.), Western Ave. w. to Rockwell; *Hudson Ave.* (N. D.), 47 Sigel n. to Center; *Hull* (N. D.), 51 Eugenie n. to Menomonee; *Humboldt* (W. D.), 979 North Ave. n. to Palmer Ave.; *Humboldt Ave.*

(W. D.), 507 Western Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; *Humboldt Ave.* (W. D.), 421 Humboldt Boul. n. to Belmont Ave.; *Humboldt Park Boul.* (W. D.), 1099 North Ave. n. to Palmer Pl.; *Huron* (N. D.), Roberts e. to the lake; *Huron W.* (W. D.), 364 Milwaukee Ave. w. to limits; *Hydraulic Pl.* (S. D.), 184 State w. to Clark.

I

Iglehart Pl. (S. D.), 27th s. to 28th; *Illinois* (N. D.), Kingsbury e. to the lake; *Illinois Ave.* (S. D.), 761 32d s. to 33d; *Illinois Ave.* (H. P.), 266 83d Pl. s. to Ontario Ave.; *Indiana* (N. D.), the river e. to the lake; *Indiana W.* (W. D.), the river w. to 48th; *Indiana Ave.* (S. D.), 12th s. to city limits; *Indiana Boul.* (H. P.), 101st s. e. to 106th; *Ingraham* (W. D.), 333 Elston Ave. w. to Noble; *Inkerman* (L.), 345 45th s. to Goshen; *Iowa* (W. D.), 357 N. Wood w. to California Ave.; *Iron* (S. D.), 33d se. to 35th; *Irving Ave.* (W. D.), 894 Monroe s. to 14th; *Irving Pl.* (W. D.), 848 Fulton n. to Kinzie; *Isabella* (W. D.), 466 N. Homan Ave. e. one block.

J

Jackson (S. D.), Michigan Ave. w. to the river; *Jackson W.* (W. D.), the river w. to 48th; *Jackson Ave.* (H. P.), 608 54th s. to 59th; *Jackson Park Terrace* (H. P.), 6500 Stony Island Ave. w. to I. C. R. R.; *James* (L. V.), Front to Ashland Ave.; *James Ave.* (S. D.), Laurel w. to Pitney Ct.; *Jamot* (L. V.), Leavitt e. to Robey; *Jane* (W. D.), 812 Milwaukee Ave. w. to California Ave.; *Janssen* (L. V.), 924 Roscoe n. to Nellie; *Jasper* (S. D.), 34th s. to 35th; *Jay* (N. D.), 60 Center n. to Fullerton Ave.; *Jefferson N.* (W. D.), 93 Randolph n. to the river; *Jefferson S.* (W. D.), 93 Randolph s. to 22d; *Jefferson Ave.* (H. P.), 50th s. to 57th; *Jefferson Ave.* (L.), 69th to 71st; *Jefferson Ct.* (W. D.), 69 Powell Ave. w. to Perry Ave.; *Jeffery Ave.* (H. P.), 67th s. to 95th; *Jessie Pl.* (W. D.), 769 Kinzie n. one-half block; *John Pl.* (W. D.), 879 S. Halsted w. one block; *Johnson* (W.

D.), 292 Taylor s. to 22d; *Johnson Ave.* (S. D.), 27th s. to 28th; *Johnston Ave.* (W. D.), 211 N. California Ave. w. to Humboldt Park; *Joseph* (S. D.), 2535 Hickory se. to Arch r Ave.; *Joseph* (L.), Washtenaw Ave. to California Ave.; *Judd* (W. D.), Stewart Ave. w. to S. Jefferson; *Judson* (N. D.), Eastman nw. to Blackhawk; *Julia Ct.* (W. D.), Stave sw. one-half block; *Julian* (W. D.), 699 N. Ashland Ave. w. to Wood; *Julius* (W. D.), 103 11th s. one block; *Justine* (L.), 45th s. to 67th.

K

Kedzie Ave. (W. D.), 1512 Lake n. to limits; *Kedzie Ave. S.* (W. D.), 1512 Lake s. to limits; *Keeley* (S. D.), 2823 Archer Ave. se. to 31st; *Keenan* (W. D.), 749 N. Ashland Ave. w. to Wood; *Keith* (W. D.), 303 Chi. ago Ave. s. to Huron; *Kemper Pl.* (N. D.), 462 Orchard e. to Larrabee; *Kendall* (W. D.), 849 Polk sw. to Taylor; *Kensington Ave.* (H. P.), Lake Calumet w. to Thornton Ave.; *Kenwood Ave.* (H. P.), 66 47th s. to 49th; *Kimball Ave.* (H. P.), 106 47th s. to 59th; *Kingsbury* (N. D.), 27 Kinzie n. to Chicago Ave.; *Kinaston Ave.* (H. P.), 83d s. to 87th; *Kinzie* (N. D.), the river e. to N. Water; *Kinzie W.* (W. D.), the river w. to limits; *Koenig* (W. D.), 375 Warsaw Ave. ne. to Lee Ave.; *Kosciusko* (W. D.), 1151 N. Robey w. to Leavitt; *Kramer* (W. D.), 511 S. Jefferson w. to Halsted; *Kroll* (W. D.), 122 Moore s. two-thirds block; *Kruse Ave.* (L.), C. & G. T. Ry. s. two blocks; *Kuehl Pl.* (W. D.), 119 Lister Ave. ne. to Elston Ave.; *Kuhn's Ct.* (W. D.), 1101 N. Western Ave. n. one-half block.

L

Lafayette Ave. (H. P.), 1026 56th s. to 57th; *Lafin* (W. D.), 536 Mausson s. to limits; *Lake* (S. D.), Central Ave. w. to the river; *Lake W.* (W. D.), the river west to limits; *Lake Ave.* (S. D.), 15 37th s. to limits; *Lake Park Ave.* (S. D.), 23d s. e. to 33d; *Lake Park Place* (S. D.), railroad tracks w. to 336 Michigan

Ave.; *Lake Shore Drive* (S. D.), foot of Oak n. to Lincoln Park; *Lake View Ave.* (L. V.), Fullerton Ave. n. to Belmont Ave.; *Lane Pl.* (N. D.), 412 Center n. to Garfield Ave.; *Langdon* (N. D.), 183 Clybourn Ave. sw. one-half block; *Langley Ave.* (S. D.), 115 37th s. to 95 h.; *Larrabee* (N. D.), 19 Chicago Ave. n. to Deming Ct.; *La Salle* (S. D.), the river s. to Van Buren; 237 16th s. to Garfield Boul.; *La Salle Ave.* (N. D.), the river n. to Clark; *Laughton* (W. D.), 1151 S. Hoyne Ave. w. to California Ave.; *Laurel Ave.* (W. D.), Fullerton Ave. n. to Diversey; *Law Ave.* (W. D.), Harrison s. to Polk; *Lawndale Ave. N.* (W. D.), Kinzie n. to North Ave.; *Lawndale Ave. S.* (W. D.), 1936 Harrison s. to 31st; *Lawrence* (N. D.), North Branch e. to Southport Ave.; *Lawrence Ave.* (L. V.), N. Western Ave. e. to the lake; *Lay* (W. D.), 1457 S. Western Ave. w. to California Ave.; *Layton* (L.), 4430 Wentworth Ave. w. to Halsted; *Leavitt N.* (W. D.), 82 Lake n. to limits; *Leavitt S.* (W. D. and S. D.), 89 Lake s. to 39th; *Leddy* (W. D.), 189 McGovern n. to Fullerton Ave.; *Lee Ave.* (W. D.), 1779 N. California Ave. w. to Avondale Ave.; *Lee Pl.* (W. D.), 273 N. Robey w. to N. Hoyne Ave.; *Legate Ave.* (S. D.), see Francisco Ave.; *Leipzig* (W. D.), Hamburg n. to Ems; *Leland Ave.* (L. V.), Leavitt e. to Clark; *Le Moyne* (W. D.), 695 N. Robey w. to N. Leavitt; *Leo* (S. D.), 2547 Archer Ave. s. to 27th; *Lessing* (W. D.), 124 Chicago Ave. n. to Dix; *Levant Ave.* (H. P.), 75th s. to 87th; *Levee* (W. D.), the river sw. three blocks; *Lewis*, (N. D.), 796 Hawthorn Ave. n. to Diversey; *Lexington Ave.* (W. D.), 35 De Kalb w. to Crawford Ave.; *Lexington Ave.* (H. P.), 370 51st s. to 67th; *Liberty* (W. D.), 73 Stewart Ave. w. to Halsted; *Lill* (W. D.), 44 Station w. to N. Western Ave.; *Lill Ave.* (N. D.), 184 Perry e. to Halsted; *Lime* (S. D.), the river s. to 27th; *Lincoln N.* (W. D.), 722 Lake n. to Milwaukee Ave.; *Lincoln S.* (W. D.), 72 Lake s. to imits; *Lincoln Ave.* (N. D.); 639 Wells n. w. to Belmont Ave.; *Lincoln Pl.* (N. D.), 500 Garfield

Ave. north to Webster Ave.; *Linden Ave.* (L. V.), Lawrence Ave. n. to Argyle; *Linden Ave.* (W. D.) Fullerton Ave. north to Diversey; *Linwood Pl.* (W. D.), 443 N. California Ave. w. to Humboldt Park; *Lisle* (W. D.), 755 S. Union w. to Halsted; *Lister Ave.* (W. D.); 143 Webster Ave. n. w. to Robey; *Lock* (S. D.), Fullers e. to 31st; *Locksport* (S. D.), railroad s. e. to Archer Ave.; *Locust* (N. D.), Townsend e. to Clark; *Logan* (S. D.), 2651 Hickory se. to railroad; *Logan* (L.), Stewart Ave. w. to Halsted; *Logan Square* (W. D.), Kedzie Ave. and Humboldt Boul.; *Lonergan* (N. D.), 44 Wisconsin n. to Lincoln Ave.; *Loomis* (W. D.), 486 Madison s. to limits; *Lowe Ave.* (S. D.), 515 26th s. to 39th; *Lubeck* (W. D.), 1039 N. Robey w. to Western Ave.; *Luce* (W. D.), 61 Blackhawk n. w. one-half block; *Luella Ave.* (A. P.), 83d s. to 95th; *Lull Pl.* (W. D.). Ellen sw. to N. Wood; *Lumber* (W. D.), 18 12th s. w. to Halsted; *Lundy's Lane* (S. D.), 1489 32d s. to 37th; *Lunn Ct.* (W. D.), 605 S. Western Ave. w. one block; *Luther* (W. D.), 171 S. Rockwell w. to Washtenaw; *Lutz* (N. D.), 254 North Ave. w. one-third block; *Lydia* (W. D.), 54 N. Desplaines w. to Halsted; *Lyman* (L. V.), Sulzer n. to Lawrence; *Lyman* (S. D.), 2878 Main s. w. to 31st; *Lynch Pl.* (S. D.), 32d s. to 33d; *Lyons Ave.* (H. P.), Cottage Grove Ave. n. w. to 93d; *Lytte* (W. D.), 474 Harrison s. to 12th.

M

MacAllister Pl. (W. D.), 229 Center Ave. w. to Loomis; *Macedonia* (W. D.), 316 Division n. to Ellen; *Mack-naw Ave.* (H. P.), 59 83d south to 136th; *Madison* (S. D.), Michigan Ave. w. to the river; *Madison W.* (W. D.), the river w. to city limits; *Madison Ave.* (H. P.), 47th s. to 87th; *Madison Ct.* (H. P.), 66th to 67th; D. and L.), 341 Randolph s. to limits; *McAlpine* (S. D.), Bross Ave. s. to Douglass Ave.; *McChesney Ave.* (H. P.), 63d s. to 67th; *McDermott* (S. D.), C. & A. R. R. se. to Archer Ave.; *McDowell* (W. D.), 1235 S. Washtenaw Ave. w. one-half block; *Mc-*

Madison Park (H. P.), 5030 Madison Ave. w. to Woodlawn Ave.; *Main* (S. D.), the river se. to 31st; *Manistee Ave.* (H. P.), 452 87th s. to 99th; *Maple* (N. D.), 366 La Salle Ave. e. to State; *Maple* (L.), C. & G. T. R. R. w. to Reese Ave.; *Maple Pl.* (W. D.) 1137 N. Western Ave. w. to Powell Ave.; *Maplewood Ave.* (W. D.), 1104 Lake n. to Elston Ave.; *Maplewood S.* (W. D.), 1855 W. 31sts. to Illinois and Michigan Canal; *Maplewood Pl.* (W. D.), 86 Ogden Ave. s. to 15th; *Mara Ave.* (L. V.), 224 School n. to Addison Ave.; *Marble Pl.* (S. D.), State w. to 5th Ave.; *Marble Pl.* (W. D.) 125 S. Desplaines w. to Halsted; *Marcy* (N. D.), 53 Sheffield Ave. nw. to Clybourn Pl.; *Margaret* (W. D.), 402 14th s. to 15th; *Margaret Pl.* (W. D.), 2001 16th s. to 19th; *Marianna* (L. V.), 474 Southport Ave. e. to Florence Ave.; *Marion Pl.* (W. D.), 328 Division n. to Ellen; *Mark* (W. D.), 689 S. Union w. to S. Halsted; *Market* (S. D.), 253 Lake s. to Congress; *Market N.* (N. D.), the river n. to North Ave.; *Market Square* (S. D.), 31st se. to Ashland Ave.; *Marquette Ave.* (H. P.), 490 87th s. to 105th; *Marshfield Ave.* (W. D.), 600 Jackson s. to 12th; 34th s. to 7 st; *Martin* (W. D.), 1151 S. Rockwell w. to Washtenaw Ave.; *Marvin* (W. D.), 1159 S. Oakley Ave. w. to California Ave.; *Mary* (S. D.), 2509 Hickory se. to Hoey; *Maryland Ave.* (H. P.), 65 s. to 67th; *Mather* (W. D.), Ellsworth w. to Halsted; *Mathew* (W. D.), 215 Ogden Ave. w. to Wood; *Matteson* (L.), Stewart Ave. w. to Halsted; *Mattison Ave.* (H. P.), 200 74th s. one block; *Maud Ave.* (N. D.), 125 Sheffield Ave. nw. to Racine Ave.; *Mautene Ct.* (W. D.), 912 Milwaukee Ave. sw. one-half block; *Maxwell* (W. D.), the river west to 30 Blue Island Ave.; *May* (L. V.), 1500 Wrightwood Ave. n. to George; *May, N.* (W. D.), 341 Randolph n. to George; *May, S.* (W. Glashen) (S. D.), 1449 22d s. to Archer Ave.; *McGovern* (W. D.), 1926 Milwaukee Ave. w. to Kedzie Ave.; *McHenry* (W. D.), Blanche to the river; *McIlroy* (W. D.), 517 N. Kedzie Ave. w. one block; *McKililen Ave.* (L.), 44th s. to 46th; *McLean Ave.*

(W. D.), 1147 Homan Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; McMullen Ct. (W. D.), 103 Fisk w. to Centre Ave.; McReynolds (W. D.), 727 N. Ashland Ave. w. to Wood; Mead (W. D.), Kenzie n. to Fullerton Ave.; Meadow Lane (L. V.). Grand Ave. n. to limits; Meaghan (W. D.), 1610 S. Ashland Ave. e. one-half block; Meagher (W. D.), 143 Stewart Ave. w. to Halsted; Mechanic (W. D.), 4 18th s to Lumber; Medill Ave. (W. D.), 1339 Kimball w. to Central Park Ave.; Melrose (L. V.), Western Ave. e. to the lake; Mendell (W. D.), 141 Clybourn Pl. nw. to Canal Pl.; Menomonee (N. D.), 769 Clark w. to Larabee; Mentmore Ave. (W. D.), 1259 Kedzie Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; Merian (W. D.), C., B. & Q. R. R. s. to 22d; Meridian (W. D.), 51 S. Desplaines w. to Halsted; Metropolitan Pt. (W. D.), 251 N. Harding Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; Michigan (N. D.), Kingsbury e. to Water; Michigan Ave. (S. D.), the river s. to 99th; Mill (S. D.), 3223 Ashland Ave. w. to Paulina; Millard Ave. (W. D.), 1292 12th south to Whitehouse; Miller (W. D.), 346 Harrison s. to Taylor; Milton Ave. (N. D.), 57 Chicago Ave. n. to Division; Milwaukee Ave. (W. D.), 28 Lake nw. to limits; Minnehaha Ave. (H. P.), 91st s. to 94th; Mitchell Ave. (W. D.), 1059 North Ave. n. to Bloomingdale Road; Moffat (W. D.), 977 Western Ave. w. to Rockwell; Mohawk (N. D.), 78 Clybourn Ave. n. to Garfield Ave.; Monroe (S. D.), Michigan Ave. w. to the river; Monroe (W. D.), 111 S. Canal w. to Central Park Ave.; Monroe Ave. (H. P.), 252 53d s. to 59th; Montana (L. V.), 1:30 Ashland Ave. e. to Lincoln Ave.; Montana (W. D.), 130 Station w. to Western Ave.; Montgomery (L.), Blanchard Ave. nw. to Archer Ave.; Moore (N. D.), 366 Division s. to Elm; Moore, (W. D.), S. Wood w. to California Ave.; Moore Pl. (W. D.), 2029 16th s. to 19th; Moorman (W. D.), Ellen se. to N. Paulina; Morgan, N. (W. D.), 281 Randolph n. to Chicago Ave.; Morgan, S. (W. D.), 281 Randolph s. to limits; Morgan Pl. (W. D.), 143 S. Morgan w. to Aberdeen; Morris (L.), Stewart Ave. to Wal-

lace; Mosspratt (S. D.), 923 31sts s. to Springer Ave.; Mound Ave. (L.), School w. to Stewart Ave.; Mozart (W. D.), 933 North Ave. n. to Palmer Ave.; Muskegon Ave. (H. P.), 8318 Baltimore Ave. s. to 106th; Myrtle (L. V.), Bryn Mawr n. to olive; Myrtle (W. D.); 24 Birch s. to Ashland; Myrtle Ave. (H. P.), I. C. R. R. w. to Lake Ave.; Myrtle Ave. (H. P.), 64th s. to 67th; Myrtle Ave. (W. D.), 1773 Milwaukee Ave. n. to Diversey.

N

Napolean Pl. (S. D.), 2744 Wentworth Ave., w. to Wallace.; Nassau (W. D.), 1326 Jackson s. one block; Nebraska (W. D.), 309 Throop w. to Ashland Ave.; Nebraska Ave. (W. D.), 1051 Bloomingdale Road n. to Palmer Pl.; Nellie Ave. (L. V.), 2056 Paulina e. to the Lake; Nelson (L. V.), 1590 Western Ave. e. to Soult; Nevada (L. V.), 386 Evanston Ave. e. to the lake; Newberry Ave. (W. D.), 270 Taylor s. to 18th.; Newport Ave. (L. V.), Evanston Ave. e. to the Lake; Newton (W. D.), 14 Iowa n. to Division; Nineteenth (S. D.), 1900 State w. to the river; Nineteenth (W. D.), 669 S. Union w. to Crawford Ave.; Nineteenth Pl. (W. D.), 359 Johnson w. to Brown; Ninetieth (H. P.), the strand w. to St. Lawrence Ave.; Ninetieth Pl. (H. P.), I. C. R. R. w. to St. Lawrence Ave.; Ninety-first (H. P.), Green Bay Ave. w. to St. Lawrence Ave.; Ninety-second (H. P.), Harbor Ave. w. to Cottage Grove Ave.; Ninety-second Pl. (H. P.) Yates Ave. w. to Luella Ave.; Ninety-third (H. P.), Harbor Ave. w. to Cottage Grove Ave.; Ninety-fourth (H. P.), Commercial Ave. w. to Stony Island Ave.; Ninety-fifth (H. P.), the Lake w. to Michigan Ave.; Ninety-sixth (H. P.), 7th Ave. w. to Michigan Ave.; Ninety-seventh (H. P.), 17th Ave. w. to Michigan Ave.; Ninety-eighth (H. P.), Ave. E w. to Michigan Ave.; Ninety-ninth (H. P.), the Lake w. to State; Nixon (W. D.), 572 Polk s. to Taylor; Noble (W. D.), 443 Kinzie n. to North Ave.; Noble Ave. (L. V.), Western Ave. e. to Clark; Normal Parkway (L.), C., R. I. & P. R. R. w. to Wright; Nor-

man Ave. (W. D.), 1083 North Ave. n. to Bloomingdale Road; *North* (L. V.), C. & N. W. Ry. e. to Clark; *North Ave.* (N. D.), the river e. to the Lake; *North Ave.* (W. D.), the river w. to Limits; *North Ave.* (L. V.) Front e. to Clark; *North Branch* (N. D.), 45 Hawthorne Ave. n.w. to Blackhawk; *North Grove* (N. D.), 711 Larrabee w. to Orchard; *North Park Ave.* (N. D.), 38 Menomonee n. to Fullerton Ave.; *North Pier* (N. D.), Michigan e. to the Lake; *North Pl.* (W. D.), 65 Armitage Ave. n.w. $\frac{1}{2}$ block; *North Water* (N. D.), 18 Wells e. to the Lake; *Norton* (W. D.), 145 Gurley s. to Polk; *Norwood Ave.* (W. D.), N. Kedzie Ave. w. to N. Homan Ave.; *Notre Dame* (H. P.), 100th s.w. to 104th.; *Nursery* (N. D.), Lewis n.w. to Ward; *Nutt* (W. D.), 319 16th s. to 18th; *Nutt Ave.* (H. P.), 71st s. to 87th; *Nutt Ct.* (W. D.), 137 19th s. to 20th.

O

Oak (N. D.), 88 Hawthorne Ave. e. to the lake; *Oak* (L.), C. & G. T. R. R. w. to Reese Ave.; *Oak* (L.), School w. to Stewart Ave.; *Oak Ave.* (S. D.), 3612 Vincennes Ave. w. to Stanton Ave.; *Oak Pl.* (L. V.), 1420 Belmont Ave. n. to School; *Oak Grove Ave.* (L. V.), 1102 R. cine Ave. e. to Clark; *Oakdale Ave.* (L. V.), 1524 Oakley Ave. e. to the lake; *Oakenwald Ave.* (H. P.), 244 d.s. and w. to Lake Ave.; *Oakland Pl.* (L. V.), 1499 George n. to Wellington Ave.; *Oakley Ave.* (N. (W. D.), 952 Lake n. to B. rteau Ave.; *Oakl y Ave.* S. (W. D.), 952 Lake s. to limits; *Oakwood Ave.* (S. D.), the lake w. to Cottage Grove Ave.; *Oakwood Bd.* (H. P.), 39 2Cottage Grove Ave. w. to Grand Bd.; *O'Brien* (W. D.), 497 Jefferson w. to Halsted; *Ogden Ave.* (W. D.), 486 Randolph s. w. to Crawford Ave.; *Ogden Pl.* (W. D.), 125 Ogden Ave. w. to S. Wood; *Oglesby Ave.* (H. P.), 61st s. to 71s.; *Ohio* (N. D.), Kingsbury e. to the lake; *Ohio* (W. D.), 214 N. Desplaines w. to 48th.; *Olga* (L. V.), 1240 Nellie Ave. w. to Grace; *Olive* (W. D.), 916 Taylors. s. to 12th.; *Olive* (L. V.), 3902 Clark e. to Southport Ave.; *Olivet Pl.* (W. D.), 11 Walker Ct. w. one-half

block; *100th* (H. P.), the lake w. to Willett Ave.; *101st* (H. P.), the lake w. to Willett Ave.; *102d* (H. P.), the lake w. to Willett Ave.; *103d* (H. P.), Ave. C w. to State; *104th* (H. P.), Ave. C w. to State; *105th* (H. P.), Indiana Bd. w. to Indiana Ave.; *106th* (H. P.), Indiana Bd. w. to Ill. Cent. R. R.; *107th* (H. P.), Ave. G w. to Michigan Ave.; *108th* (H. P.), Ave. E w. to Ill. Cent. R. R.; *109th* (H. P.), Ave. E w. to Willett Ave.; *110th* (H. P.), Ave. E w. to State; *111th* (H. P.), First Ave. w. to State; *111th Pl.* (H. P.), Michigan Ave. w. to State; *112th* (H. P.), First Ave. w. to State; *112th Pl.* (H. P.), Michigan Ave. w. to State; *113th* (H. P.), First Ave. w. to State; *113th Pl.* (H. P.), Michigan Ave. w. to State; *114th* (H. P.), Ave. F w. to Ill. Cent. R. R.; *115th* (H. P.), Ave. F w. to Halsted; *116th* (H. P.), Ave. F w. to State; *117th* (H. P.), Ill. & Ind. Line w. to Michigan Ave.; *118th* (H. P.), Ill. & Ind. Line w. to State; *119th* (H. P.), Ill. & Ind. Line w. to State; *O'Neil* (W. D.), 911 S. Halsted w. one block; *Ontario* (N. D.), Kingsbury e. to the lake; *Ontario* (W. D.), 400 46th w. to 48th; *Ontario Ave.* (H. P.), 1308 1st s. to Harbor Ave.; *Orchard* (N. D.), 230 Clybourn Ave. n. t., Dewey Ct.; *Orchard* (H. P.), I. C. R. R. w. to Lake Ave.; *Osborne* (W. D.), 541 Indiana n. to Ohio; *Osgood* (W. D.), 114 Centre n. to Fullerton Ave.; *Oswego* (W. D.), 573 Kinzie n. one-half block; *Otis* (N. D.), 203 Division n. to Vedder; *Otto* (L. V.), 1664 Robey e. to Halsted; *Owasco* (W. D.), 213 S. Western Ave. w. to 46th; *Oxford Ct.* (S. D.), 3838 Stanton Ave. w. to Grand Bd.

P

Pacific Ave. (S. D.), 148 Jackson s. to Taylor; *Packers' Ave.* (L.) 42d s. to 47th; *Page, N.* (W. D.), 607 Kinzie n. to Ferdinand; *Page S.* (W. D.), 651 Lake s. to Madison; *Palatine* (W. D.), 641 S. Homan Ave. w. to Central Park Ave.; *Palmer* (L. V.), Sulzer n. to Balmoral Ave.; *Palmer Ave.* (W. D.), 1191 N California Ave. w. to Thomas Ave.; *Palmer Square* (W. D.), Humboldt Loul. w. to Kedzie Ave.; *Park*

(W. D.), 631 N. Wood nw. to N. Robey; *Park Ave.* (W. D.), 31 S. Ashland w. to city limits; *Park Ave.* (L. V.), 1890 Diversey Ave. to Surf; *Park Front* (N. D.), Wells e. to Clark; *Parmelee* (W. D.), 1119 S. Hoyne Ave. w. to California Ave.; *Parnell Ave.* (S. D.) 539 29th s. to 39th; *Paulina N.* (W. D. and L. V.), 626 Laken. to Tuttle Ave.; *Paulina S.* (W. D. and S. D.) 6 6 Lake s. to 39th; *Pearce* (W. D.), 235 S. Desplaines w. to Halsted; *Pearl* (N. D.) 378 Garfield Ave. n. to Webster Ave.; *Pearl* (L. V.), Olive s. to Bryn Mawr; *Pearl* (L.), Belt R. R. s. to 79th; *Pearson E.* (N. D.), 220 State e. t. the lake; *Pearson W.* (N. D.), 222 Market e. to Wells; *Peck Ct.* (S. D.), Michigan Ave. w. to State; *Penn* (N. D.), 175 Division n. to Vedder; *Peoria N.* (W. D.) 239 Randolph n. to Milwaukee Ave.; *Peoria S.* (W. D.) 239 Randolph s. to Harrison; *Peoria S.* (L.), 50th s. to city limits; *Perry* (N. D. and L. V.), 754 Clybourn Ave. n. to Leland Ave.; *Perry Ave.* (W. D.) 1693 Milwaukee Ave. n. to Fullerton Ave.; *Perry Ave.* (L.), 65th s. to 79th. *Peterson* (W. D.) 859 N. Robey w. to Hoyne Ave.; *Peterson Ave.* (L. V.), N. Western Ave. e. to N. Clark; *Phillips* (W. D.), 258 N. Halsted w. to Sangamon; *Phinney Ave. N.* (W. D.), Kinzie n. to Chicago Ave.; *Phinney Ave. S.* (W. D.) 1539 Van Buren n. to Colorado Ave.; *Pier* (S. D.), 3813 Lake Ave. e. to the lake; *Pierce* (H. P.), 4224 St. Lawrence Ave. w. to Grand Bd.; *Pierce Ave.* (W. D.), 807 N. Kedzie Ave. w. to Homan Ave.; *Pierce* (L.), Stewart Ave. w. to Wallace; *Pine* (N. D.), N. Water n. to Oak; *Pine* (L. V.), N. Robey e. to Ashland Ave.; *Pine Grove Ave.* (L. V.) Cornelia nw. to Graceland Ave.; *Pitney Ct.* (S. D.), C. & A. R. R. se. to 31st; *Pittsfield Ave.* (L.), 60th s. to 62d; *Pleasant* (N. D.), 191 Division n. to Vedder; *Pleasant Ave.* (L. V.), Fullerton Ave. n. to Fisher Ave.; *Pleasant Pl.* (W. D.) 1233 N. Western Ave. w. to Perry Ave.; *Plum* (W. D.), 220 Loomis w. to Lafin; *Plymouth Pl.* (S. D.), 86 Jackson s. to 14th; *Poe* (N. D.), 26 Maud Ave. nw. to Clyde; *Point* (W. D.), 663 Armitage Ave. nw. to California Ave.; *Polk* (S. D.), 426 State w. to the river; *Polk W.* (W.

D.), the river w. to S. Albany Ave.; *Poplar Ave.* (S. D.), 28th to 31st; *Portland Ave.* (S. D.), 381 22d s. to 43d; *Post* (S. D.) Ashland Ave. se. to the levee; *Potomac Ave.* (W. D.) 599 N. Lincoln w. to California Ave.; *Powell Ave.* (W. D.), 1617 Milwaukee Ave. n. to Fullerton Ave.; *Powell Ave.* (H. P.), 99th s. to 114th; *Powell's Park* (W. D.), 1087 N. Western Ave. w. to Powell Ave.; *Prairie Ave.* (S. D.) 9 16th s. to 87th; *Pratt* (W. D.), 292 S. Halsted w. to Morgan; *Pratt Pl.* (W. D.), 219 S. Hoyne Ave. w. two blocks; *Primrose* (L. V.), Peterson Ave. n. to Fisher Ave.; *Prince Ave.* (W. D.), 779 N. Central Park Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; *Prindiville* (W. D.), 1834 Milwaukee Ave. sw. to State; *Prospect Pl.* (S. D.), 3570 Cottage Grove Ave. w. to Vincennes Ave.; *Pulaski* (W. D.), 1149 N. Hoyne Ave. w. to Leavitt; *Pullman* (H. P.), 104th sw. to 115th; *Purple* (S. D.), 251 19th s. to Archer Ave.; *Putnam* (W. D.), Erie n. to Chicago Ave.

Q

Quarry (S. D.), the river se. to Stearns; *Quincy* (S. D.), 220 State w. to the river; *Quincy W.* (W. D.), 167 S. Clinton w. to Halsted; *Quinn* (S. D.), 2733 Archer Ave. se. to 31st.

R

Racine Ave. (N. D.), 550 Clybourn Ave. n. to Belmont Ave; *Railroad Ave.* (W. D.), 64 12th s. to 14th; *Railroad Ave.* (L.), railroad crossing w. to Wentworth Ave.; *Railroad Ave.* (H. P.), 71st s. to 83d Pl.; *Raleigh Ct.* (W. D.), 675 13th s. one block; *Randolph* (S. D.), Michigan Ave. w. to the river; *Randolph W.* (W. D.), the river w. to Union Park; *Ravenswood Park* (L. V.), Grace n. to limits; *Rawson* (W. D.), the river w. to Elston Ave.; *Ray* (S. D.), 2-24 Park Ave. w. to Prairie Ave.; *Raymond* (W. D.), 787 N. Robey w. one-half block; *Rebecca* (W. D.), 603 S. Morgan w. to California Ave.; *Redfield* (W. D.), McHenry w. to Elston Ave.; *Reese* (N. D.), 275 Larrabee sw. to Division; *Reese Ave.* (L.), see

Crawford Ave.; *Reynolds Ave.* (H. P.), 78th s. to 82d; *Rhine* (W. D.), 1257 N. Leavitt w. to Milwaukee Ave.; *Rhodes Ave.* (S. D.), 53 31st s. to 3 th; *Rice* (W. D.), 353 N. Wood w. to Lincoln; *Rice Pl.* (W. D.), 1016 22d s. one block; *Richmond* (W. D.), 1184 Chicago Ave. n. to Division; *Richmond Ave.* (L. V.), 2023 Milwaukee Ave. n. to Belmont Ave; *Ridge Ave.* (H. P.), 82 Robertson Ave. s. to Jackson Park Terrace; *Ridge Ave.* (L. V.), 2599 Evanston Ave. nw. to limits; *Ridgeway Ave.* (W. D.), Kinzie n. to North Ave.; *Ridgewood Ct.* (H. P.), 262 54th s. one block; *Ritchie Pl.* (N. D.), 231 Goethe n. to Banks; *River* (S. D.), Rush Street bridge sw. to Water; *Roberts* (N. D.), 1 Erie n. to Chicago Ave.; *Robertson Ave.* (H. P.), 4324 Grace Avenue to I. C. R. R.; *Robey N.* (W. D. and L. V.), 772 Lake n. to limits; *Robey S.* (W. D. and S. D.), 772 Lake s. to limits; *Robinson* (S. D.), 31st nw. to Illinois & Michigan Canal; *Rockwell, N.* (W. D.), 1142 Lake n. to Armitage Ave.; *Rockwell, S.* (W. D. and S. D.), 1142 Lake s. to 51st; *Rokeby* (L. V.), 1500 Addison Ave. n. to Grace-land Ave.; *Root* (L.), 4134 State w. to Halsted; *Rosalie Ct.* (H. P.), 57th s. to 59th; *Roscoe* (L. V.), N. Western Ave. e. to Evanston Ave.; *Rose* (W. D.), 390 Chicago Ave. n. to Cornell; *R'sebud* (W. D.), 625 Blooming-dale Road nw. to N. Western Ave.; *Rosemont Ave.* (L. V.), Evanston Ave. e. to the lake; *Rosenmerkel* (L.), Stewart Ave. w. to Wallace; *Rubens Ave.* (L. V.), Grand Ave. n. to Ernst Ave.; *Ruble* (W. D.), 153 16th s. to 21st; *Rumsey* (W. D.), 499 Indiana n. to Division; *Rundel Pl.* (W. D.), 73 S. Morgan w. to Centre Ave.; *Rupp Ave.* (H. P.), 87th s. to 95th; *Rush* (N. D.), the river n. and nw. to Elm; *Rush* (L.), 417 39th s. one block.

S

Sacramento Ave. N. (W. D.), 1392 Lake n. to Central Park Bd.; *Sacra-mento Ave. S.* (W. D.), 1392 Lake s. to 83d; *Saginaw Ave.* (H. P.), 526 87th s. to 95th; *Samuel* (W. D.), 540 Chi-cago Ave. n. to Division; *Sangamon*

N. (W. D.), 259 Randolph n. to the river; *Sangamon, S.* (W. D.), 259 Randolph s. to Harrison; *Sangamon (L.)*, 52d s. to limits; *Sanger* (S. D.), 2447 Archer Ave. se. to 26th; *Sawyer Ave.* (W. D.), 12th s. to 69th; *Sche'l Ave.* (H. P.), 71st s. to 84th; *Schick Pl.* (N. D.), 64 Clybourn Ave. ne. to Cleveland Ave.; *Schiller* (N. D.), 357 Sedgwick e. to the lake; *School* (W. D.), 93 S. Canal w. to Desplaines; *School* (L. V.), Western Ave e. to Evanston Ave; *School* (L.), 358 Root s. to 63d.; *Schuylar* (W. D.), Thomas Ave. w. to 1st Ave.; *Schuylar* (W. D.), Milwaukee Ave. w. one block; *Scott* (N. D.), 407 State e. to the lake; *Scovel Ave.* (H. P.), 99th s. to 114th; *Sebor* (W. D.), Ellsworth w. to S. Halsted; *Second Ave.* (H. P.), 176 95th s. to 101st; *Sedgwick* (N. D.), 85 Erie n. to limits; *Sedgwick Ct.* (N. D.), 328 Division s. to Elm; *Seeley Ave.* (W. D.), 804 Madison s. to Avon Pl.; *Selden* (W. D.), 485 S. Wood w. one block; *Seminary Ave.* (N. D.), 52 Maud Ave. n. to Eddy; *Seminary Pl.* (L. V.), 436 Racine Ave. to Seminary Ave.; *Seneca* (N. D.), 361 Illinois n. one block; *Seneschalle* (L.), 440 Root n. one-half block; *Seventeenth* (S. D.), 1700 State w. to Grove; *Seventeenth W.* (W. D.), Arthur w. to Washtenaw Ave.; *Seventh Ave.* (H. P.), 47 96th s. to 100th.; *Seventieth* (H. P. and L.), Yates Ave. w. to Centre Ave.; *Seventy-first* (H. P. and L.), the lake w. to Ashland Ave.; *Seventy-first Pl.* (H. P.), Stony Island Ave. w. to Woodlawn Ave.; *Seventy-second* (H. P. and L.), 71st sw. and w. to Ashland Ave.; *Seventy-second Pl.* (H. P.), Stony Island Ave. w. to Woodlawn Ave.; *Seventy-third* (H. P. and L.), Lake Ave. w. to Ashland Ave.; *Seventy-fourth* (H. P. and L.), Lake Ave. w. to Ashland Ave.; *Seventy-fourth Pl.* (H. P.), B. & O. R. R. w. to Jefferson Ave.; *Seventy-fifth* (H. P. and L.), Lake Ave. w. to Reese Ave.; *Seventy-sixth* (H. P.), Lake Ave. w. to Halsted; *Seventy-sixth Ct.* (H. P.), 7642 Coles Ave. w. to Railroad; *Seventy-seventh* (H. P. and L.), Lake Ave. w. to Ashland Ave.; *Seventy-seventh Ct.* (H. P.), 7742 Coles Ave. sw. to Railroad Ave.; *Seventy-eighth* (H. P. and L.), Lake Ave. w.

to Ashland Ave.; *Seventy-eighth Pl.* (H. P.), 78-6 Coles Ave. sw. to Railroad Ave.; *Seventy-ninth* (H. P. and L.), the lake w. to Hyman Ave.; *Seward* (W. D.), 77 16th s. to Lumber; *Seymour Ave.* (W. D.), 973 Kinzie n. to Armitage Ave.; *Shakespeare Ave.* (W. D.), 1161 N. California Ave. w. to Humboldt Park; *Shaughnessy* (N. D.), 9 Goethe n. one block; *Sheffield Ave.* (N. D. and L.), 472 Hawthorne Ave. n. to Belmont Ave.; *Shelby Ct.* (W. D.), 109 9th s. one block; *Sheldon* (L. V.), Grace n. to Graceland Ave.; *Sheldon*, N. (W. D.), 467 Randolph n. to Arbor Pl.; *Sheldon S.* (W. D.), 467 Randolph s. to Madison; *Sheridan* (S. D.), 1273 33d s. to Douglas Ave.; *Sheridan Ave.* (W. D.), Kinzie n. to Fullerton Ave.; *Sheridan Ave.* S. (W. D.), 1456 Fillmore s. to 12th; *Sheridan Ave.* (H. P.), 61sts. to 67th; *Sheridan Pl.* (S. D.), 2014 Wentworth Ave. w. one-half block; *Sherman* (S. D.), 16^t Jackson s. to Stowell; *Sherman* (L.), 39th s. to limits; *Sherman Ave.* (H. P.), 420 83d s. to 78th; *Sherman Pl.* (L. V.), 674 Orchard se. to Clark; *Sherman Pl.* (N. D.), 132 Pine w. one-half block; *Shober* (W. D.), 562 Division n. to Wau-bansia Ave.; *Sholto* (W. D.), 368 Harrison s. to 11th.; *Short* (S. D.), 2731 Cologne se. to Fuller; *Sibley* (W. D.), 522 Harrison s. to Taylor; *Sidney Ave.* (H. P.), 78 44th s. to 45th; *Sidney Ct.* (L. V.), 1934 Wrightwood Ave. nw. to Diversey; *Siebens Pl.* (N. D.), 30, Larrabee nw. to Hinsche; *Sigel* (N. D.), 46 Cleveland Ave. e. to Wells; *Silver* (W. D.), 80 Harrison s. to Gurley; *Sinnott Pl.* (W. D.), 70 N. Centre Ave. w. to Elizabeth; *Sixteenth* (S. D.), the lake w. to the river; *Sixteenth* (W. D.), the river w. to limits; *Sixth Ave.* (H. P.), 94th se. to Indiana Bd.; *Sixtieth* (H. P. and L.), 600 Stony Island Ave. w. to Kincaide Ave.; *Sixtieth Ct.* (L.), Wentworth Ave. w. to Wallace; *Sixty-first* (H. P. and L.), 6100 Stony Island Ave. w. to Central Park Ave.; *Sixty-first Ct.* (L.), Wallace w. to Halsted; *Sixty-first Pl.* (H. P.), Madison Ave. e. to I. C. R. R.; *Sixty-second* (H. P. and L.), I. C. R. R. w. to Central Park Ave.; *Sixty-second Pl.* (H. P.), I. C. R. R. w. to Madison

Ave.; *Sixty-third* (H. P. and L.), 6300 Stony Island Ave. w. to limits; *Sixty-fourth* (H. P. and L.), 6300 Stony Island Ave. w. to limits; *Sixty-fifth* (H. P. and L.), Sheridan Ave. w. to limits; *Sixty-fifth Terrace* (H. P.), Stony Island Ave. w. to I. C. R. R.; *Sixty-sixth* (H. P. and L.), Stony Island Ave. w. to 1 mits; *Sixty-sixth Ct.* (H. P.), Stony Island Ave. w. to Halsted; *Sixty-seventh* (H. P. and L.), Stony Island Ave. w. to limits; *Sixty-eighth* (H. P. and L.), the lake w. to Homan Ave.; *Sixty-ninth* (H. P. and L.), the lake w. to Homan Ave.; *Slade* (S. D.), 1328 31st nw. one and one-half block; *Sloan* (W. D.), 273 Elston Ave. w. to Noble; *Smart* (W. D.), 657 Kinzie n. to Austin Ave.; *Smith Ave.* (N. D.), 129 Blackhawk n. to North Ave.; *Smith Ave.* (S. D.), Rockwell w. to Kedzie Ave.; *Snell* (W. D.), 341 Chicago Ave. s. to Huron; *Snow* (W. D.), N. Leavitt ne. to river; *Snyder* (L.), 4056 Stewart Ave. w. to Halsted; *Sobieski* (W. D.), 257 Webster Ave. n. to Fullerton Ave.; *Soult* (L. V.), 1492 Wellington Ave. n. to Noble; *South Ave.* (L. V.), Front e. to Clark; *South Chicago Ave.* (H. P.), 67th se. to 95th; *South Park Ave.* (S. D.), 1 22d s. to 87th.; *South Park Ct.* (H. P.), 16th s. to 61st.; *South Water* (S. D.), the lake w. and sw. to lake; *Southport Ave.* (N. D.), 95 Clybourn Pl. n. to Belmont Ave.; *Spaulding Ave.* (W. D.), 1554 Madison s. to 69th.; *Spears Ave.* (L.) Archer Ave. se. to 47th.; *Spring* (S. D.), 1612 State w. to Wentworth Ave.; *Springer Ave.* (S. D.), 3224 Laurel w. to Waterville; *Springfield Ave. N.* (W. D.), Kinzie n. to Humboldt Ave.; *Springfield Ave. S.* (W. D.) 2008 Harrison s. to 61st; *Spruce* (W. D.), 242 Loomis w. to Laflin; *Stanton Ave.* (S. D.), 137 35th s. to 39th; *Starr* (N. D.), 481 Sedgwick e. to Franklin; *State N.* (N. D.) the river n. to North Ave.; *State* (S. D.) the river s. to 65th; *State Ct.* (L. V.) Belmont Ave. s two blocks; *Station* (W. D.), 1319 N. Leavitt nw. to Fullerton Ave.; *State* (W. D.), 601 Armitage Ave. nw. to California Ave.; *St. Clair* (N. D.), 217 Michigan n. to Superior; *St. Elmo* (L. V.), Wood e. to Lincoln Ave.;

St. George's Ct. (W. D.); 191 Stave ne. to Milwaukee Ave.; St. Hedwigs (W. D.) 331 Webster Ave. n. to Pulaski; St. Helen's (W. D.), 112 Stave sw. one-half block; St. James Pl. (L. D.), 1202 Clark ne. to Lake View Ave.; St. John's Pl. (W. D.), 546 Lake n. to Arbor Pl.; St. Louis Ave. N. (W. D.), 1700 Lake n. to Chicago Ave.; St. Louis Ave. S. (W. D.), 1684 Madison s. to 68th; St. Mary (W. D.) 166 Stave sw. one-half block; Stearns (S. D.) 2860 Halsted sw. to Main; Stein (W. D.), 75 Redfield nw. one block; Stephens (W. D.), 1260 Jackson s. to Van Buren; Stephenson (W. D.); Lumber s. to W. 14th; Stewart Ave. (W. D. and S. D.), 70 2th s. to 87th; Stone (N. D.), 613 Division n. to Banks; Stone Ave. (L.), Morgan w. to Centre Ave.; Stony Island Ave. (H. P.), 147 56th s. to Lake Calumet; Storms (H. P.), P., F. W. & C. Ry. s. to 87th; Stowell (S. D.), 536 Clark w. one and one-half blocks; String (W. D.), 131 16th s. to 22d; Sullivan (N. D.), 310 Sedgwick w. to Hurlbut; Sullivan Ct. (S. D.), 2973 Lyman se. one bloc; Sultan (L.), 40 43d s. to Goshen; Sulzer (L. V.), Western Ave. e. to the lake; Summerdale Ave. (L. V.), Robey e. to Southport Ave.; Summers Ave. (W. D.), 1575 Bloomingdale Road n. to Armitage Ave.; Summit (S. D.), R. R. se. to 36 0 Archer Ave.; Summit Ave. (L.), 83d sw. to 87th; Summer (W. D.), 730 15th s. to 16th; Sunnyside Ave. (L. V.), Western Ave. e. to Clark; Superior (N. D.), Roberts e. to the lake; Superior W. (W. D.) 298 N. Halsted w. to 48th; Superior Ave. (H. P.), 83d s. to 93d; Surf (L. V.), 60 Evanston Ave. e. to the lake; Surrey Ct. (L. V.), 262 Fullerton Ave. n. to Dunning Ave.; Swift (W. D.), 1871 S. Kedzie Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; Swift (L. V.), 1074 Ridge Ave. n. to Francis; Swift Pl. (S. D.), 2844 Wentworth Ave. w. to Stewart Ave.

T

Talman Ave. N. (W. D.), 1'70 Lake n. to North Ave.; Talman Ave. S. (W. D.), 1286 12th s. to 15th; Taylor (S. D.), 504 State w. to the river; Taylor W. (W. D.), the river w. to

Lawndale Ave.; Tell Ct. (N. D.), 541 Sedgwick e. to Wells; Tell Pl. (W. D.), 748 Milwaukee Ave. w. to Ashland Ave.; Temple (W. D.), 323 Chicago Ave. s. to Huron; Tenth Ave. (H. P.), 4th s. one block; Terrace Ct. (S. D.), 3136 Lowe Ave. w. one block; The Strand (H. P.), 85th s. to Harbor Ave.; Third Ave. (H. P.), 142 95th s. to 102d; Thirteenth (S. D.), Indiana Ave. w. to State; Thirteenth W. (W. D.), 303 Blue Island Ave w. to Bd; Thirteenth St. W. (W. D.), 897 S. Rockwell w. to California Ave.; Thirtieth (S. D.), the lake w. to Halsted; Thirtieth W. (W. D.), 1431 S. Western Ave. w. to Kedzie Ave.; Thirty-first (S. D.), the lake w. to Illinois and Michigan Canal; Thirty-first W. (W. D.), Illinois and Michigan Canal w. to Crawford Ave.; Thirty-second (S. D.), Cottage Grove Ave. w. to Hoyne Ave.; Thirty-second W. (W. D.), 1523 S. Western Ave. w. to Rockwell; Thirty-second Ct. (S. D.), 3166 Lake Park Ave. w. to Cottage Grove Ave.: Thirty-third (S. D.), the lake w. to Oakley Ave.; Thirty-third Ct. (S. D.), 328 Halsted w. to Archer Ave.; Thirty-fourth (S. D.), 3400 Cottage Grove Ave. w. to Rockwell; Thirty-fourth Ct. (S. D.), 34 8 Halsted w. to Robey; Thirty-fifth (S. D.), the lake w. to Illinois and Michigan Canal; Thirty-fifth Ct. (S. D.), 3528 Halsted w. to Western Ave.; Thirty-sixth (S. D.), 3600 Lake Ave. w. to Kedzie Ave.; Thirty-sixth Pl. (S. D.), 3634 Vincennes Ave. w. one block; Thirty-seventh (S. D.), the lake w. to Illinois and Michigan Canal; Thirty-seventh Ct. (S. D.), 3728 Indiana Ave. w. to Robey; Thirty-eighth (S. D.), 3800 Cottage Grove Ave. w. to Illinois and Michigan Canal; Thirty-eighth Ct. (S. D.), 3824 Portland Ave. w. to Wood; Thirty-ninth (S. D.), Lake Ave. w. to Illinois and Michigan Canal; Thirty-ninth Pl. (S. D.), 3930 Wabash Ave. e. one-half block; Thomas (W. D.), 485 N. Wood w. to Humboldt Park; Thomas Ave. (W. D.), 127 Palmer Pl. n. to Belmont Ave.; Thome Ave. (L. V.), Clark e. to Southport Ave.; Thompson (W. D.), 777 N. Leavitt w. to California Ave.; Thorndale Ave. (L. V.), Evanston Ave. . . to

Sheffield Ave.; Troop (W. D.), 438 Madison s. to 87th; Tilden (W. D.), 207 S. Morgan w. to Centre Ave.; Tinkham Ave. (W. D.), Kinzie n. to North Ave.; Todd (S. D.), 2100 Grove nw one block; Torrence Ave. (H.P.), 742 95th s. to 99th.; Tower Pl. (N. D.), 379 Chicago Ave. n. to Pearson; Town (N. D.), 249 Blackhawk n. to North Ave.; Townes Ct. (N. D.), 194 North Ave. s. one-half block; Townsend (N. D.), 55 Erie n. to Division; Tracy Ave. (L.), 423 43d s. to 57th.; Tremont (W. D.), 265 Spaulding Ave. w. to Homan Ave.; Tremont (L.), Stewart Ave. w. to Wallace; Troy N. (W. D.), Kinzie n. to Chicago Ave. Troy S. (W. D.), 240 Colorado Ave. s. to 3 st; Trumbull Ave., S. (W. D.), 426 Colorado Ave. s. to 27th; Trumbull Ave., N. (W. D.), Kinzie n. to Chicago Ave.; Truro (W. D.), 761 S. Albany Ave. w. to Kedzie Ave.; Trustee (W. D.), 551 Kinzie n. to Austin Ave.; Tucker (S. D.), 895 35th s. to 39th; Turner (L. V.), N. Hoyne Ave. e. to N. Robey; Turner Ave. (W. D.), 1702 12th s. to 24th; Tuttle Ave. (L. V.), C. & N. W. R. R. e. to N. Clark; Twelfth (S. D.), Indiana Ave. w. to the river; Twelfth W. (W. D.), the river w. to city limits; Twentieth (S. D.), the lake w. to Grove; Twentieth W. (W. D.), Blair w. to Albany Ave.; Twenty-first (S. D.), the lake w. to Stewart Ave.; Twenty-first (W. D.), S. Jefferson w. to St. Louis Ave.; Twenty-second (S. D.), the lake w. to the river; Twenty-second (W. D.), the river w. to Ogden Ave.; Twenty-second Pl. (S. D.), 2238 Archer Ave. e. to Wentworth Ave. Twenty-third (S. D.), the lake w. to Archer Ave.; Twenty-third (W. D.), 1071 Kedzie Ave. w. to Hamlin Ave. Twenty-third Pl. (S. D.), Wentworth Ave. w. to Archer Ave.; Twenty-fourth (S. D.), the lake w. to Butler; Twenty-fourth (W. D.), 119 S. Kedzie Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; Twenty-fourth Pl. (S. D.), Archer Ave. e. to Wentworth Ave.; Twenty-fifth (S. D.), the lake w. to Sanger; Twenty-fifth (W. D.), California Ave. w. to city limits; Twenty-fifth Ct. (W. D.), California Ave. w. to Sacramento Ave.; Twenty-fifth Pl. (S. D.), Halsted e. to Wentworth Ave.;

Twenty-Sixth (S. D.), 2600 Cottage Grove Ave. w. to Halsted; Twenty-sixth (W. D.), 1251 S. Western Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; Twenty-seventh (S. D.), the lake w. to Quarry; Twenty-seventh (W. D.), 1311 S. Kedzie Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; Twenty-eighth (S. D.), the lake w. to Halsted; Twenty-eighth (W. D.), 1357 Sacramento Ave. w. to Whipple; Twenty-ninth (S. D.), the lake w. to Halsted; Twenty-ninth (W. D.), 1381 S. Western Ave. w. to California Ave.; Twomey (N. D.), 288 Sedgwick nw. one block; Tyson Ave. (L. V.) 324 School n. to Cornelia.

U

Upland (N. D.), 151 Clybourn Ave. sw. to N. Halsted; Ullman (S. D.), 971 31st s. to 39th; Union N. (W. D.), 155 Randolph n. to Erie; Union S. (W. D.), 155 Randolph s. to Lumber; Union Pl. (W. D.), 1057 Congress s. to Harrison; Union Park Pl. (W. D.), 521 Lake n. to Arbor Pl.; University Pl. (S. D.), 3432 Cottage Grove Ave. w. to Rhodes Ave.; Upton (W. D.), 1486 Milwaukee Ave. sw. to Western Ave.; Utica (W. D.), 1510 Fillmore s. to 12th.

V

Van Buren (S. D.), Michigan Ave. w. to the river; Van Buren W. (W. D.), the river w. to 46th; Van Buren (L. V.), Bryn Mawr n. to Peterson Ave.; Van Horn (W. D.), 577 Laflin w. to Washtenaw Ave.; Vedder (N. D.), 525 Halsted e. to Division; Vermont Ave. (S. D.), 31sts. to 33d; Vernon Ave. (S. D. and H. P.), 68 29th s. to 73d; Vernon Park Pl. (W. D.), 201 Center Ave. w. to Loomis; Victor (L. V.), Swift e. and e. to Evanston Ave.; Vilas Ave. (L. V.), N. Leavitt e. to Wright; Vincennes Ave. (S. D. and H. P.), 3500 Cottage Grove Ave. sw. to 51st; Vincennes Ave. (L.), State and 68th sw. to 87th; Vine (N. D.), 215 Division n. to Rees; Virginia (W. D.), 181 Rebecca sw. to 16th.

W

Wabansia Ave. (W. D.), McHenry w. to limits; Wabansia Ave. E. (N.

D.), the river ne. to Clybourn Ave.; *Wabash Ave.* (S. D.) S. Water s. to 87th; *Wade* (W. D.), 123 Elston Ave. nw. to Crittenden; *Waldo Pl.* (W. D.), 21 S. Desplaines w. to Halsted; *Walker Ct.* (W. D.), 508 18th n. one-half block; *Will* (S. D.), 947 31st s. to Springer Ave.; *Wallace* (S. D.), 2399 Archer Ave. se. to 87th; *Wallace Ave.* (W. D.), 453 Humboldt Bd. n. to Avondale Ave.; *Walleck Pl.* (W. D.), C., B. & Q. R. R. s. to 18th; *Waller* (W. D.), 370 12th s. to 14th; *Walnut* (W. D.), 21 N. Ashland Ave. w. to Western Ave.; *Walnut* (L. V.) N. Robey e. to N. Clark; *Walsh Ct.* (W. D.), 727 S. May w. to Centre Ave.; *Walter* (H. P.) stock yards track s. to 40th; *Walton Pl.* (N. D.) 330 Clark e. to the lake; *Ward* (N. D.) 666 Clybourn Ave. ne. to Fullerton Ave.; *Ward* (L. V.), 1036 Dunning n. to Diversey; *Ward* (S. D.), Bro's Ave. s. to 39th; *Ward Ave.* (L.), 39th s. to 50th; *Ward Ct.* (W. D.), 401 Lumber w. to Jefferson; *Warren Ave.* (W. D.), 77 Ogden Ave. west to limits; *Warsaw Ave.* (W. D.), 1707 N. California Av. w. to Thomas Ave.; *Washburne Ave.* (W. D.), 15 Walier w. to S. Oakley Ave.; *Washington* (S. D.), Michigan Ave. w. to the river; *Washington* (W. D.); the river w. to S. Halsted; *Washington Bd.* (W. D.), S. Halsted w. to city limits; *Washington* (L. V.), Robey e. to Ravenswood Park; *Washington Ave.* (H. P.), 4842 Lake Ave. s. to 59th; *Washington Pl.* (N. D.), 292 Clark e. to Dearborn Ave.; *Washteraw Ave.* (S. W. D.), 1138 Wilcox Ave. s. to Archer Ave.; *Washtenaw Ave.* N. (W. D.), 1206 Lake n. to Armitage Ave.; *Waterville* (S. D.), 1077 32d se. to F'x; *Waubun Ave.* (L. V.), 1860 Surf n. to Belmont Ave.; *Waver* (S. D.), 24.0 Archer Ave. w. one block; *Waverly Pl.* (W. D.) 439 Madison n. to Washington; *Wayman* (W. D.), 86 N. Jefferson w. to N. Halsted; *Weage Ave.* (W. D.), 723 N. Kedzie Ave. w. to Homan Ave.; *Webb Ave.* (L.), see Spaulding Ave.; *Webber Ave.* (L. V.), 3692 N. Robey e. to Clark; *Webster Ave.* (N. D.), the river e. to Lincoln Park; *Webster Ave.* (W. D.), 945 Elston Ave. w. to Leavitt; *Webster Ave.* (L. V.), West-

ern Ave. east to Clark; *Webster Ave.* (L.), 69th s. to 84th; *Weed* (N. D.), 34 Hooker ne. to Hawthorne Ave.; *Weed Ct.* (N. D.), 256 Clybourn Ave. ne. one-half block; *Wellington Ave.* (L. V.), C. & N. W. Ry. e. to the lake; *Wellington Pl.* (H. P.), 46th n. one-half block; *Wells N.* (N. D.), the river north to Lincoln Park; *Wendell* (N. D.), 187 Sedgwick e. to Wells; *Wentworth Ave.* (S. D.), 259 16th s. to 85th; *Werder* (W. D.), 627 N. Rockwell w. to California Ave.; *Westcott Ct.* (L.), 80th w. one-hlf block; *Wesson* (N. D.), 39 Chicago Ave n. to Division; *West Ct.* (L. V.), 1833 Belmont Ave. s. one-half block; *West Water N.* (W. D.), 5 Randolph n. to Indiana; *West Water S.* (W. D.), 5 Randolph s. to Madison; *Western Ave. N.* (W. D. and L. V.), 1012 Lake n. to limits; *Western Ave. S.* (W. D. and L. V.), 1012 Lake s. to 87th; *Wharf* (W. D.), Lumber se. to the river; *Wharton Ave.* (H. P.), 498 51st s. to 67th; *Wheaton* (W. D.) 575 N. Kedzie Ave. w. one block; *Wheelock Ave.* (L.), 75 s. two blocks; *Whipple* (W. D.), 170 Colorado Ave. s. to 28th; *Whitehouse* (W. D.), 1431 S. Kedzie Ave. w. to Crawford Ave.; *Whitehouse Pl.* (S. D.), 3000 Wentworth Ave. w. to Stewart Ave.; *Whiting* (N. D.), 276 Market e. to Wells; *Wieland* (N. D.), 137 Schiller n. to North Ave.; *Wilcox Ave.* (W. D.), 145 S. Oakley Ave. w. to Sacramento Ave.; *Will* (W. D.), 567 Milwaukee Ave. n. to Augusta; *Willard Pl.* (W. D.), 361 Washington n. to Randolph; *William* (S. D.), Rockwell w. to Kedzie Ave.; *William Ave.* (W. D.), 661 N. Central Park Ave. w. to Hamlin Ave.; *Willow* (N. D.), 491 Larrabee w. to Clybourn Ave.; *Wilmot Ave.* (W. D.), 833 N. Robey w. to Hoyne Ave.; *Wilson* (W. D.), 29 Stewart Ave. w. to S. Jefferson; *Wilson Ave.* (L. V.), Leavitt e. to Halsted; *Wilton Ave.* (L. V.), 14 1/2 Nellie Ave. n. to Grace; *Willis Ct.* (W. D.), 651 13th s. to R.R. track; *Winchester Ave.* (W. D.), 758 Madison s. to 12th; *Winchester Ave.* (L.), 46th s. 87th; *Windsor Ave.* (L. V.), Sheffield Ave. e. to Halsted; *Winneconna* (L.), Stewart Ave. sw. to Goldsmith; *Winter* (L.), 39th s. to

79th; *Winthrop Ave.* (L. V.), Lawrence Ave. n. to Thorndale Ave.; *Winthrop Pl.* (W. D.), 522 Polk s. to Taylor; *Wisconsin* (N. D.), 819 Clark w. to Larrabee; *Wolcott* (L. V.), 460 Belmont Ave. n. to Balmoral; *Wolfram* (L. V.), 1500 Ashland Ave. e. to Halsted; *Wood N.* (W. D.), 674 Lake n. to Webster Ave.; *Wood S.* (W. D.), 674 Lake s. to 71st; *Woodland Ave.* (W. D.), Douglas Park Bd. s. to 16th; *Woodland Park* (S. D.), 3411 Cottage Grove Ave. e. one block; *Woodlawn Ave.* (H. P.), 4433 Lake Ave. s. to 81st; *Woodside Ave.* (L. V.), School n. to Graceland Ave.; *Work* (L.), State w. to Railroad; *Worthen Ave.* (W. D.), 256 Ogden Ave. s. to 21st; *Wright* (W. D.), 115 Stewart Ave. w. to Morgan; *Wright* (W. D.), 99 North Ave. nw. two blocks; *Wright* (L.),

39th s. to 87th; *Wright* (L. V.), Centre n to Balmoral Ave.; *Wright Ave.* (L. V.), Sulzer n to Lawrence Ave.; *Wright Pl.* (W. D.), 143 Grand Ave. n. to Huron; *Wrightwood Ave.* (L. V.), Clybourn Ave. e. to Lake View Ave.

Y

Yale (L.), 63d s. to 85th; *Yates Ave.* (H. P.), 7ist s. to 75th; *Yeaton* (W. D.), 513 S. Wood w. to Lincoln; *York* (W. D.), 171 Laflin w. to Wood; *York Pl.* (L. V.), 1454 Clark e. to Evanston Ave.; *Yorktown* (S. D.), Gross Ave. s. to 35th.

Z

Zion Pl. (W. D.), 633 Troop w. to Loomis.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

STREET NOMENCLATURE.—Street nomenclature in Chicago is likely to confuse the visitor. It is not clear even to old residents. There is an entire absence of system in naming of streets, and where a system has been attempted it has only served to increase the confusion. For instance, the streets running east and west, south of the Chicago river, are named South Water, Lake, Randolph, Washington, Madison, Monroe, etc. Now, from Washington south it was the evident intention to name the streets after the presidents, but those which are so named are not in the proper order, and Jefferson and Lincoln sts. are on the West Side, running north and south, while Johnson is a little back street in the southwestern part of the city. Streets named after trees, such as Elm, Oak, Pine, etc., are on the North Side, and Walnut is on the West Side. There is a Lake st. and a Lake ave., the latter miles away from the former. There is a Park ave. on the West Side and a South Park ave., miles away, on the South Side. We have a Garfield ave. on the North Side, Garfield Park on the West Side, and a Garfield blvd. on the South Side. We have a Washington st., Washington ave. and Washington blvd., each in a different district of the city. So, also, we have Madison st. and Madison ave. Again, we have Michigan st., Michigan ave. and Michigan blvd., Indiana st. and Indiana ave., etc., etc. There is at present a scheme before the authorities for correcting the nomenclature of streets, but it is so radical as to be unpopular. Practically there is no distinction between streets and avenues. Both run north and south, east and west, and diagonal.

NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS IN CHICAGO.—The geographical position of Chicago, her accessibility by direct rail from all parts of the United States; her great newspapers which collect and disseminate the news of the day in a manner that is not approached elsewhere; her wonderful telegraphic facilities; her immense hotels and incomparable accommodation for extraordinary gatherings have contributed toward making her the Convention City of the Nation. Some of the most important conventions

of the great political parties have been held here. Abraham Lincoln was nominated in Chicago in 1860. The place in which the convention was held was a structure erected for the purpose, called the "Wigwam." It was built by voluntary subscriptions, and consisted of an immense audience room, arranged like an amphitheatre, the roof of which was supported by numerous upright posts. The Wigwam stood on Market, near Washington st. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan was nominated here for the presidency in 1864; Gen. U. S. Grant (in Crosby's Opera House) in 1868; Gen. Garfield (in the Exposition building) in 1880; James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland (in the Exposition building) in 1884, and Benjamin Harrison (in the Auditorium) in 1888. The National Democratic Convention in the Wigwam, June, 1892.

POPULATION OF AMERICAN CITIES.—The population of the principal cities of the United States, according to the census of 1890, was as follows, New York, 1,513,501; Chicago, 1,098,576; Philadelphia, 1,44,894; Brooklyn, 804,377; St. Louis, 460,357; Boston 446,507; Baltimore, 433,639; San Francisco, 297,999; Cincinnati, 296,309; Cleveland, 261,546; Buffalo, 255,543; New Orleans, 241,995; Pittsburgh, 238,473; Washington, 228,160; Detroit, 207,791; Milwaukee, 203,979; Newark, 182,020; Louisville, 185,756; Minneapolis, 164,780; Jersey City, 163,987; Rochester, 135,302; Omaha, 134,742; St. Paul, 133,156; Providence, 132,403; Denver, 126,186; Indianapolis, 125,000; Kansas City 105,000; Allegheny City, 104,967; Scranton, 95,000; Albany, 93,523; New Haven, 85,981; Worcester, 81,133; Richmond, 80,300; Paterson, 78,300; Memphis, 75,360. [See population statistics under heading "Chicago As It Is."]

POPULATION OF FOREIGN CITIES.—The population of the great cities of foreign countries is as follows, with the census years: London (1889), 4,351,738; Paris (18-6), 2,344,550; Berlin (1885), 1,315,287; Vienna (1889), 1,350,000; Tokio (1887), 1,165,048; St. Petersburg (1888), 978,309; Constantinople (1885), 873,565.

MAYORS OF CHICAGO.—Following is a list of the mayors of Chicago from the incorporation of the city to the present time: William B. Ogden, Buckner S. Morris, Benjamin W. Raymond, Alexander Loyd, Francis C. Sherman, Augustus Garrett, Alson S. Sherman, John Putnam Chapin, James Curtiss, James H. Wordworth, Walter S. Gurnee, Charles M. Gray, Isaac L. Milliken, Levi D. Boone, Thomas Dyer, John Wentworth, John C. Haines, Julian S. Rumsay, John B. Rice, Roswell B. Mason, Joseph Medill, Harvey D. Colvin, Monroe Heath, Carter H. Harrison, John A. Roche, DeWitt C. Cregier, Hempstead Washburne.

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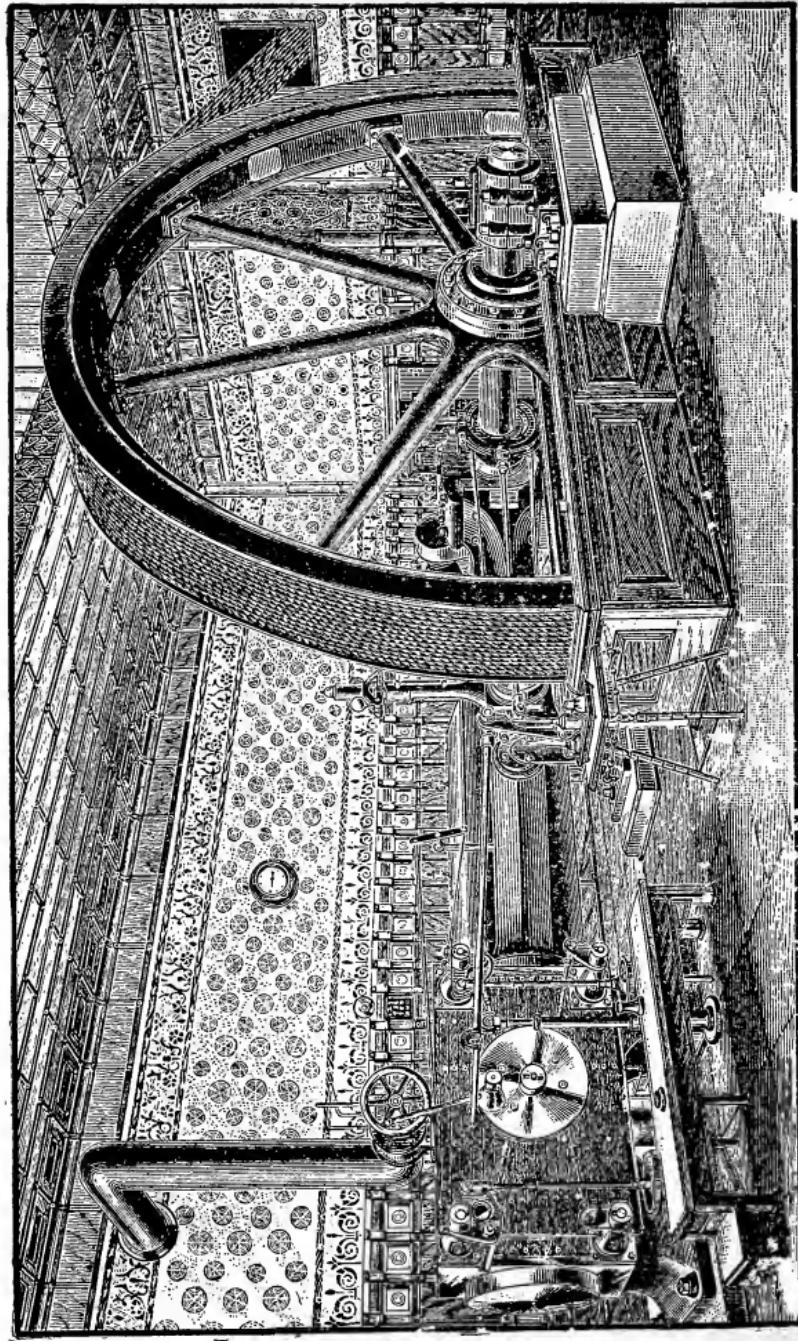
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