the Wonder of the World-Her Characteristics—Her History in a Nutshell. Her Three "Sides," North, West and South—Her Few Statues, Her Many Hotels, Theaters, Churches, Clubs, Sa-

loops and Depots.
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It is the common remark of these days that the growth of Chicago has no parallel in history. Fifty-five years ago there were 4,000 Chicagoans. When the war began there were 100,000. When the great fire came there were 350,000. Now the school census shows 1,400,900, and the gain since it was known the World's Columbian exposition would be held at Chicago has been not less than 600,000 souls.



WOMAN'S TEMPLE.

WOMAN'S TEMPLE.

If we seek for causes, we are told that Chicago was the point farthest west-ward by water carriage in the temperate zone during the greatest historic migration of the human race. If the emigrant desired to reach a region westward of Lake Michigan, the journey as far as chicago would be the easier and least expensive part of it. A city is made not by itself, but by its surroundings; not by those who stay, but by those who pass through. The entry of steam power into the affairs of men only increased the advantages of Chicago. That city could offer to a raifroad the most freight and the greatest number of passengers.

Fort Dearborn was built in 1803. It became untenable during the British war of 1812 on account of Indian hostilities. The garrison, with women and children, marched out on Aug. 15, 1812, and on reaching a tree which now stands dead at Eighteenth street and the fake a massacre began which finished with the escape of only a few of the whites.

With the advent of the civil war Chi-

with the escape of whites.

With the advent of the civil war Chi-With the advent of the civil war Chicago. as a railroad center, rendezvous and news distributing point, became the cynosure of the west. Its press carried the news of battle and made the daily newspaper a necessity. As battles were not everyday events, the local affairs of the young city were censelessly pressed upon the attention of the people, and a skating rink, a murder, a horse race, an artesian well or a baseball tournament served to fill western Americans with the never ceasing idea that in some way Chicago was the most wonderful spot on the globe.

Chicago was the most wonderful spot on the globe.

The young men of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, increasing the wonder and curiosity of their elders, looked steadfastly on Chicago for inspiration and good fortune. It was at this date—war times—that the New York Tribune and Moore's Rural New Yorker Tost their supremacy in western minds. The western star of empire rose clearly into the firmament of history.

The reader must recall the fact that these people were pioneers. They had been dug and curbed, baskets had been made, brooms had been made, shakes (shingles) had been split, fences had been built, and the tools were but an ax, a saw and a spade. A city of 350,000 souls, with stone fronted palaces six stories high, had risen in their very sight. It was mighty to them. It was their all. New York, Philadelphia, London, Paris, Vienna—these cities, with their smooth streets and shady vistas, were in another world.



NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

On the night of Oct. 8 and the whole day of Oct. 9, 1871, this marvelous city burned. The loss was reckoned in the hundreds of millions. Chicago had been. It was no more. Chicago was like a dream. These tidings—the most frightening that the world had heard in modern times of peace—came upon the western states with paralyzing force.

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For days men went dazed about their business. Without Chicago, what would they do? What would life be worth? Where would the news come from?—for nothing ever seemed to happen outside of Chicago. Withal, there was joy that this conflagration was the greatest that ever was! It fulfilled the fond expectations of the west. They told you so these farmers, thrashing in their barns.

Chicago Rebuilt.

hese farmers, thrashing in the Chicago Rebuilt.

The city of Chicago was mainly result in the year 1872. For a decade ater there was a uniformity in the lines if five story business blocks that gave to the city a solemn and mighty appearance.

With the invention of the water elevator, buildings might profitably go higher than six stories. The Montauk block, on Monroe street, near Dearborn, ventured skyward ten stories, and there were citizens who avoided Monroestreet until the autumnal gales proved that t. story buildings would stand. The year 1884 saw the completion of a group of thirteen story structures—the Board of Trade, the Royal Insurance, the Home Insurance, the Pullman and the Rookery. The foundations for these stupendous piles entirely filled the cellars. Chicago had been noted for the flimsiness of her architecture. Suddenly each builder seemed bent on outdoing his neighbor in cyclopean construction.

High buildings were experiments. In four years—after many doubts—they succeeded. The Auditorium was projected by Ferdinand Peck, and its dedication by the president of the United States and Adelina Patti discovered to all observers a gathering of persons of vast wealth. No city could be other than metropolitan whose inhabitants could afford to rent over fifty opera boxes at \$2,500 for a season of three weeks.

Meantime the Boulevard, which was once Michigan avenue, stretched southward for fifty blocks lined with houses nearly every one of which was as hand some and commodious as the Vanderbilt mansions on Fifth avenue in New York. The Lake Shore driver on the north was coped with a marble breakwater, and the towers and keeps of Potter Palmer's Middle Ages castle rose conspicuously among 500 other houses whose magnificence was gainsaid by nobody. The Duke of Marlborough came to Chicago, and had the grace to say that he thought Michigan boulevard was the finest residence thoroughfare he had seen in the world.

With one more epoch of architecture we are arrived at the gates of 1893 and

Michigan boulevard was the finest residence thoroughfare he had seen in the world.

With one more epoch of architecture we are arrived at the gates of 1893 and the World's Columbian exposition. It was discovered by the inventors that if a steel house were built it would require but a comparatively small foundation. Thus the Tacoma building rosé to sixteen stories with no outside walls. When it came to that, terra cotta castings were strung on iron joists. In this way the cellar of the Tacoma building could be made to bring a large rental each year. Marshall Field had expended \$100,000 on the foundations of the Woman's temple, at Monroe and La Salle. These pyramids of stone completely filled the excavation to street grade. It would cost many thousands of dollars to take them out. But out they came, and the enormous Woman's temple—the dream of Mrs. Carse and Miss Willard—thus preserved its nether regions to increase the revenue of its landlord.

We are thus at 1892. On every hand, scorning the regular roof lines of 1872, rise buildings just twice as high, the sixteen stories of today being each very low and not higher together than ten stories of the old days. Iron and tile, marble and plate glass, red cherry and



POSTOFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE.
terra cotta are everywhere. A letter
can be mailed at the elevator shaft. The
old buildings—called old now, with only
twenty years of age—are all doomed.
Their handsome facades, their stately
columns, arches and acauthus leaves cut
in stone must be demolished, keeping
Chicago in turmoil, but preparing the
city for the labors of the future. If
huge monuments are prophetic it must
be that those labors are to be tremendous.

Visiting Chicago.

n			Hi
g	Re	ooms.	per
9	Palmer House	746	P-0.
	Grand Pacific ,,,,,,,	600	
r	Tremont House	230	
d	Auditorium		
?	Great Northern	400	
	Sherman House	600	
r	Richelieu	150	
e	Leland		
t	Wellington		
t	Victoria	200	
	Southern	150	
4	Virginia	480	
1	Clifton House	200	
3.	Hotel Henrici (Gorman)	100	
	Atlantic	250	
	Hotel Grace	180	
•	Brevoort	250	
0	Burke's	60	
8	McCoy's	250	
•	Gore's	250	

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TO THE STATE OF TH
THE WINDS
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THE HEART OF CHICAGO.

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THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF TH	Parameter and	LOUIS PRO
Briggs	133	2
Windsor	162	3
Saratoga	200	3
Brunswick		3
Grand Palace	200	2
Transit House (stockyards)	200	2
Woodruff		4
Worth	50	3
Gault	200	2
Washington	50	2



THE ROCKERY.

On the great thoroughfares rapid cable cars run at a fare of five cents. From Lake street to Jackson park is over eight miles. Tunnels go under the river on the North and West Sides. The West Side cable is the newest, swiftest and best.

We have said Chicago is three cities—the West, North and South "Sides."

The West Side.

For many years the West Side of Chicago was as populous as both the other quarters. The World's fair and the massing of the millionaires houses on the South Side, together with the annexation of southern suburbs, have brought the South Side to a parity in population.

Three beautiful parks skirt the western environs of Chicago, connected by the system of drives which is to inclose the entire city. On the northwest is

Humboldt park; centrally lies Garfield park, with its artesian well. On the southwest is Douglas park. Each of these pleasure grounds is decorated with a handsome pavilion and a still more striking conservatory. Large lakes are a feature of the landscape, and rowboats may be had for hire in each park. Union park is a pretty square on Washington boulevard.



ART INSTITUTE, MICHIGAN AVENUE.
The most beautiful street of west Chicago is Ashland avenue, which, turning into Twelfth street and Ogden avenue, offers to wheelmen and drivers an asphalt pavement without equal anywhere in the city. Leaving Garfield park, entering the city, turning into Ashland boulevard at Union purk, turning into Twelfth, veering into Ogden avenue, reaching Douglas park and taking Douglas boulevard for Garfield park again, the cyclers may have a nearly ideal ride of over seven miles. Jackson boulevard is paved with asphalt and has many magnificent houses. Washington boulevard, a fine macadam residence street, is perhaps the finest of the West Side is about 650,000 souls. It has two good theaters, and the display of shops at Halstead and Madison streets is the most brilliant to be seen in the whole city. The reader must not forget that railroad trains will run from Ogden avenue to Jackson park direct, thus making the southern part of the West Side easily accessible to the exposition.

The churches of Chicago, as a general thing, are not large. Often, too, the architects have striven to depart from the conventional aspects of ecclesiastical edifices. There is not a church on Madison street, which is five miles long.

The North Side.

Should the visitor find himself on the North Side, he should not miss a visit to the waterworks at Chicago avene and the lake. The building and its isolated water tower are ornaments of the city, while the great pumping engines will be a fascinating study for any one who has never been on board ship.

Following the Lake Shore drive northward past the superb homes of many milmionaires and the archiepiscopal palace of Archbishep Feehan, the statues and flower beds of Lincoln park are soon in view. This is the favorite resort of the children of the city.

Here Mr. Charles F. Yerkes operate a beautiful colored fountain at night, and here is displayed the largest collection of wild animals in the city. This zoological garden is deficient in monkeys, giraffes and famous

transfers is on the South Side and was built up by C. B. Holmes. The first clevated road was from Congress street (the Auditorium) to Fiftieth street, and will reach Jackson park. The suburban service of the Illinois Central (lake shore) road accommodates vast numbers of people. The exposition is on the South Side, at the finish of handsome drives and parkways. Property on the West Side has not advanced in value. Some of the real estate stories told on the South Side would task a strong credulity. The South Side always had the court house, postoffice, the great clubs and the Art institute. When the churches moved out of the center after the fire they all went southward.

The horse cars are still running on many West Side streets, and electric lights have been kept out by the gas trust. All but two of the railroad depots are on the South Side; the stockyards are on the South Side; the stockyards are on the South Side; Some property eight miles from the court house southward is worth \$300 a foot; some two miles southwest is wor but \$50 a foot. Yet these very inequanties make the West Side a cheap place for the frugal, keeping them out of the way of those prouder souls who love to support a liberal expense.

Monuments.

The monuments of Chicago are not many, and are, with the exception of the one erected to the memory of Douglas, of a minor value as city exhibits. The Douglas monument stands on a fine plat overlooking the lake from high ground at Thirty-sixth street. It was finished at state expense. Both railroad and cable cars pass this conspicuous memorial on their way to the exposition. In the Haymarket, on West Randolph street, West Side, stands the monument erected to the memory of the eight policemen killed by the bomb of May 4, 1886. The bomb was not thrown in the Haymarket or where the monument stands. The spot lies to the right of the monument and 200 feet into the cross street called Desplaines, and commonly pronounced as it is spelled. The celebrated meeting of revolutionists was held still farther awa



THE UNITY BUILDING.
mosaic and acres of Mexican onyx. The
Auditorium has the largest theater in
the world. A tower some twenty stories
high is always open to sightseers at a
fee of twenty-five cents. The Auditorium
all in all is the principal "lion" in Chicago proper.

of Archbishop Fechan, the statues and flower beds of Lincoln park are soon in view. This is the favorite resort of the children of the city.

Here Mr. Charles F. Yerkes operates a beautiful colored fountain at night, and here is displayed the largest collection of wild animals in the city. This zoological garden is deficient in monkeys, giraffes and famous birds, but maintains an excellent show of catlike animals, bears, wolves, seals, ruminants, beaver, otter and other rodents. The foral display at Lincoln park is excelled at few places in America. The regattalake, an artificial waterway a mile or more in length, has been made for the benefit of oarsmen.

Passing without from Lincoln park, the inquirer is soon at Graceland, where are gathered many beautiful tributes of love and affection for the dead. The chapel at Graceland is one of the finest in the world. The Ryerson vault of polished granite, the Farwell obelisk and other great stones are well worth seeing. Farther north is Rose Hill cemetery, with Long John Wentworth's great monolith, erected by himself; and Calvary, the Catholic burying ground, with Mulligan's monument, is still farther north.

At the beautiful northern suburb of levanston stands the Northwestern university, the most celebrated seat of learning in Illinois.

The South Stde.

The long and narrow strip which is reached by State street and Wabash and Michigan avenues harbors the wealth and pride of Chicago. When a West Sider gets a million he moves to Prairie avenue. Within a stone's throw of each other on Michigan, Calumet and Prairie avenues live a hundred men who together are said to own estates worth \$800,000,000.

gives a darkish look to the entire vicin ity. This is the largest dry goods busi ness in the world.

ness in the world.

Amusements.

Although Chicago has not escaped the murrain of variety acting which afflicts the stage, her theaters are as good as any, and one of her managers, Mr. Mc-Vicker, probably ranks at the head of his profession in America. Of late years theaters have succeeded on streets two miles from the center of town. Thirty theaters give daily performances, of which the principal ones, outside of the Auditorium (not usually open), are Mc-Vicker's, the Grand opera house, Hooley's, the Chicago opera house, the Co-



MASONIC TEMPLE.

MASONC TEMPLE

lumbia, the Eden Musee, the Academy of Music, the Haymarket, the Criterion, Havlin's and the Olympic. Central Music hall is usually open with a good card, and panoramas of the fire, Niagara and Gettysburg are permanent attractions. Moonlight excursions on the lake and cable rides on the grip car are favorite pastimes.

Charities, Etc.

The state of Illinois and the city of Chicago are well off in hospitals and charities. The Cook County hospital and its surrounding structures form the most notable group of therapeutic and educational buildings in the country. Beginning with the Cook County and Presbyterian hospitals we may reckon not less than thirty important Chicago institutions of this noble character.

The public library has 180,000 volumes, and is strong in periodicals, costumes and Egyptology.

The Newberry library, now forming, has an endowment of \$2,500,000. It will stand on North State street, on Washington square.

The Crear library will have a similar endowment, and will bar out novels, especially French ones.

The Art institute is rapidly rising on the lake front in place of the Interstate Exposition building.

There are seventeen convents of Catholic nuns in the city.

There are 465 churches and 317 church buildings, with steeples, bells or stained windows.

There are 3,500 manufacturing establishments, and some of them employ 5,000 men each.

Clubs.

Clubs are an important feature of Chicago high life.

lishments, and some of them employ 5,000 men each.

Clubs are an important feature of Chicago high life.

First comes the Commercial club, which is an inner circle of the Chicago club. It has sixty members, and to obtain admission is the ambition of every man who is growing enormously wealthy.

The Calumet club has a great house at Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. Its annual reception of old settlers has made it famous historically.

The Chicago club has recently bought the old Art institute. It vacated a fine building. It is the oldest of the clubs.

The Illinois club has a beautiful home on Ashland avenue.

The La Salle club counts the director general of the World's fair among its originators. It is a Republican club and owns a marble house on West Monroe street.

The Union club has palatial quarters on the North Side.

The Union League club has a home opposite the postoffice on Jackson street and is a power in social affairs.

The Ashland club has a big house at Wood and Washington streets. The Marquette is a similar institution on Dearborn avenue.

The Argo club summers at the outer end of the Illinois Central pier, while less enterprising idlers swelter in the heats of the south wind.

The Press, the Whitechapel and the Sunset are clubs that are often heard of, and about which public curiosity exists.

The Press club is building on Michigan avenue. It has nearly all the authors of the city in its membership.



THE AUDITORIUM.

There are at least a hundred other social organizations of influence and standing. This feature of city life shows a rapid development.

There are at least 6.000 dramshops in Chicago.

On the whole, Chicago is an excellent place for the World's fair. The inhabitants will not be jealous of the exposition. They will accord to it the grandeur which it has. They feel the need of a "lion" "worthy of Chicago." They will not compel the civil guest to waste precious time outside the gates of Jackson park. One sees Chicago by passing through the streets. At the fair the greatest of sightseers may sup full a thousand times and still leave a thousand things unseen,

JOHN M'GOVERN.

WONDERFU

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