

THE CONTRIBUTION OF BILLIARD RACES TO THE
GAMES OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

by
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CHAPTER I

WILLIAM BRUCE, 1813-1868

The constituents of the United States were only a few years old when William Bruce, the subject of this paper, was born. In 1812, the young nation had been involved in a war with England. William Bruce was born, displaced by the conflict, in 1813 at Longport, Sussex County, New Jersey. His father, James Bruce Bruce, had been born in 1792 and he remembered well when hostilities ended in 1795.¹ The family of Mrs. Jane Winfield Bruce, William's mother, had been living in Sussex County, Pennsylvania since pre-Revolutionary days. William's maternal grandfather, Abraham Winfield, had been a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army. The family of his paternal grandmother, Margaret Quirk Winfield, had come from Holland to the Delaware River country between 1730 and 1735. The most prominent person on the maternal side was Tom Quirk, the great Indian fighter, later called the "Savior of the Delaware." Tom Quirk was also the subject of a historical sketch written by William Bruce in 1897 and entitled "Legend of the Delaware." A monument has been erected for Quirk near Fort Mifflin, New York.

It was in the Delaware River country, comprising parts of New Jersey,

¹ Henry of William Bruce, 1896 Family Collection, Winfield, Illinois, 1901, 34.

New York, and Pennsylvania, that William Gross spent his boyhood. One story after another of his life were passed down from David, the first. William Gross had a great admiration for his old man and spoke of "Pa" fondly. Recalling it in 1979 he remarked: "I attended Robert's School as the old black church in which I was baptized. Open to the children. Also attended the church--the first time for nearly 80 years. Was baptized in it in 1918."²

On David's death in 1935 he wrote: "One interesting bit is the old house of my father and mother. One night of being blessing they enjoyed there."³

When William Gross was nine years old, the family moved to Hilford, Pennsylvania, still in the Delaware River country. Another anecdote on the northern side had been the first white settler in Hilford, Pennsylvania. Recalling the family move, in 1995 while visiting Hilford, Gross says: "Father moved here from New Jersey in 1828. I left for Berdine Allen's School, Hilford, for 700 yds in 1934."⁴ Berdine Allen's school was located in Hilford, where the Gross family took up residence. Berdine Allen was also referred to as the Rev. W. Allen. On a visit to the East in 1970, William Gross met some old schoolmates. "Met many friends of my youth, Gov. Wilson, Mr. Chase, and J. P. Scholten and master of Newark, New Jersey. These all went to school with me to Rev. W. Allen at Hilford."⁵

2. Ibid., 1878, 80.

3. Ibid., 1889, 12.

4. Ibid., 1995, 12.

5. Ibid., 1991, 28.

William Brewster's education at the school was interrupted for a time, however, when James Lewis Dress engaged in the timbering business and called upon the eldest of his nine children for assistance in the enterprise. James Lewis Dress furnished timber for the dock wharves of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. William Brewster always remembered this work. He visited the old wharves near Milford, Pennsylvania, in 1886. "These old wharves looked very familiar to me. They reminded me of the hills of Haystack's dam. I used to sail up and down these long wharves and sail on 'water tracks' and at this time, however, had to use the ropes, pull on dock line, etc., etc." Perhaps the one thing that which contributed not only to his fishing pleasure but also to his scientific and interest in nature.

A business trip to Philadelphia and quite an experience in 1886. While in Philadelphia, he and his father attended the First Presbyterian Church.

In this church, sitting beside the father some time in 1886-1, I heard Dr. Warner preach a most powerful sermon in the presence of Gov. Jackson, then President of the U. S. He sat in the right gallery about opposite the altar. It was a great day for us. The crowd cleared as he left the church. I saw him in Independence Hall when they were in the streets on Independence. He was a tall slender man.

In August of the following year William Brewster joined the Presbyterian Church of Milford, Pennsylvania. A visitor to the church in 1886, he wrote: "In P. M. went to Milford and my cousin Judge John P. Miller and was his guest. Heard Rev. C. L. Miller preach in the evening. This church is

6 Ibid., 1886, 37.

7 Ibid., 1886, 39.

joined in 1822. Thus therefore had a very interesting life among the members of that old and excellent church. That the Lord loved for his devoted service.¹²

Samuel Father, Texas Native, told the Misses, Jackson, because he was one of the founders and first officers of the Presbyterian church of Wilford, Wyo. John Bradford Brown was one of the eight original members of the church. Although William Brown later read the Bible, Jackson, he is not listed as ever holding such an office. He belonged to the Second Presbyterian church in Chicago, Illinois, from his arrival in that city in 1836 until his death in 1890. However, it is not recorded that he ever held the office of either elder or deacon.¹³ The title of deacon, as applied to William Brown, is therefore a hypothesis.

William Brown entered Williams College in Massachusetts in 1834 in order to prepare for the ministry profession. During his college days at Williams he helped to found the Hellenic Orphan Asylum society. He graduated with honors in 1837. Just before he graduated, William Brown had returned from college abroad. During the winter of 1837-38 he taught school at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1838 Brown worked his way through PA, Massachusetts and Dr. James and her sister, Mrs. William-Douglass of Dr. Brewster of Pittsfield, Mass., with whose parents he boarded while teaching in that town in the winter of 1837-8. I never expect to spend a more delightful winter.¹⁴

¹² Ibid., 1876, 50.

¹³ The Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, 1842-1892, to June 1st, 1892, Night and January, Chicago, 1892.

¹⁴ Life of William Brown, 1866, 45.

William Brown described his position in these words: "I am teaching in the east part of town and am blessed with only fifty scholars, high and low, rich and poor, black and white, great and small, good, bad, and indifferent, with a fair prospect of an increase in numbers."¹¹ Brown really enjoyed his profession and was well suited for it, having a good knowledge of and a great liking for his students. A great interest in and an enjoyment of personally supervising marked William Brown's life.

Two years later he was the principal of Ridgebury Academy, Orange County, New Jersey. Recalling his work there on a visit in 1878, Brown wrote:

For a most delightful view of Ridgebury in the distance. The valleys and hills among which I spent 5-1/2 years of my early student appeared most beautiful. Academies were thick and fest of early toils and pleasures and very notable success in some matters, but I hope I did much good in teaching.¹²

During this time he married Mary Jane Jones, daughter of Dr. John T. Jones of Goshen, New York. In a letter to an old acquaintance, Dr. Brown talks of this happy marriage:

Without any qualification . . . I'm a married man. It came over me last fall and all I can say is "as far as good." Perhaps the poetry of matrimony, the honeymoon or whatever other way it is called is not yet passed, but as yet I can say with the poet about the honeymoon, "how long it lives or how soon."¹³

¹¹ Brown to Daniel Day, November 20, 1837, Lloyd Family Collection, Chicago, Illinois.

¹² Mary of William Brown, 1878, 28.

¹³ Brown to Daniel Day, February 16, 1864, Lloyd Family Collection, Chicago, Illinois.

rough riding from the West in far journey, the West could grow richer-
 -er and more. In January of 1836 he decided to embark upon a western trip
 visiting the Lakes, Chicago, and several other western towns. Perhaps he de-
 cided to visit the West because of a poem, published and attributed
 by a Chicago columnist, telling of the city:

This city like Troy nothing more
 Is a elegant and healthy,
 Though's Baltimore and Boston, too,
 New York and Philadelphia.
 The women, as in all places,
 Will sometimes make the jaw go--
 and scull, if at Heaven's pleasure--
 On beautiful Chicago!¹⁴

At age nine William Brown enjoyed traveling. In 1838, he recalled it here:
 been in every State in the Union and all the territories, save only the
 Indian, Idaho, Arizona and Alaska. Pretty considerable of a traveller,
 surely.¹⁵ Brown's trip in 1838 changed the course of his life.

In 1832, Chicago consisted of Fort Dearborn, agency houses, and five
 farm houses. An old settler, Charles Weaver, describes Chicago as on the
 very borders of civilization.¹⁶ When Dr. Weaver arrived in Chicago in 1831
 he found a village of less than two hundred inhabitants. Weaver described
 the Chicago of that day in these words:

14. 1846th December thirty, Early Chicago, being a record of the
 city's growth and development during the first forty years, early 1846 from
 1806 to 1846, and afterwards and afterwards, 1846, Chicago, 1846, 1846.

15. Mary of William Brown, 1803, 1846.

16. Charles Weaver, History of Chicago from 1833 to 1846, published
 by the Author, Chicago, 1846, 1846.

When entering Chicago from the south and rounding the point of the woods about Third-First street we could see but one building between us and the village, and that was a log barn, standing about twentieth street. In the end of us was the beautiful lake, on the shores of which we could now and then, between the hills of land that skirted the lake, catch sight of log, shanty-like that lay at regular half or three quarters of a mile from land.¹⁷

As they approached the village, Charles Gleason says:

Wondering if the place would answer the glowing description we had heard of it and realize our expectations, we kept the motor truck to about Adams street, where we turned directly westward across the prairie in the direction of the bridge thrown across the river between Randolph and Lake streets, but changed our course about Clark street, where we turned north and rode for the center of the village, between Randolph and LaSalle streets, near the river.¹⁸

There he describes Chicago's only bridge as very clumsily made from logs and expresses amazement that a team and harness ever crossed it safely.

That few buildings there were on the south side, were built on the prairie, about one hundred feet from the river, with an Indian trail deeply indented in the soil, running close to it along the bank. There was no road or street thrown up, but the houses and stores were scattered here and there from about State street on the east, to the forks of the river westward. With Dearborn street west on the north side was one dense forest, with the exception of a couple of log buildings and a house and barn, situated on the point made by a north branch as it emptied into the main stream.¹⁹

There were several hotels in Chicago, when we arrived--the Hamilton House, near State, on Lake street; the Germania, on Dearborn, kept the winter by "back boarding" themselves on West Street about 6000 down to Wolf Point, facing the main river,--a log building with a piazza in front of it; and the Green Tree Hotel.²⁰

17 Ibid., 12.

18 Ibid., 13.

19 Ibid.

20 Ibid., 14.

as Watson except in nature for the short brought in in a modified to
business with local capital.²⁴

The Chicago Daily Democrat remarked that "The old market place was being
built every day, and that merchants were setting into them, trying to turn to
business while borrowing local loans."²⁵

William Swank's first view of the city of Chicago was best to be pictured
by his own description of what he saw. He told of his arrival in a speech in
1870:

We landed from the steamer Empress, Capt. Cotton, near the foot of LaSalle
street, (named at the time as LaSalle street), and, with others,
walked in land, through the road to the LaSalle Terminus house,
then walked on the northeast corner of LaSalle street and LaSalle street.
Just after breakfast a tall young man, with apparently better by a black
cloak in which the giant figure seemed to tower of LaSalle street, and
whose reserved countenance was the very reverse of that we had ex-
pected to find at the hotel, called on the clergy of our party and invited
one of them to preach and the rest of us to attend service in the LaSalle
cathedral church. . . . Of course we all went to what by courtesy, as
we thought, was called a church. It was a one-story hall-like
structure that had been patched out at one end to meet the wants of the
growing congregation. It stood on LaSalle street, north side, a
little west of Clark.

The residence portion of it, (the city), was mainly between Clark
and Clark streets, and there were some scattered houses as far north as
the Clark, on the south side, four or five blocks north of the river on
the north side, with scattering residences about as far on the south side.
There were perhaps half a dozen or more wooden warehouses along the river
on either side. The few stores that pretended to be LaSalle were on
Clark street, and the retail trade was exclusively done on Clark street.
Stores and dwellings were, with few exceptions, built in the hall-like
fashion. In some of my former this style of building was always in
evidence. There were places in the ground at the corners, and at
proper distances between two blocks were held down about 10 to 15 feet

24 Id., 11.

25 See John Swank Recollections in Chicago, 1870-1890,
Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois, 1911,
2, 175, 176-77.

position. On these foundations timber was laid, and so timber began to be used, extending on and on, for generations. On these foundations were built, and windowboards on the outside of every wall built and placed inside, with the roof, or laid the ceiling on above. This alone, but for a few years, excellent mode of building, it is claimed, and first introduced, or, if you please, invented, in Chicago, and I believe the claim to be true. . . . True, Chicago was ridiculed as a city of logs but, it was pleasant, to hear ridicule become no longer.²⁶

The city of Chicago definitely made an impression upon William Brown. Perhaps his travelling companion saw only a little town at the head of Lake Michigan, but Brown . . . recognized it as the future home of the covered and the great Northwest, when the West should be settled and the resources developed. He had faith in Chicago . . .²⁷ Undoubtedly, this faith was somewhat well-founded by the great activity in commerce and trade that William Brown witnessed during his visit to Chicago. Looking back in 1876, on his final visit, he says that on that first prosperity and anticipated progress were given to the group.²⁸ William Brown believed that Chicago was destined to be . . . "the great commercial center" of the United States.²⁹

So it was that after his visit to Chicago Brown returned to the family and made known to his wife and friends his plan to settle in Chicago. It was necessary to close the high school where he had done so much fine

²⁶ William Brown, History of Chicago, Jackson, Knott and Company, 1895, 115-116.

²⁷ Langens, Biographical Sketches of Leading Men of Chicago, Wilson and Co., Clear, Chicago, 1863, 36.

²⁸ Brown, History, 116.

²⁹ Ibid., 66.

which, on an Eastern train in 1879 William Cross visited one of his old stoppage parties, Robert Cross, Esq. "He is one of my old-time pals in. I've been very successful. Is president of a bank, railway director, real-estate dealing particularly in the country. An agent of his. Has a fine family,"³⁰

A new livelihood was essential as Cross' wife and he decided to become a partner with S. G. Briggs in the book-selling firm of Briggs, Cross and Company. Thus the first plans were taken that would put his plan into action. It was to be done in and about the Province of 1881, in spite of the commercial activity, and a slowly town, having a population of only 20,000. However, this was still the city which William Cross thought was "... destined to be the great central city of the Northwest."³¹

It took nearly a week to come from New York to Chicago in 1881.

Cross described his journey in these words:

Our trip was made by steamer to Albany, railroad cars to a slow train to Buffalo, by the steamer Canada thence to Detroit; and by the Michigan Central Railway, most of the way as street rail, (the rails were bolted to streets), to Milwaukee; here the line ended, and, arriving about 5 o'clock in the evening, after a good supper, we started about 10 in a pair of a mule between a coach and a lumber-box wagon for St. Joseph. The road was exceedingly rough, and, with bumps and bruises all over our bodies, started morning several of us left the coach and walked on, very easily being tired.³²

After arriving in St. Joseph, the trip to Chicago was then continued by steamer. In this manner, William Cross came to Chicago on the twelfth of May,

³⁰ Diary of William Cross, 1876, 22.

³¹ William Cross, Collegiate, History and Geography of Chicago, Lewis-Clark Press Job and Book Store Publishing Office, Chicago, 1884, 57.

³² Cross, History, 126.

1845. William kept his 2000 upon his arrival at his new home. He remarked: "The 2000 pigs alone" were in Chicago in 1845. The Wonderful had been the grand of the city and the wonderful the Dear Father to spare up life on Dear.³³

Mr. Brown made the acquaintance of John Stephen Wright, another pioneer in Chicago's great future, during the course of this journey.

I made the acquaintance of John S. Wright, then, and for many years afterward, one of the most understanding and valuable citizens Chicago ever had. He gave me a cordial welcome, and a great deal of valuable information. On arrival he called and took me to church, and arranged every opportunity to introduce me to Mayor Woodhull and other leading citizens, giving me a personal courtesy to strangers which I have never forgotten.³⁴

William Brown tried through his entire life always to display the greatest hospitality to all Chicago visitors.³⁵

John Stephen Wright, to whom William Brown referred, has done in Chicago in 1832. He helped to build his third frame house to go up in the village, or that year. He had built Chicago's first school building at his own expense and done more than other men to spread common schools across the frontier.³⁶ He also founded the Proctor Farm, an important agricultural postmaster. Wright was a Chicago pioneer. He pleaded for both railroads and

³³ History of William Brown, 1836, 135.

³⁴ Brown, History, 136.

³⁵ In 1837, James Foster related that William Brown usually did not leave of the city and that "... no one could do there more graciously and more intelligently, to visitors of William Brown." Anna Parker, "Chicago," The Atlantic Monthly, 1897, 1357, 1362.

³⁶ Lloyd Lewis, John S. Wright, Prophet of the Frontier, The Prairie Farmer Publishing Company, Chicago, 1891, 7.

green which covered the city. To expedite Chicago's production and export for the year of 1845-1846, they made it of the greater that Chicago produced. It is from his collection for Chicago from John Jay's right and would be known as the subsequent production for Chicago on time of 1845-1846.

The Great Lakes had changed somewhat since it had been in 1845. There had been an increase of about two thousand scale from 1845 to 1846 despite a cholera epidemic in Chicago during 1847.³⁷ The Illinois-Indiana Canal had opened and not less than seventy-five boats were running on the entire canal route in 1846.³⁸ This canal had been begun in 1836. There was a regular route between Chicago and St. Louis in 1846. The steamship and packet line operating between Chicago and St. Louis, commenced the following week of June in 1846 from Chicago to Peoria, Ill., through St. Louis, Mo., and back again. This was the day.³⁹

Water Chicago had been built across the Chicago river. At Hallock street, cost \$2,000; at State street, cost \$2,300; and at Lombard street, cost \$2,500.⁴⁰

The Chicago Board of Trade was founded in 1848 and Chicago, according to James Weaver, then began to receive some importance as a port. Even

³⁷ W. A. Anderson, History of Chicago from the Prehistoric Period to the Present Time, W. A. Anderson, Chicago, 1884, 2, 270.

³⁸ Abbott Anderson, Early Chicago, 11.

³⁹ Ibid., 29.

⁴⁰ Ibid., 6.

and Chicago was a part of Chicago City in 1837. The Journal of May 2, 1848 expressed the first appearance of A. B. Dwyer at the Court in the following terms:¹¹ "Dwyer, formerly of Chicago was still a citizen of Chicago and purchased the balloon buildings. The city could only boast two stone buildings located on the lake front. The so-called cottages, made of staving planks or consisting of such planks were sprung, and shot into the air and after a good rain and when one walked by their ground and block planks covered up between the boards. There were no street streets in Chicago in 1848. William Dwyer said:

The streets were simply turned up as country roads. In the spring for weeks portions of them would be impassable. I have at different times seen empty wagons and droves stuck on lake and water streets on every street between Michigan Avenue and the river. Of course there was little or no business doing for the people of the city could not get about much, and the people of the country could not get in to do it. As the clerks had nothing to do, they would examine their bills by peering boards from the front boxes in the holes where the last they was dug out, with significant signs in "The Battle Hymn," "The Sweetest Land to Live," "Some-thing we heard would be out of control weather, and an old hat was seen fixed on it, with the notice "On the way to the lower regions."¹²

McCombs and called the residents of the prairie. Herbert Avery tells a strange story about Chicago was. A citizen saw a party stand and shoulders at plain way of the river of a Chicago stream. He asked if he could be of assistance. "No, thank," the man replied. "I have a horse under me."¹³ One 1848-49 season were non-existent and the prairie nation all citizens

11 Albert Emerson Lusk, Early Chicago, 38.

12 Jones, History, 119.

13 Herbert Avery, Gen of the Prairie, Alfred Knapp, New York, 1890,

purchased water from water-carriers. The city that was to become a great railroad center had not as much as a single railroad entering it from any direction in May, 1868.

WILLIAM II

A CHURCH DOCTOR, 1817-1863

William Brown engaged in bookselling at 121 LaSalle Street. His rough store was a drug store on one side and a clothing store on the other. After a few days' stay at the City Hotel, located on the corner of State and Lake streets, he took up lodgings with Mrs. Mrs. V. West. Mrs. West lived on the corner of Madison and State streets, which was then considered quite far north. Mrs. West visited the Brown family in 1882. William Brown says:

Mrs. Mrs. V. West with whom we boarded, when we came to Chicago 35 years ago, daughter and Granddaughter, came to visit us today. As there are no better souls in this world, it is delightful to have them with us.⁴

Brown next affiliated himself with the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago of which he was a devout and regular member from 1848 to his death in 1860. William Brown greatly admired the pastor, Rev. Dr. Robert Patterson, whom he met on his first visit to Chicago in 1846. Speaking in 1873, upon the occasion of Rev. Patterson's resignation as pastor, Brown said:

Dr. Patterson, has been our pastor from the organization of this church. We have known no other shepherd. In prosperity and in adversity, in sickness and in health, he has been our friend, our counselor, and our guide. For years he was my nearest neighbor and almost daily companion. I have seen him in the privacy of the most intimate friendship. I regret

1. Obit of William Brown, 1882, 35.

knowing to do a miracle with no way was said that was not in strict accordance with the truest type of a gentleman or Congressman in the least as my highest ideal of a minister of our holy religion."

Frederick Francis Cook says that Rev. Patterson was later sometimes alluded to as 'Damon Brown' preacher.¹³

In the autumn of 1840 William Brown was joined by his business partner, Mr. Briggs, who came on from the East. Even though his business venture consumed a great deal of his energies, William Brown found time to promote Chicago's interest. The State Educational Society again held its session in Springfield, January 14-16, 1843, Judge Jesse E. Thomas acting as president and Miller Brown, secretary.¹⁴ This group adopted a policy which provided, among other things, for a superintendent of common schools and the building of a new public school in Chicago. Mr. Brown's association with such a society was certainly quite in keeping with his background of teaching.

Brown, according to the custom of the day, had come to the West with the intention of working for his family after he had established himself in their new home. He happily welcomed his family to Chicago in August, 1843. They all lived with Mrs. Reed until March of the following year, when they moved to a little house on North La Salle street between Adams and Jackson streets. In this same month there was a flood as well as a smallpox epidemic in Chicago. Miller Brown, recalling the event in 1875, said:

13. Brown Scrapbook, Lloyd Family Collection, Winnetka, Illinois, 12.

14. Frederick Francis Cook, Brown Boys in Chicago, A. C. McQuinn and Company, Chicago, 1910, 26.

15. Hon. John Mason and Maj. Joseph Wirtland, The History of Chicago, Illinois, 1790-1890, Chicago, 1890, 11, 101.

aged. The even newspaper for March 11, 1889, announced that "there are actually an even hundred left but are certainly the most 'dead' as they are local bridges to vessels, bridges, and shivered were estimated to be one hundred and eight thousand dollars. Many lives were lost but the newspaper did not venture to number them. By March 26, communications were pretty well back to normal. The Chicago Daily Journal noted that parts of two of Chicago's last bridges were down eight miles below the city on the lake shore.⁶ The city of Chicago, however, never to have recovered from the disaster quite rapidly. Although there was no traffic through the ill-fated-bridges Canal, its to replace after the flood, spending of business was anticipated by the middle of April, 1889. Plans were made for Chicago's new bridges. By the middle of April, 1889, two boats had come through the Canal and docked at Chicago. Some full commercial activity was resumed with the opening of another navigation on the Great Lakes, when the loss of Chicago's wharves was not quite as great a calamity as previously thought. The Chicago Daily Journal reported that:

Shuman, James Cook and Company and The Lake have finished building their wharves torn away by the late disaster. They are a decided improvement on the old ones and give a business look to that part of the river, not before apparent.⁸

By May, William Brown bought a new property on Halsted Avenue and added a house there, which he bought, from Walsh Avenue to his newly acquired

⁶ Chicago Daily Journal, Chicago, March 11, 1889.

⁷ Ibid., March 22, 1889.

⁸ Ibid., April 7, 1889.

question. William Brown, purchasing their property on Madison Avenue and Life
 dore, said:

"I had an excellent house for an ordinary lived in the country--that,
 ordinary to all domestic properties, would sometimes stand away, and I
 usually found her out on the prairie in the vicinity of Madison street.
 I was a wife not by my house as late as 1850. An incident in the pur-
 chase of the lot will illustrate the localities of our situation. The
 rule of speculators at the canal edge was to buy all the property on
 which the speculator could make the first payment, and then sell through
 every year to make the others. Judge Thomas had followed this plan, and
 advertised a large list of property in the spring of 1849. He sold to
 myself and the Rev. Dr. Patterson adjacent lots at \$1,000 at private
 sale but it was agreed that these should be sold with the rest, so as to
 attract customers, as Madison Avenue had become somewhat popular as a
 prospective place of residence. When my lot was struck off to me for
 \$1,300, Harry Marshall came across the room and said, 'Thomas, did you
 buy that lot to live on? Are you going to improve it?' 'Yes' was the
 reply. 'Well,' said he, 'the price of it is good enough to bring to
 live beyond us. It won't be so long more if we can see somebody going to
 right and wronging.'"

The lot which Brown bought consisted of forty feet on Madison Avenue, ex-
 tending about sixty feet south of the corner of Van Buren street. Some of
 the neighboring lots were purchased by F. F. Peck, who had come to Chicago
 in 1831 and established himself as a merchant; Timothy King, a lawyer, who was
 to have a court system with officers in real estate; Judge Hugh L. Montgomery, a
 judge of the Cook County Court and the first proprietor of the Chicago Gas
 Light and Water Company which was chartered in 1849;¹⁰ and Jonathan David Son-
 nens, a lawyer who came to Chicago in 1835. He became president of the Chicago
 Union and Free Insurance Company and with William Butler Lytle, the city's
 first elected mayor in 1837, succeeded in reviving an abandoned British Charter

⁹ Bates, *History*, 118.

¹⁰ Bruce Lewis Pierce, a *History of Chicago*, Alfred Knapp, New
 York, 1880, II, 38.

which gave the exclusive right to construct a railroad from Chicago City to Chicago by the Michigan Central railroad in 1847.

In the 1840s house on Michigan Avenue the Bross family took up residence. Bross' father writing from the West said:

We are happy to learn that you have got into your confidence and are at last becoming settled. You will now feel at home and be home comforted and able, . . .¹¹

William and Mary Jane Bross appear to have been a very happily married couple throughout his lifetime. Bross speaks tenderly and affectionately of his wife. On October 7, 1880, he writes:

This is my birth wedding day. It is very good such a day as it was when my dear Mary and I got married—a very beautiful day. The dear Lord be praised for preserving us in health and happiness for so many long and tedious, but so truly happy and prosperous years.¹²

The festivities extended through the years, because on the occasion of Mrs. Bross' sixtieth birthday, William Bross wrote the following poem for his wife. It appeared in the Saturday Evening Herald.

Bright and blazest be the coming
Of thy sixtieth birthday morn,
Celebrated through joy and sorrow
By my side thou'st stood so long,
'Till old Orange Hills' sound thee,
There our wedded love began;
Old Chicago's surging progress,
Reveries oft have been our portion,
Tells and evens bibles, deep
Sweet sleep broken in merry talk on,
Safe in Joshua's home sleep,
From our boy's home the fire

¹¹ Wm. Bross to son, William, January 3, 1850. Lloyd Family Coll. Letter, Chicago, Illinois.

¹² W. Bross to William Bross, 1880. 45.

70
Drearyness, life to start anew;
Worse than all the loss we've suffered,
Faithless friends have sting'd us, too.

But from sorrow look up, cheer'd,
From the replenish'd bosom of time,
And matter how sad our state is,
Knowing he will still survive;
Wonder that our darling Jessie
Lives to bless our wedding years,
An angel to the poor and dying,
To soothe their cares and dry their tears.

Joy as thou to hope and labor
On, while life and strength may last,
Striving ever to make better
Those with whom our lot is cast.
And when trials and cares are o'er,
With our dear ones say to sleep
Side by side until the exchange,
When we never more to weep. 3

At William Brown's house, he and his wife knew sorrow. Although their marriage was blessed with eight children, only one, a girl named Louisa, lived to maturity. The other children, Clara, John, Eben, Mary, William, and one child referred to as Baby Brown, died before they reached the age of two years. Indeed, when William Brown called my last dear little boy, "and four years old when he died in 1851."¹³ In 1873 Brown wrote:

"My dear wife and self rode to West Hill Cemetery in A. C. to look after the graves of our last seven children."¹⁴

At the end of a year and a half later, Brown and Briggs felt that

13. The Growing Breaking Year, Chicago, June 14, 1886, Brown Scrapbook.

14. Records of West Hill Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois.

15. Diary of William Brown, 1873, 16.

whole book business was truly a singular success. "Finally the profits too small the partnership was dissolved, and William Bruce sold out his share to Gregg. Looking about for a useful and profitable occupation, he contacted a fellow evangelist, J. Abraham Wright, who was a journalistic associate of John Stephen Wright. Mr. Wright says:

In the summer of 1845, Wm. William Bruce, who had been joined with S. C. Briggs in the book business, but had become separated from the firm, contacted me to purchase with him the World of the Prairie, of Rev. J. D. Sillier, and under upon the publication to be through the business and to do the chief editing.¹⁷

J. Abraham Wright entered into the publication of the World of the Prairie with Bruce. However, Wright continued with John Stephen Wright as a co-editor of the Prairie Farmer, the agricultural newspaper. Bruce and Wright changed the name of the religious weekly, which had also been known as the Western World to the Prairie Herald. The newspaper was the organ of the western Presbyterians and Congregationalists and Bruce and Wright continued it as such. The newspaper weekly consisted of four pages. The title of the newspaper was in bold, black English script. In the center of the heading was a small print showing an angel flying over the setting sun and holding a banner on which was printed: "Angels-Jehovah." Below the title and centered below the volume number and date of each issue appeared these words: "The Evangelist, Unity-In Non-Resistance, Liberty-In All Things, Charity." William Bruce, speaking in 1876 of the business of publishing the Prairie

¹⁵ Biographical Sketches, 37.

¹⁷ A. T. Andreas, History of Chicago, 7, 396.

Realt. in 1845, 1850:

It was then published in Wells street, on the corner of the alley between Lake and Randolph streets. He soon moved to 123 Lake street, made over to the Tribune, and in the rear building, on an old Adams press, the first paper press ever brought to the city, we printed our own paper, and also the Tribune, for Thomas Stewart, Wheeler & Searge. The press was driven by Perry's horse-power, on which Giovanni kept by hand, an old black Venetian press.¹⁸

The Frederic Gould enjoyed little or no success financially. However, William Brewster had begun his career in the field of journalism. Lloyd Lewis writes Dr. Brewster's entrance into journalism as a proof that Brewster wanted to make himself on John Haydon's list.¹⁹ In any event, from 1849 until his death in 1880, William Brewster was intimately associated with this profession.

Realizing by the autumn of 1851 that the Frederic Gould could not successfully support two families, William Brewster sold his interest in the paper to W. H. Hays in return for some homestead land on Randolph street. Brewster says:

That winter rather than have nothing to do I remained in and (rightly) withdrew with him for the large sum of \$5 per day.²⁰

Dr. Brewster does not speak of any other income for this period. However, the sale and re-sale of rural lots, much land offered for sale after the opening of the Illinois-Michigan Canal, was quite a popular form of speculation for the officials of Chicago. (Brewster says that the value of the land within the 1855 limits of the city, increased from \$1,400,000 in 1842 to \$285,000,000

¹⁸ Brewster, Wichity, 171.

¹⁹ Lloyd Lewis, John S. Wright, Prophet of the Prophet, 26.

²⁰ Brewster, Wichity, 123.

to 1866.²¹ William Brown tells of a farm, also in the winter of 1861-62, which fourteen acres of land in the city for five hundred dollars per acre. In seven years he sold the land for a thousand dollars an acre. By 1876, the same land was valued at forty thousand dollars per acre.²²

In the summer of 1855, William Brown entered into a new phase of the field of journalism. At this time he associated himself with John A. Scripps. Scripps was born in Missouri in 1815. His family moved to Illinois when he was quite young. He studied law and came to Chicago in 1847 to practice. The following year he brought an ardent interest in the Tribune, then a Chicago free-soil newspaper, published by John W. Sawyer and Thomas A. Stewart. In the winter of 1855-56, the two got a controlling interest in the paper and John A. Scripps, a free-soiler with Democratic sympathies, sold his interest in The Tribune. Scripps wrote the first published life of Abraham Lincoln, which was used as a campaign document in 1860. He was appointed Registrar of Chicago by President Lincoln in 1861.

William Brown and John A. Scripps began to publish a newspaper called the Democratic Press. The first issue appeared on September 16, 1852. It was a weekly as well as a daily newspaper. That is, the Democratic Press published a daily edition and also an extra Saturday edition which contained a complete summary of the week's news. There were one hundred fifty-one

²¹ Brown Key, Old Federal Bure of Land Values in Chicago, The Relationship of the Growth of Chicago to the Sale of the Land Values, 1830-1900, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1933, 7.

²² Brown, History, 119.

newspapers published in Illinois at this time. One hundred forty-seven were in English. The others belonged one to German and one to the French language.²³ Three pure slave newspapers worthy of note published in the city of Chicago. These were: The Chicago Democrat, founded in 1813 by John Calhoun, passed over by Sam Webster in 1836, which supported the principles of the Democratic party; The Chicago Tribune, founded in 1847 and published by John W. Appleton and Thomas A. Stewart; the Evening Journal, founded in 1846, a Whig newspaper, published by S. Williams, J. W. Morris, and Charles J. Wilson; the Western Citizen, a temperance and anti-slavery paper founded in 1846; The Times, a Free-Soil paper (not to be confused with the Chicago Daily Times founded in 1838 by Isaac Cook, J. W. Sherman, and Devill Casswell), founded in 1852 in connection with the Western Citizen; the Commercial Advertiser, founded in 1848 and edited by Alfred Hatch who urged the great of John C. Frémont's Central railroad, the Prairie Express, an important influence in the field of agriculture published by John Stephen Wright and A. Abbott Wright; the People's World, founded in 1846, advocated the doctrine of the Free-Soil men and Compensationists, published by J. Stephen Wright; the Union of the Prairies, founded in 1847 and the first capital newspaper printed in Chicago; the Western Herald, founded in 1848, a weekly agricultural paper; and the Illinois State Solvay, founded in 1848, which in 1851 became

23. 1841 Gerhard, Illinois As It Is: Its History, Geography, Statistics, Emancipation, Slave Ownership, Slavery, Slaves, Soil, Climate, Affairs, Soil, Soil, Soil, Agriculture, Manufacturing, Breeding, Education of the People, Timber-Cutting, Market-Prices, Trade and Land Prices, Society, Mining, Commerce, Banks, Railroads, Public Instruction, Transportation, etc., New York and London, Chicago, 1857, 439.

a daily newspaper and eventually secured a position in the direction of the Chicago Press.²⁴

William Brown had a high regard for the power of the press and recognized that the journalist had a duty and responsibility to attach to the press. He felt that the

press was essential to the success of all great enterprises. Without the press it was impossible to succeed. Through the various facts which were before the public and the attention of the people was directed and their energies were concentrated, for the accomplishment of any great and legislative enterprise.

But in order to succeed the press must speak in impartial language. To do this the press must be free, and must be free by constitutional right. It must be free; it must acknowledge no allegiance to anyone and control by anyone and thus the power to influence and to place our country in jeopardy can scarcely be estimated. It was almost self-evident. When it deviated from the path of truthfulness and yielded to the schemes of cunning and designing men, it would soon be shown of its strength and so intelligent people would regulate its efforts. It believed of itself and its brethren of the Press the same principle, Mr. Brown perceived that the press was to fulfill all the just expectations of their intelligent readers. The publication of these liberties was a free press diffusing everywhere the principles of justice and truth.²⁵

The Chicago Press was a political as well as a commercial newspaper. An important item to the success of the paper was, of course, advertising. Advertising paid a great price. The Chicago Press espoused conservative Democratic party principles as its name revealed. The main objective of the newspaper, however, as stated by the editors, was to speak of Chicago and the Northwest, to acquaint others with the climate, soil products, and

²⁴ John L. Brown, Story of Chicago in connection with the printing business, Began Printing House, Chicago, 1912.

²⁵ Notes on a speech, dated May 21, 1855, John Brown Collection, Winnetka, Illinois.

other advantages of the plan. The public was assured

that an effort shall be spared by the editors and proprietors of the press to advance the interests and secure the commercial supremacy of the "Great City of the West".²⁵

Stephen A. T. Jensen has called William Drexel the father of commercial journalism in Chicago. The reason for this has been that from the beginning an important feature of the Democratic Press was the Commercial article written by Drexel. This included recording quotations, observations on the Chicago, the stock, and grain, wheat markets, and a review of the prices of goods and money. The Chicago Board of Trade had opened in 1837. In 1838 prices were quoted in the Chicago section for beans and pork, beef, lard, cotton, flour, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, wool, and lumber. Subsequently, William Drexel introduced the feature of publishing a review of Chicago's business at the beginning of each year.²⁶ The first effort of this kind was written in 1831, in the review he predicted a very bright future for the "Great City," based on a comparison of Chicago's commercial statistics for the years 1830 and 1832. Mr. Drexel pointed to Chicago's progress by relating that in 1830 one million of produce valued at \$1,000,000 were received from the port of Chicago, while in 1832 the value of articles of produce imported from Chicago was \$20,000,000. Drexel felt that such an advance had seldom been equalled in other cities. City improvements for 1833 included the extension of the Michigan Street and Michigan Central railroads to the city of Chicago. The

25 Green, McCready, History and Sources of Chicago, 71.

26 Delta (Indian Quarterly), New York, XVII, No. 2, January, 1930,

Madison Southern Railroad, with the completion of the Erie Railroad, gave Chicago a direct railroad line to New York. The opening of the Rock Island railroad to St. Louis, Chicago, and the Great Northern at Rockford, Illinois, was looked upon as a great boon to Chicago business. William Brewster, Chicago's ally in the greater industry, speaking here and the high character of his conviction and action would certainly event their efforts with success and help Chicago the great commercial superiority of the thousandfold city.²⁵

Here, then, are the words of an enthusiastic Chicago booster and civic reformer, by acknowledging the city's commercial possibilities, "Brewster" William Brewster was to attract solid wealth and enterprise to the city of Chicago (Brewster's) possibly be estimated. An interesting description of the "Brewster City," it is to be found in a publication of the Chicago Historical Society. The description originally appeared in Overland's Chicago City Directory for 1881 and was written by John A. Brown, one of William Brewster's friends who also came to Chicago to make his home. John A. Brown describes the city as follows:

A visitor here two years since would scarcely know Chicago. It has grown here two years, added to the country in various directions—the Canal and the land belongs to the city as formerly increased amount of legislation and problem. These, with the magnificent harbor, the canal and the railroad connected with the last about to be completed after long years of ago ordered, will contribute the city wealth, population and a corresponding influence in the affairs of the great West. The General Council here have been very active in laying down new and solid public utility, in clearing the main streets, and in commencing a system of drainage which will prove highly beneficial to the health of our city.

Individual of course in connection with the General Council have built

²⁵ Brown, Annual review of the business of Chicago for the year, 1881, Brewster's Press 200 and 201 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, 1881, pp. 12-13.

in the record of the population of New Orleans one hundred and twenty-seven thousand of individuals, and when, artisans and mechanics, appear in the middle singularity, the only, "Richard Wagner, Wagner," the only representative of the class at that time in the city.²⁷

William Brewster's report for the year ending December, 1853, with Chicago's history and the number growth in population and trade, is a record for the 1853 figure of 35,713, Chicago's population for the year 1853 was 35,652. There was a marked increase in the prosperity of Chicago. It was already emerging as a railroad center. Despite Justice Stone is of the opinion that the great population increase has not yet improved transportation.²⁸ And despite these were rising, building was increasing, and the time when the city was not yet a railroad center, a time in the "Chicago City."²⁹

Let us give them a short-sighted, genuine welcome. Along our broad streets, on space are wide-avenues, beautiful prairies, we have a wide view for them all. Let them come and identify themselves with the great central commercial city of the Central States!³⁰

There were those who disagreed with Mr. Brewster about Chicago's wide streets and beautiful prairies. Frederick Brown, a leading writer, visiting Chicago in 1850, wrote:

Chicago is one of the most miserable and ugly cities which I have yet seen in America, and is very little deserving of its name, "Queen of the Lake." The riding there on the shore of the Lake is very much desirable, it resembles rather a backstreet than a main. Certainly, the city seems for the most part to consist of a lot of. One more source, my pretty country houses with their gardens either within or on the shore. The city is so generally the case in American towns--and in the

²⁷ Brown, Chicago, History and Commerce of Chicago, 16.

²⁸ Brown, Chicago, History and Commerce of Chicago, 17, 18.

²⁹ Brown, Chicago, History and Commerce of Chicago, 19.

streets the houses are put up for sale, the streets closed with sand, at 12 o'clock, wind and rain. And at noon at 40, on the banks, people come down to the beach, to take money and not to take.²⁵

William Brown, Assistant Justice for 1885 and Justice for 1884, made, History and Geography of Chicago and has offered for sale to the Journal Chicago. The first hundred were placed on sale and were sold, at the price mentioned in, that book.²⁶ The pamphlet thus referred to was widely scattered over the East and Europe and was the first indication to the public of the fact that there was such a place as Chicago.²⁷ The pamphlet was a comprehensive picture of the railroads, banks, real estate, manufacturing, and shipping in Chicago. Mr. Brown pointed with pride to Chicago's population increase at fifty-seven per cent for 1885, which he stated was a record never before witnessed in the United States, except in California. He credited it largely to the opening of the Illinois-Michigan Canal and the extension of the Great, Illinois Waterway, the Chicago and North-Western, and the Lake and Michigan to the city. It was titled thus:

Two Weeks in Chicago was the first time between which, before which it will never be likely to sink, unless some great calamity should befall the city's prosperity.²⁸

Mr. Brown's pamphlet was sold for the year 1885 through the year 1886, November of 1886 and personal property in Chicago increased from \$1,322,428

²⁵ Wheaton's Reader, The History of the City of Chicago, The Progress of the Nation, Arthur H. H., Chicago and London, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885.

²⁶ First, Democratic Press, April 11, 1885, p. 1.

²⁷ Biographical Sketches, 46.

²⁸ Brown, History, Geography and Commerce of Chicago, 43.

in 1897, 1901 and 1905. - Page 2113:

The city business had stagnated fully the years mentioned in these studies; but the concentration of the population of thousands who had lived long Chicago still carried the benefits of thousands of people who had left the city, if it had the courage, that had left 1911 due to growth in the commercial center of the "Midwest City."

In 1897, 1901 and 1905 the northwest corner of Grant and Taylor streets, 11 x 100 and bounded by State and Madison streets, Lake Street, and the McCormick, which sold in 1899 for \$34,37 and was valued at \$750,000. Another lot at the corner of State and Taylor streets, 110,000 x 60, sold in 1897 for \$25,000 and was valued in 1901 at \$275,000. A lot on Lake Street, between Taylor and Madison streets, was worth \$1,000 in 1897 and \$100,000 in 1901; \$100 per front foot in 1896, and \$1,000 per front foot in 1901.⁴⁰ William Leach's predictions concerning the stability of Chicago real estate values did hold true through the year 1906, in spite of the depression of 1897. However, in 1897 all the central property in the city of Chicago depreciated at least one half from its 1877 value.⁴¹

Also listed in the pamphlet were the churches, - churches, and as well as the city of Chicago. Capitalists were invited to invest their money in Chicago houses.

There is no in the whole world a city that furnishes opportunities for better investments than Chicago - wherever the money is applied to building.

30. Chicago, Ill.

1. W. L. Leach, Real Estate Values and Historical Notes on Chicago, W. L. Leach, Chicago, 1906, 36.

2. W. L. Leach, The History of Real Estate in Chicago, W. L. Leach, Chicago, 1906, 36.

members, only formation was made a secret.¹²

Representing all members were urged to meet on the day when they would meet regularly. They were pleased not only Chicago's nearly completed "New Center" but the wonderful letter of Louis F. Brown, "Unhappily, Brown" mentioned, which had appeared in the Chicago Daily Journal on Feb. 13, 1917, among the Chicago news the following article concerning city water:

Shoulder having a hole in it, safe up of sort-off-shifting and occasionally a fire in the, if water's that year did not inventory since he was the Nov. 1st, it is wonderfully program--all together too highly needed the ordinary and being poor results. If this is going to be taken displayed, a change should necessarily be made forthwith, for thinking such water, should be destructive to health, unless perhaps, it possesses most natural conditions.¹³

William Brown headed about the officials of Chicago, Chicago's clean water, and the health of the citizens. In each case, to prove his points, he quoted past Chicago and News (1883) which were in the latter year's Brown. Seeking to find still more information about Chicago's services in July, the committee consulted The Progress of the Republic, a Bill and Representative Mack of the Progress, French Condition, Commercial, Railroad, Manufacturing and Industrial conditions of the American Confederacy, edited by the Hon. Joseph C. Kennedy.¹⁴ This book, however, quotes William Brown's pamphlet as the source of information concerning Chicago's services for the

¹² Brown, Chicago, History and Growth of Chicago, 17.

¹³ Chicago Daily Journal, Feb. 13, 1917, 2.

¹⁴ Hon. Joseph C. Kennedy, ed., The Progress of the Republic, a Bill and Representative Mack of the Progress, French Condition, Commercial, Railroad, Manufacturing and Industrial conditions of the American Confederacy, William C. Kennedy and Company, Washington, D. C., 1909, 15-21.

year 1853.

Reference to this pamphlet for 1853 was a brief sketch of Chicago's history from its earliest beginnings. William Bruce participated in the publication of the city's constitution and progress with corresponding tables of statistics. Eliza Lake claims that Mr. Bruce learned the secret breaking of statistics from John Stephen Wright.⁴⁵ In the 1853 meeting, William Bruce commended Chicago's citizens for their "unwearied examples and exertions to promote the city's great progress since 1837." Mr. Bruce said that the changes which had been wrought were striking, exciting and he predicted that by 1875 the city would contain a half million people.⁴⁶ It concluded by asking the city all to examine and consider Chicago's prospects.

To me was far more of her intended commercial position, and the character, beauty and culture of the country to which she is surrounded and which for a season that Chicago, at no distant day, is destined to become the great central city of the continent.⁴⁷

William Bruce believed that Chicago was unhampered in her development. He wrote, "and by

the future is visible but is confident that the enterprise and ability which have marked her progress will secure for her a proud and enviable position among her sister cities of the Union. She has to wait but a few short years for the development of her EMERALD CITY."⁴⁸

The Emerald City was considered conservative in tone with regard

⁴⁵ Eliza Lake, John Stephen Wright, Pioneer of the West, 70.

⁴⁶ Bruce, Statistics, History and Commerce of Chicago, 30.

⁴⁷ Id., 52.

⁴⁸ Id.

subject. Even in 1842, Rogers and Schuyler had found a solution, the Chicago
Bill, passed for remedy in 1845, Chapter

Stephen A. Rogers, member of Congress from 1842's onward, his influence a
little in securing a new territory to be called "Illinois,"⁵¹ covering the
two Territories and States, of which he (as is reported) became the
governor. Undoubtedly will look to his position near the Illinois
River.⁵²

John A. Allen holds that Thomas Douglas relative for the Illinois-Schuyler
Bill's passage in 1842 was the promotion of the building of a... on a large
great railroad west from Chicago all the way to the Pacific, 1842. But Douglas
and Schuyler were both that the extension and completion of steamships
was high a price to pay for such a price. Feeling against the Illinois-Schuyler
bill was very high in Chicago. The Daily Democratic Press for Friday, March 17,
1844, reports:

The correspondence which we published on Saturday morning, from the
pen of an influential Western Democrat, contains the information which led
to the extraordinary scene of burning signs "Douglas is selling on Thursday
morning last." We have yet to hear the first word in approval of that
act. Every citizen from whom we have heard an expression of opinion is
in relation to the matter considers it in unqualified terms. In no
case in the Union, do there seem to have settled on stronger feeling of
opposition to John Douglas' Missouri Bill, than in Chicago. But we do
not believe that there are any real things in the world which justify
the designing that has been offered to his maker.⁵³

Douglas or no, Douglas was in Chicago in August, 1844, he gave
the bill and probably a attitude to the people. A meeting was scheduled to

51. Arthur Garrison Hardy, Early Chicago, 17.

52. John W. Baker, A Short History of American Emigration, Western
Publishing Company, New York, 1883, 241-242.

53. Daily Democratic Press, March 17, 1844, 2.

he told at North Church Hall on September 1. William Brown called upon Douglas at the Tremont House and asked him for a copy of his speech which he wished to publish. Douglas told Mr. Brown that he would write out his speeches but in the meantime write him and he corrected them afterwards. This accounted for Brown's presence at the assembly. When there was no detached reporter available, Mr. Brown went "back himself to record the meeting, which was ultimately held in the evening due to the warm weather. The order of the gathering had changed with reference to William Brown's position. It is far and the largest meeting ever held in the city up to that time.⁵⁴ When he arrived the "speaker" was invited by Agent Willard to sit on the speakers' platform. Another thought began his address by thanking the people and those of misunderstanding and circumventing him. Some says that the audience was not very good and places which lasted for about two or three minutes. This resulted for a few minutes and then meeting and meeting began. This thoroughly enraged the speaker and his language and manner became exceedingly offensive.⁵⁵ William Brown reports that he slipped down into the crowd several times in search of the more feeling and found the people to a good extent indifferent to him. At length, Senator Douglas was unable to walk toward home down the street. "Young" Brown approached him and suggested that since it was impossible to walk himself toward Douglas give him his speech to print and then return. Brown says:

⁵⁴ Chicago Daily Tribune, August 26, 1857, "Great Convention".

⁵⁵ Ibid.

With all the time and power he could command, he said: "Mr. DeLoach, I've seen that your efforts in the Rosenberg case have not yet been successful. In an instant I would like to see you, along with your assistant, outside, outside. I have a feeling that the whole thing would be better, much better. It is not as easy as it seems. I am not sure, but you will find out about you to make an effort on this thing." The DeLoach, with-out a word of protest, as if it were a matter of course, and a "good" being removed as he had to attend to people.

In another half hour of continued effort, Gordon Douglas allowed himself to be persuaded by his friends to leave the meeting. Looking back on the event in 1972, Doug DeLoach had in spite of a charge by Dr. Sarnoff of the Chicago Tribune that the Jan was lifted in Chicago, there was absolutely no action developed on the side of the DeLoach meeting. True, his arrest was a surprise, but,

If you believe it will be an easy crowd of men who are involved, or anything possibly, rather than their opponents, perhaps still less, that I think absolutely that there was no job in Chicago on that evening and thousands of our citizens who were there will cordially inform what they saw the subject. There was no action, any action, any, or anything else whatever, known at any one on the stage during the entire meeting.

William DeLoach assumes that the only angry men at the meeting were Gordon DeLoach and a few of his friends. This meeting obviously did not accomplish anything. The introduction of the Rosenberg case in 1972 probably was not the only one in DeLoach's mind, and especially in the case of DeLoach's name.

The Rosenberg case made a change in the DeLoach case well on in the following in the course of 1972. The change in the DeLoach case was that they

76 END

57 END

42
the two sides of the non-slavery party idea was with those who were in
fact working for the anti-slavery cause. Illinois, in September, 1857. There-
after the party began gradually and steadily to expand its efforts to
get non-slavery and anti-slavery questions around the legislative issue to
general. These encompassed the general abolition of slavery, a total ban on
in Illinois, the abolition of government offices and of government job
handouts to corruptible people. John Wentworth, who was the legislative can-
didate for mayor of Chicago in 1857, expressed his thoughts on the last sub-
ject in total government.

"We want a qualified board of the business of the city who could
not keep the control of the salary in case of any other conditions of
the city."

Speaking on the duty of the public servant, he said:

"It is not here but only to give to those who the people are bound to
support as my subordinates, and that is: Remember your estate from the
last. (March 1857)"

The change in the ownership of the Democratic Press was the addition of
Bartholomew to the paper. He was a Michigan Democrat who had recently
come over the Democratic Press. He became the business manager of the
Press and the first issue was changed to politics, drama and sports.

50. Frederick A. Bennett, Politics and Politicians of Chicago, Cook
County and Illinois, The Chicago Printing Company, Chicago, 1880, 1881.

51. Idem., ibid.

Part III

CHICAGO, 1888-1891

The Annual Review for the year 1888 was offered for sale by the editor of the Democratic Press on March 17, 1888. It was announced that the pamphlet could be obtained at the counting room of the newspaper located at 65 Clark street.

The pamphlet tabulars seventy-two pages of reading matter, and it is safe to say that an equal amount of valuable information cannot be had for so small a price. Two hundred copies have already been ordered by three houses in this city, and those of our friends who want the benefit of the edition will please leave their orders at once. Orders from the country accompanied with the same will receive prompt attention. Price per hundred 25; twenty-five copies 12; twelve copies 12.75; six copies 12.25; single copies, twenty-five cents.

Before a railroad was open in 1881, there was no commerce in Chicago's business. Mr. Pease felt that the city was situated in the center of one of the most fertile agricultural regions in the world, holding the key to commerce on both sides for fifteen hundred miles. Seventeen railroads were entered and left Chicago within a period of 2,400 railroad miles completed.

Over these roads there arrive and depart nearly two hundred trains, daily loaded, either with passengers or freight, every twenty-four hours. The life and activity commenced upon such a movement, soon by no means the least marked characteristic of our city. To a stranger visitor only 2000 these cities which have not yet put themselves in railroad connection.

1 Review Democratic Press, March 17, 1888, 3.

in the world, because it cannot be denied that New York, Liverpool, and some other great commercial centers, receive more merchandise than Chicago does in the course of the year, but none of them will compare with her, as we have shown them, in the goods collected from the hands of manufacturers.⁵

Mr. William Brewster assented to this development. He was convinced that the address was one of the best practical illustrations of the rapid progress and industry of the West. "We rejoiced to seeing people prosperous and anxious about the prosperity of the United States if overseas boys say,"⁶ "After long," Brewster proclaimed, "all this talk, will it be before the centre of population and of wealth will have arrived at the meridian line of our city, and Chicago will have vindicated her right to be recognized as the great commercial metropolis of the United States?"

Dr. Green, brother of Chicago's great lake carriers and said:

In other commodities (including grain and flour), access to western commerce—direct to the general aggregate of her exports, the leverage to make the ocean shipment, or the extent of business transacted by her wholesale dealers, she may greatly challenge comparison with other prosperous Western cities, some of which are nearly a half century her senior.⁷

The Journal Review included the state of business of the Chicago Mercantile House, Prohibitory and Loan Banks, State Banks, Agricultural Exchanges (including a self-acting Reaper and Mower put out by John Stephen Wright in 1831), Cottons and Manufacturing, Mill Blanks, Blank Books, Cordier, Books

5. Ibid.

6. Charles L. Hunt, William Brewster, 1812-1892, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois, 1890, 27-28.

7. Brewster, General History of the Business of Chicago for the Year 1891, 7.

and Shoes, Book Binding, Saus and Candles, Hats, Cracks, Tobacco, Engineering, Millinery, and the Publishing. William Cross even reported on the horse market.

The horse market of Chicago is almost a rival. It is a matter of common remark among strangers that horses in the streets of Chicago are not equalled in any city in the Union. Chicago is often familiarly spoken of as a fast place. However that may be, she tolerates very few slow horses, and the surrounding States of Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and even Ohio find whence she draws largely, can bear witness to the great numbers of their choicest stock which are yearly sold in this market.⁶

William Cross had a suggestion to make to the merchants and the railroads of the city in the North. He asked that they maintain a uniform system of statistics, so that there might be exact statistical information about Chicago's subsequent trade and commerce. This pamphlet was written in that good deal of space as compared in explaining that Chicago was not a "fast" place.

We now wish to refer, in this connection, to a fact of vast importance in its bearing upon the question of health, and deeply interesting to the immigrant. It is that Chicago is elevated more than six hundred feet above any of the Atlantic cities. Situated upon the great central table-land of the American Continent, from which the great rivers of the country flow down thousands of miles to Mexico's Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico. Experiments and observation have proved that in each of the three continents, the elevated plateau is the healthier for citizens in habitations the low lands of the coast. The air of these elevated regions contains more oxygen and is more salubrious to the vital powers. That the remark will apply to Chicago and the whole upper lake country, is evident from our bills of mortality, which, aside from occasional epidemics, are considerably below the average of other cities of the same population.⁷

⁶ Ibid., 16.

⁷ Ibid., 72.

the reason for this very careful explanation that Chicago was indeed not a "dead" place was due to the fact that the year 1834 had been a great cholera year in Chicago. It was generally assumed in those days that low, damp locations were "dead" places for cholera and there had been small epidemics in the city during 1832, 1835, and 1837. But, one thousand four hundred twenty persons died of this dread disease in the year 1834. From the first day to the eighth of July alone, two hundred and fifty cholera victims were buried in the city. Captain A. T. Andreas tells that a number of people in Chicago began to move out to Illinois, Wisconsin, "Death-crafts," he says, "were continually upon the streets."¹⁰ Chicago's growth in population during the year 1834 surely was not phenomenal. The city's population for 1833 was 60,858, while in 1834 it was 54,872. Certainly the great cholera epidemic was in some part responsible for such a small advance in the city's population.

The year 1835 found "Gideon" Brown experiencing his first love in public office. He was elected a member to the City Council. He distinguished himself by his especial attention to all works which promoted Chicago's commerce and credit. Philip Hensley relates that William Brown secured a public printing job for the Democratic Press during this time. The Chicago Tribune, Hensley says a busy firm, connected in it and started a feud between the two newspapers which lasted until 1837.¹¹ In addition to his Council duties and his newspaper work in 1835, Brown assisted in the editing of a pamphlet, "The

¹⁰ A. T. Andreas, History of Chicago, II, 519-20.

¹¹ Philip Hensley, The Chicago Tribune, Its First Hundred Years, Alfred Knopf, New York, 1913, I, 77.

"Chicago: Synthesis and Disparate? Trends." Although the book had only reached the press it was enthusiastically published to benefit those new citizens whom it, Broder had urged to come to the "Garden City." In Chicago in 1870 21% of the total population was foreign-born. Actually Chicago was only seven-tenths as diverse as New York, since only 1/10 of New York's total population was foreign-born. The largest group of foreign-born in Chicago were the Irish who 1,400,000 up about 20% of the total population. English, Polish, and Russian made up 21% of the total population, while 17% of the total population were German born. The next group, consisting of the Swedish, Norwegians, and Dutch, made up about 12% of the total population. But, the French, Belgians, Italians, Spaniards, Poles, and Danes did not separately make up one per cent. of the total population from 1850 to 1870.¹²

Colonization projects under the aegis of railroad companies, such as the Illinois Central, tempted the restless to leave established towns for new adventures connected with the great metropolis of the north. Well-phrased descriptions by foreign capitalists interested in lands near railroad routes convinced many farmers and artisans of the British Isles and the continent that the American Garden of Eden lay in the State of Illinois.¹³

William Wood was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Frohman Institute and labored unflinchingly in behalf of the Georgetown Bay Canal project during 1894. Captain J. F. Anderson tells us that the Frohman Institute was devoted to "Göteborg knowledge among the mechanical classes. The plan of the Institute was to furnish a source of lectures, a museum and library and to

12. Barra's New York Times, & History of Chicago, II, 22.

13. Ibid., 3.

special annual fair.¹⁴ The Georgian Bay Canal project for Great Lakes navigation began in 1853. The undertaking conceived a route for a ship-canal from Georgian Bay to Toronto. Brown described it as follows:

lying to the northwest of Lake Huron, and generally included in the same name, is in fact another lake called Kaministiquia (Georgian Bay) nearly as large as Lake Ontario. At the southeast end of this lake is Peterborough Bay, into which a river of the same name enters. This river is navigable for some distance, and from the head of navigation to Kaministiquia Bay, an arm of Lake Huron, is a distance of only twelve miles. Capt. McIntosh says this is one of the most beautiful lakes on the Western Continent, seventy miles long and twenty-eight broad. The country between the Kaministiquia river and Lake Huron is free from hills and very favorable to the construction of such a canal.¹⁵

In an article in the Daily Democratic Press on July 12, 1855, William Brown wrote:

"The Georgian Bay Canal" will save to vessels 500 miles of lake navigation, avoiding the St. Clair River, the Detroit River, Lake Erie, and the Welland canal.¹⁶

"Let the Canadian capitalists," he said, "build their canals as fast as possible, the West will crowd them with business as soon as they are finished." At a meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade on July 20, 1855, he spoke about the Georgian Bay canal and the great advantages to lake commerce of such a canal. A committee was appointed. George Smith, Thomas Sherman, F. Jones, William Crocker, S. P. Wheeler, D. G. McDonald, Thomas Stearns, R. E. King, and William Brown were on it. The purpose of this group was to raise funds and conditions of other lake cities for the project. In September, 1855, the

¹⁴ A. T. Moore, History of Chicago, I, 319.

¹⁵ Daily Democratic Press, February 18, 1853.

¹⁶ Ibid., July 12, 1855.

Georgia Board of Trade invited delegates from the Lake & Erie Committee to discuss the canal project. Mr. George Steele and Mr. Bruce attended to portage for the convention. Speaking before the delegates Bruce said:

It is proposed to construct another great highway for the commerce of the Upper Lakes to Lake Ontario, and thence to the ocean. The first made the Georgian Bay Canal and every other route to the ocean that can possibly be opened.¹⁷

The survey for the possible cost of the canal resulted in an estimate of \$2,170,750. Stephen A. T. Andrews writes " . . . that the charter of incorporation was obtained but beyond the breaking of ground and presenting the president of the company with the usual gift nothing was done."¹⁸ This was in part due to the financial crash of 1857-58. William Brown, however, continued his efforts in behalf of the project. Speaking in 1875 at Des Moines, Iowa, at the Iowa Industrial Convention, he said that he still looked forward to the building of the Georgian Bay canal, the commercial value of which would be well worth the amount spent on its construction.¹⁹ Undoubtedly, William Brown saw a way of so many and varied interests and works that his prodigious energies must constantly be regarded with admiration and respect.

The State of Illinois could boast of less than two hundred ten miles of railroad in actual operation when the annual session for 1855 was presented to the public. "The railroad rushes onward," said Brown, and pays

17 Brown, History, 52.

18 A. T. Andrews, History of Chicago, 2, 584.

19 Brown Longboat, 7.

the Commerce put the wealth into the lap of Chicago.²⁰ Chicago could claim 1,923 miles of completed road in operation leading from all directions into the city. In 1851, the city had but forty miles of road leading into it. During the year 1855, articles manufactured in Chicago were valued at eleven million dollars; three million seven hundred thirty-two thousand dollars had been invested in improvements and the city's population had grown from 65,572 to 80,000. Speaking of the Grain market and Timber trade as representative businesses, Brown said:

Three years ago we ventured the prediction, that in five years from that time the annual grain trade of Chicago would reach 25,000,000 bushels. The tables which we publish today show that the prediction has been verified ten years in advance. And yet, when we gave utterance to it, there were many who pronounced us visionary, and even our best informed citizens thought us entirely too sanguine. Four years ago the aggregate of the latter business was 12,000,000 bushels; for the year just closed it is 20,000,000 bushels.²¹

Some ten, four or five years before, thought that this would certainly be the peak for the business.

Now, no one imagines that the peak has begun to be reached. And as we might go through with the leading articles of our business, with the amount of baggage employed, with the growth of our manufactures, the progress of building and other substantial improvements, and show in every particular an increase quite as gratifying and as far in advance of prediction as has taken place in the articles of grain and timber.²²

Allan Nevins believed that with astonishing developments pointed out correctly

²⁰ William Brown, Fourth Annual Review of the Commerce, Railroads, and Transportation of Chicago, for the Year 1855, CHICAGO: LEWIS & CLARK PUBLISHING HOUSE, CHICAGO, 1856, 70.

²¹ Ibid., 3.

²² Ibid.

establishment is a bright and glorious future for the city of Chicago. The Index for 1855 included an interesting sketch of the Democratic Press establishment in 1850.

Operating with a comparatively small capital, and without a single name upon our subscription list, the Democratic Press establishment has steadily gone forward, surmounting every obstacle which the envy and malice of enemies could throw in its way, the paper growing in circulation, and our general business increasing in amount with every new day, until it has become the largest printing establishment west of New York and Boston, enjoying a reputation beyond the possibility of politicians to ignore it in the public estimation, and with a circulation second only to the papers printed in the chief cities in the Union.²³

The envy and malice of opponents,²⁴ referred to by Mr. Bruce, might well have been the same with the Whig mentioned before. Basil Louis Pierce gives the figures for 1854 concerning the Democratic Press circulation. On August 1st 1854 the Press had a circulation of 2,000 daily and 4,300 weekly.²⁵ Noting the advance of the Press, Bruce writes:

We have in use and under contract eleven power presses, containing all of the latest improvements, including one of the largest double-cylinder machines, and one of Boston's patent directly and indirectly, one of which produces 10,000 prints, cuts and combs 20,000 cards per hour, and the other 15,000 cards per hour. We are the proprietor of machines in this line. We have in our office, and running by steam, also, each other improved machinery connected with the business of newspaper, book and job printing, among which we may mention paper folders, which take the papers from the press, and fold them ready for mailing cases, in a twinkling. At present, there are here 65 men and boys employed in the different departments of our establishment, and our clerical business is at the rate of \$100,000 per annum.

It has been our aim, as well as our pride, to make the Democratic Press establishment a fair exponent of our rapidly growing and prosperous city, and in this effort we flatter ourselves we have been entirely successful. This much we feel that we have a right to say respecting the

²³ Index, 75.

²⁴ Basil Louis Pierce, A History of Chicago, II, 817.

measure of success that has crowned our endeavors and it contributes not a little to our gratification to know, that there are thousands of readers of the Democratic Press throughout the Northwest who will receive with assurance of its prosperity and prospects with almost as much genuine pleasure as though they were parties in interest themselves.

We shall at all times be pleased to see those friends and others at our office when they visit the city, and will take much pleasure in showing them through the establishment.²⁵

Going back in 1836, Bruce says that the editors of the Democratic Press did not draw a cent from the paper until after January 1, 1855.²⁶ This undoubtedly influenced the editors in presenting the sketch of the Press in the Review for 1855. They had started with a capital of \$6,000 and with notes borrowed and from the sale of some of the editors' real estate; there was capital amounting to \$5,000 in the Democratic Press in 1836. Citing the growth visible on a 71 states, William Bruce wrote: "The progress for the last four years has indeed been wonderful."²⁷

John A. Fremont received the backing of the new "Whiglike-minded" Democratic Press when he was nominated in 1856 by the Republican Party in opposition to Jacob Sweeney, the Democratic presidential candidate. Approaching the nomination of Fremont on June 18, 1856, the Democratic Press said:

The result (of the ballot) is in the highest degree gratifying to us as warm supporters. It was a foregone conclusion with the rising masses of the Republican Democracy throughout the country, from Maine to California, that Fremont was to be the man to lead them to victory over the corrupt and dishonest administration of government and the encouragement of

²⁵ Bruce, Fourth Annual Review of Commerce of Chicago for the Year 1855, 47.

²⁶ Bruce, History, 473.

²⁷ Bruce, Fourth Annual Review of Commerce of Chicago for the Year 1855, 76.

peace, righteousness and civil war, threaten to bring irreparable evils upon the country. He presents the new example in these words of a Southern man with National principles of the largest and most generous character. It represents the spirit of justice and the integrity of compact between North and South; law and order, as opposed to treason and mob rule; liberality and equality among all classes of citizens; and friendship and collaboration in our intercourse with other countries.²⁰

On June 19, 1856, there were about five thousand people present at a Republican rally in Dearborn Park. Over the speaker's stand were long signs that said: "Freedom--free Kansas--free Speech and Freedom." "Free Kansas, free the Railroad, Free and Equal." William Lewis Dayton of New Jersey was the Republican vice-presidential nominee. William Bruce made his first political speech welcoming friends at this gathering.

William's message: "It is an occasion of deep and absorbing interest which has drawn together this vast crowd this evening. We are met to witness the nomination of John C. Fremont for President. (Antislavery slogan.) Fremont--a Southern man with National principles--principles which embrace and guard alike the interests of the free Union--the past and the free--the South and the North.

To John C. Fremont we have no representation of conflicting life-long old loyalties, but a new courage and new grasp the spirit of the age, a man who has been identified with and has contributed largely to its progress. He has explored the northwest and exhibited its vast resources, and with him in the Presidential chair we should have upon a platform beyond the north-west, binding together the States, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the countries of the world would be within their grasp. With Fremont for President our harbors and rivers would be improved and we should no longer stand idle when the torpest breaks over the lake, and now our sails might be flying against yonder breaker and our gallant crews sailing beneath the stars, singing the blue waters."²¹

Thus began Bruce's interesting and earnest labors for the Republican cause. As the presidential campaign progressed he took the stage, going into Southern

²⁰ Daily Democratic Press, June 19, 1856, 1.

²¹ Daily Democratic Press, June 20, 1856, 3.

Illinois, a strongly Democratic section, tamely acquiescing in the speeches the South took present favored Federal improvements and a similar railroad.³⁰ William Brown said that such a railroad would insure the value of the nation through all time.³¹ Of course, those cherishes the hope that such a railroad would connect with the city of Chicago.

While on one of his political travels, Mr. Brown made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln.

"I first met Mr. Lincoln, he says, that began . . . Brown, the Venetian, the old capital of the State in October, 1858. There was to be a political meeting in front of the old State House, in the center of the square at 2 o'clock. . . . Soon after the hour the numerous voices of Mr. Seward rang through the town: 'O, just O, just ALL ye who wish to hear public speaking, draw near!' The crowd all once began to gather from all sides of the square. The speaker then introduced the first speaker, and he proceeded to make the most pretentious he could of the principles of the early Jewish Republican party, and the renowned Mr. Fremont, 'the gallant and brave' of the West, should be elected President. About the time the first speaker closed his remarks, Hon. Sumner Frost and Abraham Lincoln arrived and took the stand; and both made able and effective speeches. After that Lincoln and I frequently met during the winter, and often afterward I spoke with him from the great platform.³²

During the earnest efforts of many energetic Republicans, John A. Fremont won the election and James Buchanan, the Democratic presidential nominee, was elected. Fremont received 311 electoral votes but Buchanan received a

³⁰ Alfred J. Stabler, "The Republican Element in the New Republican Party in Illinois, 1858-60," *Papers in Illinois History and Transactions for the Year 1912*, Illinois Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois, 1912, 411-12.

³¹ Boston *Evening Star*, Boston, Massachusetts, February 2, (date altered), newspaper clipping, Misses Family Collection, Champaign, Illinois.

³² Prepared and arranged by Francis T. Drake, *The Early Life of Abraham Lincoln, Myriad's Life and Character* (prepared by Anne Lee Howsden, C. I. Thompson Publishing Company, New York, 1902, 261.

which of life elsewhere. There was no sorrow, however, when the Annual Report for 1936 was published. Every citizen of Chicago could be proud of the statements and statistics so ably presented by William Dresser. The railroads were still growing. One hundred four trains now arrived at and departed daily from Chicago. Freight, passenger and mail, etc., brought the total earnings of the railroads centering in this city to \$17,343,242.00, for the year ending December, 1936. Passenger travel reached a new peak. "The total movement of the principal railway lines centering at Chicago would be about 1,350,000 passengers."³¹ The total value of Chicago's non-ferrous products reached the astonishing figure of \$11,515,063. "Every aspect of the commerce, east, west, north and south," declared Brown, "is full of promise and joyous hope--no other so all the inspiring words, language! Record!"³² Speaking of the agricultural advances of the region around Chicago, Brown said:

"In better evidence need be required of the growth and prosperity of the country tributary to Chicago, than the rapidly increasing quantity of wheat which it pours into this market. In 1937 the total receipts were less than 1,000,000 bushels. In 1938 they are nearly 2,000,000 bushels. Now it is predicted that this is the contribution not of an old and thoroughly tilled province, but of a comparatively new, and yet richly settled country. It may confidently be quite reasonable to anticipate the most beautiful returns for the future. The receipts of the last year averaged over 23,000 bushels for each week day, and the shipments over 25,000 bushels per day, or an aggregate tonnage of 9,000 bushels per day. At an average price of say \$1.25 per bushel this movement involves \$11,500 per day for the year an aggregate of \$21,177,500."³³

31. William Dresser, Fifth Annual Review of the Commerce, Manufactures, and the Public and Private Improvements of Chicago, for the Year 1936. Also a full statement of the growth of railroads, and a General Statement of the Commerce of the City, Commerce House Seventh Street Building Publications, Chicago, 1937, p. 3.

32. Ibid., 41.

33. Ibid., 10-11.

William Brewster and extensively planned to be able to offer such a report to the public. "It may be doubted whether the whole history of the civilized world," he said, "has thrown a parallel to the vigorous growth and rapid development of the country which has Chicago for its commercial metropolis."³⁴

Contributing to the growth of his early studies at the university and political universities, William Brewster found time to take an active part in the founding of a University at Lake Forest, Illinois, in 1877. He was deeply interested in the establishment and maintenance of the school.

For one young man which was still under an obligation to Lake Forest University, thus doing something tangible for the educational interests of the Northwest. How much nobler and better to do that than to leave an overgrown fortress for others to assault.³⁵

In his diary for November 5, 1877, William Brewster wrote:

Completed this P.M. an agreement with the Trustees of Lake Forest University, an agreement by which they renounce the guardianship of accumulated funds which for more than 20 years I have to-day added and preserved for the benefit of the people, I hope, of my fellow men on behalf of my dear departed ones, Mother, Dad, Grand, and my through this fund provide the people of our blessed Savior to the end of time. It is just as wonderful that I have been allowed to do this today for his glory and the good of my fellow men.³⁶

and again on September 24, 1878, Brewster wrote:

"My business today has been more than usual." In the Stock Market I purchased 1000 shares of bonds and interest will be paid 1.75%--of J. P. Morgan, the above No. 1136 Broadway Ave. for \$20,000. For a contract to my dear wife on her 45th birthday day. Second, I transferred also, before 12 M., a policy of \$50,000 paid up, for \$20,000, in the Commercial Union Life Insurance Co. to

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 63.

³⁵ Robert Williams, January 16, 1888, newspaper clipping, Wood Field Collection, Evanston, Illinois.

³⁶ *Diary of William Brewster, 1877, 82.*

complete an endowment of \$40,000, the interest of which is to be used for a specific and definite purpose, to the trustees of Lake Forest University—said University being the guardian and the disbursement of the fund for the purposes specified in our article of agreement.³⁹

William Brews secured a professorship at Lake Forest University and built a faculty residence there. The residence is called "Brews College." The fund completed in 1885 by Mr. Brews, provides for the Brews prize. This prize is awarded to authors of works dealing with the relationship of history, science or "facts in any department of knowledge" to the Christian religion. The first award was made in 1896 to Harris Brandtson Hall of the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois, for his work, Christianity in England and the United States.⁴⁰

William Brews' philanthropic work was important; however, his chief interest was in the growth of the city of Chicago. In his review for the year 1897, he talks of still another increase to the Chicago system of railroads. The addition was still as a result of the depression and panic of that year. Robert Fort, speaking of the depression, says:

In the summer of 1897 a financial stringency had developed in New York which was played by eastern interests on the over-speculation in western lands and too rapid railroad building.⁴¹

Following guidelines for the Union Stock Issues entering Chicago in 1897 were down at least ten per cent from those of the previous year which had been

³⁹ Ibid., 1885, 39.

⁴⁰ Harris Brandtson Hall, Christianity in England and the United States, Boston: W.B. Eerdmans' Sons, New York, 1896.

⁴¹ Robert Fort, Our Unhappy Years of Last Winter in Chicago, 74.

11,358,920.25.⁴² Yet Mr. Brown believed that the panic and depression would prompt greater caution and therefore bring greater safety in the future. He wrote:

While old and wealthy cities on the Atlantic seaboard succumbed to the financial revolution--while crash after crash occurred in the commercial world, and ruin left its traces on every hand--from all parts of the country, North, South, East and West, we heard the nervous query put--"How stands Chicago?" For years the assertion has been made that our city was but a bubble, to be exploded by the first breath of adverse fortune. How nobly she has weathered the storm and falsified the predictions of various rivals, it deserves upon its dry facts and figures that cannot be disputed, to demonstrate. We will show the people of the East that notwithstanding they have relied speculation and panics from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi, that there is in the commerce of our city a vigor and elasticity which are equal to every emergency. We will show that all things considered, the Trade and Commerce of Chicago throughout the past year, have been most fully maintained, and the falling off in some departments of business is due to the general stagnation throughout the whole country.⁴³

Although William Brown admitted that there had been a "falling off" of trade, he quoted the 1896-97 Grain Trade for Chicago as one example which would help to prove that there was only a small reduction in Chicago's business.

The Grain Trade--which is probably the most important branch of our commerce--has been active, and almost, contrary to general expectations, but a slight falling off in the business of 1896 and an increase over that of 1895. The receipts of all kinds of grain in 1895 were 30,162,551 bushels, while during the past year they foot up 21,228,266 bushels--a falling off on the receipts of 1896 of about three million bushels. The shipments of grain and flour reduced to the equivalent in wheat during the past year, amount to 18,032,769 bushels--which is but 2,825,618 bushels less than was shipped in 1895. It will be noticed, however, that

⁴² William Brown, Sixth Annual Review of the Commerce, Manufacturing and the Public and Private Improvements of Chicago, for the Year 1897: With a Full Statement of the System of Railroads and a General Synopsis of the Progress of the City, Democratic Press, Fourth Street Printing Establishment, Chicago, 1896, 49.

while there is a slight relaxation in the general feeling up for the year, that in the great staples of the Grain Trade we show quite a large increase. Of wheat we exported 5,165,052 bushels, or 1,217,312 bushels more than in 1886, and 3,286,837 bushels more than in 1885. In Clover, also, there is a large increase. We exported in 1887 137,613 barrels or nearly thousand barrels more than shipments of 1886.⁴⁴

William Bruce felt that the depression had struck that Chicago's prosperity had a solid basis. But, Elias Colbert thinks that Drexel pointed too rigid a view to the future for 1887. Colbert believes that Chicago was affected much more strongly than Mr. Drexel believes. Actually it was not until 1888 and 1889 that the depression of 1887 really made itself felt in the city of Chicago. Through food values in 1887 and 1888 for example, fell as Drexel had once predicted. The railroad lines entering the city were not severely hit in 1887, but in the following two years the railroads felt the depression.

In any case, the panic and subsequent depression of 1887 had been steadily revealed earlier in the principal reasons for the consolidation of the Democratic Press and the Chicago Tribune which was effected on the third day of July, 1887. The newspapers were: William Bruce, John L. Scripps, Joseph Medill, Gordon M. Graham, Dr. G. F. Fry and Alfred Graham. John Bruce is of the belief that this union brought together what was collectively the whole range of editorial ability and energy at that time, as shown first almost on any single paper in the country.⁴⁵ Despite the Chicago Press reference to the "great Consolidation" the paper was known as the Chicago Press

44. ibid., 5-6.

45. John Bruce, William Medill and Philip Medill comprising the Staff of the Chicago Press and Tribune as a new union, 1887, of Scripps and Bruce, Chicago Tribune Company, Chicago, 1888, 1, 1, 177.

of Tribune. This article was reprinted for about three years until the word "free" was changed to "free".⁴⁸

The year 1858 was surely an exciting one in the state of Illinois, the contest between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas for a seat in the United States Senate caused a great stir. The Great Lincoln-Douglas debate was at Ottawa, Illinois, on Saturday afternoon, August 23. There were a great many Chicagoans present having been enabled by the special railroad rates, during the following week Lincoln traveled through western Illinois, speaking at Edwardsville, Macomb and other places. He was accompanied by Joseph Medill and William Brewster.⁴⁹ The second debate was scheduled at Freeport on August 27. This time the railroads offered a sixty per cent rate and again many people took advantage of it. William Brewster and Joseph Medill were both present to hear Mr. Lincoln speak. "The editors of the Chicago Press and Tribune," says Edward G. Stoler, "threw themselves wholeheartedly into the fray."⁵⁰

During this period that the Press and Tribune showed great cooperation in some collections. It contained full reports of the Lincoln-Douglas debates which were printed with original propositions, the reporters being Henry Simons and Robert B. Witt.⁵¹

⁴⁸ Frank W. Miller Scott says that the name was retained until 1863 "Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois 1810-1870," Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois, 1915, IV, 63. Joseph Rogers Strong says that the word "free" was dropped October 27, 1864. Chicago: The History and Its Builders, G. J. Glavin Publishing Company, Chicago, 1912, p. 300.

⁴⁹ Aaron C. Burns, "The Perseus Club, Macomb, Illinois," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois, 1907, Vol. 10, p. 29.

⁵⁰ Edward G. Stoler, "The Democratic Front in the 1858 Republican Party in Illinois, 1858-60," p. 49.

⁵¹ Joseph G. Duray, Chicago: The Standard and The Tribune, I, 186.

shortly after, Lincoln came up to Chicago to consult with Joseph Medill and William Bross and make out a list of appointments.⁵⁰ Ernest Poole claims that it was during this time that the Tribune and Illinois really felt the weight of the depression of 1857. "Several partners dropped out," he reports, "and the paper was soon bankrupt, but Medill was not beaten yet. With Bross and other partners left, he got a three-year extension of debts and paid them all in twenty-one months."⁵¹

In spite of Abraham Lincoln's failure to win the presidential election, his friends still had enormous faith in him. It is generally acknowledged that Lee Douglass and Tribune was the first newspaper to publicly endorse Lincoln as the right man for the Republican presidential nomination. William Bross and his associates put forth every effort for the nomination of Lincoln. Dr. Douglass lent all his energies of voice and pen to the cause, laboring night and day.⁵²

Nevertheless, William Bross faithfully continued to write the Tribune's daily financial articles as close to his interest. He was enthusiastic in the praise of the increase in Chicago's population when in 1859, the citizens were numbered at 75,000. Still, he was looking forward to the one hundred thousand mark. The depression had begun to ease in when they looked for the

⁵⁰ Francis F. Stearns, "Life of Stephen Arnold Douglas," 597.

⁵¹ Ernest Poole, Charles Hull, For the Love of Money, Robert Hill, 1911; George Davis, New York, 1903, 1911.

⁵² Louis Grant Wilson and John V. M. eds., Amputation's Encyclopedia of American Biography, 2. As Boston and Germany, 1877, 1, 115.

year 1928 was printed. There was a slight increase in the Grain Trade but the figures are still short over a million bushels of that of 1926. 1927, real estate values in Chicago remained fairly steady. Doubtless, many landowners were discouraged by Hoover's opinion and refused to sell their property at a low price. In the Review for 1928, William Brown stated with a certain eye for the future and predicted a large drop in Chicago land values. He wrote:

The appreciation in Chicago real estate for the last three years has been enormous. Holders of any considerable parcels of property have in a comparatively short period found themselves rich. This being the case, they have turned a fearful frown at alarm and advice to sell. For business reasons, and all the tribe of real-estate sharks, and even their own right mind, has been involved in commercial disaster, it is quite while to inquire how far the predictions of constitutional or interested speculators have been realized. After taking considerable pains to collect accurate information in regard to this subject it believes the condition of Chicago real estate to be as follows:

As a body, holders of real estate in this city have now, no more, even confidence in the substantial character of their investments. Those who are able to sell them will not sell below the figures within two years now. Indeed in some parts of the city real estate is held at such low as being per cent, below the figures. Opportunities sometimes occur, when parties are forced to sell, to make capital investments; but these instances are such some time they might be expected, otherwise the appeal to profit by such opportunities will not be open only to put their funds in the hands of some friend for investment, or to wait patiently for days or weeks, till some "low duck" is obliged to come back. After passing through so fearful a trial, the holders, and most far-sighted capitalists, have not lost a particle of confidence in Chicago real property.

These figures are in William Brown's Review for 1928 and the source of information concerning land values for that year. However, it was not long until

5) William Brown, Joseph Daniel Rhodes of the Trade and Commerce and of the Public and Private Investments on the City of Chicago, in the Review for a General History of the Business of the City, as published in the Chicago Daily Press and Tribune, Press and Tribune News Printing Corporation, Chicago, 1927, 12-13.

and estate prices took an enormous drop. John Stephen Wright speaking of his losses in 1858, says:

My real estate, worth in 1855 at least \$600,000., and net \$100,000. of the indebtedness chargeable to it, was completely swept.⁵⁴

Western railroads were badly hard-hit in 1858. The trunk lines entering Chicago showed a falling off in receipts of \$1,364,701.61 in 1857 from those of 1856 and \$3,235,491.92 in 1858 from those of 1857. The total decrease between the years 1856 and 1858 was \$4,521,219.53.⁵⁵ Bates writes:

The railroads of the West have suffered severely during the past year. They have had the worst year they will ever have; for the development of the West, it is believed, will require no check for many years in the future, and when the next revolution shall come, our rich prairies will be teeming with an intelligent, enterprising people, whose numbers will be told by millions, and their actual necessities will always force a large and lucrative traffic upon the railroads of the West.⁵⁶

City Transportation, however, made an advance during 1858. Chicago's first street car line has begun on November 1, 1858. Joseph Rogers Curry relates that Perry Fuller broke the first ground and William Swann drove the first spike at the ceremony.⁵⁷

The proprietors of the Tribune applied to the Illinois State Legislature for a charter of incorporation in 1850. It was duly issued to them under the name of the Tribune Company with a capital of \$200,000. The

⁵⁴ Howe Hoyt, One Hundred Years of Real Values in Chicago, 12.

⁵⁵ Annals, Seventh Annual Review of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago, for the Year 1858, 52.

⁵⁶ Ibid., 43.

⁵⁷ Joseph Rogers Curry, Chicago: The History and The Builders, 12, 36.

officers of the party were John Leche Scripps, president; William Brews, vice-president; Alfred Gayles, secretary and treasurer, and Joseph Hull, editorial superintendent. The editors continued to work enthusiastically for Abraham Lincoln's nomination but even some of his closest friends were doubtful. William Brews tells of meeting Lincoln after the Senator Convention in May, 1860. "He was sitting on a train," says Brews, "alone at the end of the hall, with his head down and leaning it on his hand."⁵⁸ Mr. Lincoln told Brews that he was not feeling well. When Brews told him that he hoped he'd be feeling better and that he really should be getting his acceptance speech ready as his friends were sure to nominate him for the President at the Chicago Convention, Lincoln replied that it lasted a little that way, but that little collision would be placed on such things.⁵⁹

Abraham Lincoln was nominated as the Republican presidential candidate. But even while the Chicago Tribune was laboring diligently for Abraham Lincoln's election, inklings of secession were being heard from the South. Nevertheless, the editors were not deterred. William F. Brews in his autobiography believed in a separating policy. Tracy S. Swannay says:

Located in the Northwest, in the midst of a new country endowed with vast resources and a rapidly growing population, the Chicago Tribune occupied a strategic position. Politically the slaves of the Northwest were meeting an increasing influence in national affairs. Such action was often doubtful to view of the diversity of population and the gathering west of large numbers of pro-secessionists just north of the Ohio river. The South well realized the importance of the Northwest in the national scene and made enormous efforts to keep the West not thus divided. Any agency which could unify the Northwest or succeed in breaking the Union thereby put the loyal South just then in a position to render assistance.

⁵⁸ Brews, Autobiography of Abraham Lincoln, 330.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

efforts worthless. It was in this field of action that the Chicago Tribune played an important part.⁶⁰

Frederic Lincoln was elected in 1860. His opponents for the presidential vote were: Stephen A. Douglas, nominated on the northern Democratic ticket; John C. Breckinridge, nominated by the Southern or seceder, and Bell, chosen by the Constitutional Union Party. Mr. Lincoln secured only forty percent of the popular vote but he had one hundred and eighty votes in the electoral college. His seceder opponents received one hundred and twenty-three.⁶¹ Lincoln took office on March 4, 1861. But with his accession came the outbreak of the Civil war. "The Chicago Tribune has championed anti-seceder Chicago Democrat," says Ernest Pooley, "and before the outbreak of war in 1861, 1862. And the Tribune called the nation to arms. William Brewster represented the paper on January 3, 1861, at a meeting held by the citizens of Chicago to swear their loyalty to the Union. In his speech that evening, Mr. Brewster urged an all-out effort so that the war should be a . . . short, sharp and decisive, waged on the high ground of 'Liberty and Union.'⁶²

It is not deemed necessary for the purposes of this paper to relate the progress of the war. The interest of the writer lies principally in the

⁶⁰ Tracy K. Martin, "Joseph Medill and the Chicago Tribune in the Organization and Election of Lincoln," Report in Chicago History and Geography for the Year 1938, The Illinois State Historical Survey, Springfield, Illinois, 1938, 39.

⁶¹ John S. Klebe, A Short History of American Democracy, 342.

⁶² Ernest Pooley, Great Days, 43.

⁶³ Constitutional Convention, 43.

activities of William Bruce during the period. Mr. Bruce was engaged in general work, and aided in the organization of an all-colored regiment, Twenty-third Regiment Colored Infantry, which was under the command of his brother, Colonel Owen L. Bruce. William Bruce's interest in the abolition of slavery is reflected in this enterprise.

There were quite a few war footings sold by Chicago's citizens. Frederick Thomas Cook tells us that

The list of presiding officers at various times included such well known citizens as the Hon. Thomas S. Bryan, John V. Norrell, the Hon. John A. Furber (Mayor at the outbreak of the war), the Hon. J. R. Allen and Wm. R. E. Bacon (both subsequently Mayors), James H. Wilson and Harry Woodard, the Hon. W. B. Rogers, and Robert (subsequently Lieutenant-Governor) William Bruce.⁵⁴

Bruce, speaking of some of Chicago's contributions to the national struggle, says:

The Board of Trade, though purely a commercial organization, was accorded the honor of raising regiments and batteries, and they, and our merchants and citizens generally, poured out their money without stint for such purposes and to send hospital stores to the front; and generally, from the beginning to the end of the war, all the energies, the talents, and the power of the city were at the service of the government.⁵⁵

Through his speeches and writing, William Bruce encouraged the people in the war effort and advocated freedom for the slaves, urging President Lincoln to sign the Emancipation Proclamation.⁵⁶ The Chicago Times, however, did not

⁵⁴ Frederick Thomas Cook, Bryan Days in Chicago, 31.

⁵⁵ Robert Williams, Reminiscences of Chicago During the Civil War, P. W. Denzler, and Sons Company, Chicago, 1914, 122.

⁵⁶ Frederick Thomas Cook, "Demagogues and Politicians of Illinois 1814-1870," 50.

share the enthusiasm of the Yellow. Despite Justice Brandeis and Walcott's saying of the Times thought that freedom for the slaves would result in economic ruin for the North and South.⁶⁷ The serious suppression of the Times in 1863 was indeed a lack of the rights of free speech and a free press.

The Press finally suffered a personal loss when Colonel John A. Brown was killed at Gettysburg, Virginia, July 30, 1861. William Cross, responding to the front of heaven the body of his brother, visited President Lincoln. Brown says that the lesson of the war weighed heavily on Lincoln.

"I will tell you what the people want," said the President, "they want and must have, success. No matter what work we set, I shall stay right here, and do my duty. There - shall try and they say come and hang me on that tree (pointing out all the windows to see), but, God helping me, I shall never desert my post."⁶⁸

"This was what I saw that summer day," said Brown, "that there were the convictions of his innermost soul."⁶⁹

When the Republican State Convention met at Springfield in May, 1862, William Cross was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of the state. John Brown says:

William Cross, the lieutenant-governor elect, was selected as a representative of the loyal press, as a deserved recognition of its powerful influence in upholding the cause of the Union and sustaining the army in the field.⁷⁰

Mr. Cross and Michael C. Gilmore, the Republican candidate for governor, were

67. Joseph Louis Victor, A History of Chicago, II, 325.

68. Dennis C. Brown, The Daring Life of Abraham Lincoln, 463.

69. Ibid.

70. John Cross, Lincoln, Michael and Abolition, II, 715.

opposed by Democrats James B. Thompson and G. Conway Judd. This being the year of the Presidential election, the contest was therefore active and earnest on both sides, and was marked with much bitterness.⁷¹ Judd had been nominated for president in the equalized ticket. General George B. McClellan was his opponent in the Democratic column. The Republican platform dealt with the maintenance of the Union and the prosecution of the war. John B. Hicks relates that the Democrats presented a "treason as a price" program, of which this was discovered by McClellan.⁷² The state campaign in Illinois, according to Bennett, took its form, was influenced by the rivalry between Richard Cross and G. Conway Judd.⁷³ The election results, however, were favorable to the Republican party on the national front as well as in the state of Illinois. Although the popular vote in the presidential race was close, Abraham Lincoln received two hundred and twelve thousand votes and McClellan got only twelve. In the state, Richard Judd defeated James B. Thompson, 157,766 to 151,761 and William Brown defeated G. Conway Judd, 123,622 to 121,621.⁷⁴

In March, 1864, "treason" again played an important part in the discovery of a rebel conspiracy in Camp Douglas. The press related the entire

71 D. M. Bush, Eighty Years of Illinois Politics and Politicians, Democrats and Republicans, a Sketch of History of the State, 1830-1910, D. M. Bush, Springfield, Illinois, 1917, 109.

72 John B. Hicks, A Short History of American Democracy, 1907.

73 Thomas G. Bennett, Politics and Politicians of Illinois, Cook County and Chicago, 197.

74 Chicago Daily News, History of Illinois, 194.

sentenced to a year which he represented before the Chicago Historical Society, June 17, 1873. Camp Douglas was built during the summer of 1861. It was originally to be used for troops raised in Illinois. However in 1862, it was converted into a house for rebel prisoners. In that year the prisoners numbered eight or nine thousand. Gross, lecturing Camp Douglas for his audience, said

The boundaries of Camp Douglas were as follows: The northeast corner was at the intersection of Cottage Grove Avenue and Cottage Place, the northern boundary of the University grounds; thence the line ran west on Cottage Place to its intersection with Thodes Avenue; thence diagonally in a northerly direction to the corner of South Park Avenue and Thirty-third Street; thence south on Thirty-third Street to its intersection with Forest Avenue to Thirty-first Street; thence east along Thirty-first Street to South Park Avenue about one hundred and sixty feet; thence east to Cottage Grove Avenue; thence along that avenue to the place of beginning . . . 12

A large number of prisoners in the camp died in 1862. The Department attributes this to malnutrition although Mr. Gross says that a very infectious virus was responsible for two deaths. In any case it was the cause of some epidemic in the camp. In 1864, there were approximately thirty thousand prisoners at Camp Douglas. The occasion of the conspiracy was the Democratic Convention which was to be held in Chicago beginning August 29, 1864. It came to William Cross' attention, from a number of sources, that the conspirators were organizing unrest in the city and that there was a well-laid plot about to free the prisoners at Camp Douglas and leave the city. At the same moment that some rebel officers, who had escaped to Canada, had come to

Chicago and were ready to lose the prisoners. Mr. Drew also heard that there were two thousand stands of arms stocked in cellars in the city. With this information at hand, he called upon General Grant, the commander of the forces. When soldiers were placed throughout the city, Drew said:

On Saturday, August 10th, the Democratic politicians, many of them very respectable gentlemen, with their blowers and stokers began to arrive. As day after day passed, the crowd increased till the whole city seemed alive with a motley crew of big shouldered, black-eyed, bottle-nosed, whiskey-floated ruffians—the very essence and scoundings of the crime and sin of all the cities in the nation. I sat often at my window on Michigan Avenue, and saw the filthy streets of degraded humanity swelter to the verge of the lake shore and wondered how the city could be saved from burning and plunder, and our wives and daughters from a far more dreadful fate.⁷⁶

Within the next few days there were several attacks made by General Grant's men, not only in Chicago, but also in Galena and Wilmington.

The plan, as deduced from confessions of the rebel officers and other sources, was to attack Camp Douglas, to release the prisoners there, with them to seize the police, allowing some of the Copperhead traitors to be tried, and to staff the towns sufficiently to reduce the city, empty and waste for McLeallen and Penhaken, then ally to sack the city, burning and destroying every description of property except what they could appropriate to their own use and that of their Southern brethren—to lay the city waste and carry off the money and stores to their Southern brethren.⁷⁷

Grant says that whatever violence was contemplated was not started by the vigilantes at General Grant's son, the arrests and the arrival of Democratic troops from the South were enough. Just riots or other disturbances would surely aid the Democratic party.⁷⁸ Philip Kinsley is of the belief that the re-

76. Ibid., 477.

77. Ibid., 478-479.

78. Ibid., 479.

swearing of the Oath Against Plot stirred the people to action. More parties were organized and more soldiers were sent to guard various prison camps.⁷⁹ Although there is some doubt concerning the seriousness and intent of the conspiracy, William Brewster aid in uncovering the plot can be measured among the many sacrifices to the city of Chicago.

An event worthy of note later during Mr. Brewster's term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the state of Illinois, was the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the Illinois Legislature. William Brewster, as presiding officer of the Senate, was the first to sign the resolution. Looking back in 1924 upon the occasion, he commented:

The Thirteenth Amendment became an integral part of the Constitution of the United States. The dry details of the official record . . . give to none of the deep coloring which accompanied the passage of the constitution. The whole history of the struggle of mankind for freedom through all the ages seemed pictured on the minds of the senators. Apparently and vividly of the dead were sleeping their last sleep that the living might live, that by this action on this day, for it ought to stand thus for posterity, dreamed to find out every other thought. The spirit is shining, as if standing over the tomb of the past, and before them was the seal of light and liberty pointing to the glorious future of the Republic. The two sets of eyes seemed awestruck; no opposition, and in their inner souls glad that this day would mark another forward and substantial step toward the freedom of the world. At the advance of nearly nineteen years, now, the feeling of "well done" still rings the bell for this great measure of freedom around it to the most important act of their lives. I certainly do—witness it for the people of Illinois as presiding officer of the Senate. That in all the future it will stand out as a marked event in human progress seems almost to a particle of doubt.⁸⁰

79 Philip Hensley, The Chicago Tribune, 1, 336.

80 Chicago Tribune, January 15, 1924, Second City Book, 192.

Even in 1835, the problem of the Illinois "black laws" was revived. There have had been on the Illinois statute books since 1819.⁸¹ Illinois did not have slavery in its recent form but the laws provided for the indenture of negroes and the sale or transfer of the certificate of indenture from one master to another. It also made criminal to bring slaves into the state for the purpose of selling them.⁸² Thus, "Illinois rejected the benefits of slavery by the system of indentures."⁸³ In 1848 there was contention over the "Black Laws." Such prominent Chicagoans as James Arnold and George Perkins proposed that such laws were unconstitutional. The Common Council of the city of Chicago in 1848 voted on a resolution which stated that the fugitive slave law was an outrage to morality. Yet there was a resistance on the part of some to speak out strongly against the law. Senator Stephen A. Douglas united that action against the law right with off railroad grants or better appropriations for the state.⁸⁴ However, by 1854 Senator Douglas' ideas were opposed by the new Republican party. But the "black laws" still stayed on the books. In 1862 "... the people of Chicago had entered a nonofficial boycott to prevent Negro migration."⁸⁵ The Chicago

81. Free Press, 57.

82. G. J. Oxtoby and others, Historical Dictionary, The Indentured, Virginia, 1700-1800, 1, 352.

83. Ibid., 357.

84. Frederick C. Barnhart, Politics and Publicists of Chicago, Cook County and Illinois, 15.

85. Cecile Louise W'orob, A History of Chicago, II, 265.

papers made out against it. Three years later the Dubuque Advertiser Jan 2, . . . the selfishness of the white race lies in doing justice to the blacks, for not has decided against their oppressors.⁸⁵ The paper also urged that white to allow the soldiers in the field to vote for the "black laws" report be presented in Springfield. Thus, it was during the third session of the State Legislature in 1861, (William Bross presiding over the Senate), that the ferocious or infamous "black laws" were finally repealed. Also in this session . . . appropriations were made for the care of soldiers' orphans and for the purchase of the tract in which the remains of Abraham A. Lincoln are interred.⁸⁶ John Brown says that

It was perceived, at the close of the session, upon the passage of the vaccination statute; the lieutenant-governor for the "highly impartial and perfect manner in which he had discharged his duties," that this had been the first session in many years, during which no appeal had been taken from the decisions of the presiding officer.⁸⁷

Abraham Lincoln's death was a great blow to the nation as well as the blacks. The Illinois,⁸⁸ says Dr. Maria R. May, who grew up the same way as Lincoln's best loved and loved the same children. He had great love for growth, he was identified with her history, he had fought the battle of freedom on her train, she had given him to the nation and had sent him with loving benedictions and earnest prayers to the post of responsibility, peril, death.⁸⁹ The city of Chicago was the scene of great mourn-

⁸⁵ Dubuque Advertiser, the Dubuque Advertiser, . . . 1861.

⁸⁶ Frederick A. Benson, Whittier and his life, of Lincoln, and Lincoln, 187.

⁸⁷ John Brown, Illinois, Historical and Genealogical, II, 115.

⁸⁸ David R. Brown, Chicago, to Chicago and its history, II, 172.

ing. William Allen acted as one of the poll-buyers from the article and his business associate, Joseph Hoff, was in the "Committee of the Hundred" that went to Springfield for the election. The following letter addressed to Chicago James H. Woodside of Massachusetts was written only a few days after Lincoln's untimely fall. It would seem to express the opinion that was a few years later Andrew Johnson became the president of the United States.

Wm. J. F. Woodside

My Dear Sir,

Your letter enclosing a copy of your address was rec'd this evening. We found it yesterday in the Empire Journal & published it in this morning's issue. It is capital & will tend to inspire confidence in our new president. God bless and guide him.

Your Obed. Serv't.,

Wm. Woodside

1. It is important to note that Mr. Allen maintained a close personal interest in the circumstances surrounding Abraham Lincoln's death. He was almost his last day for residence of years. The accompanying letter is in answer to one of his inquiries. It was dated July 12, 1861, and was written by William J. F. Woodside of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

My Dear Sir,

The facts in regard to the matter about which you inquire are substantially correct. They are as follows:

2. As a native of Tennessee, early in June, 1861, I visited some friends in White County. At a dinner at E. A. Murray's I met Col. Wm.

Wm. Woodside, of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, who was then in the service of the United States Army, and was then in the service of the United States Army, and was then in the service of the United States Army.

George, who had served during the war in the rebel army. At the table while he was discussing the assassination of my little-long friend President Lincoln, Col. Murray said that before the second Reconstruction he predicted that before the close of the first year of his second term, Lincoln would be assassinated, and that he had offered to bet a mill of dollars with one hundred fellows that it would be done. He was dared to take the bet.

But I said 'on what was your opinion based? Did you know of any conspiracy to commit so terrible a crime?'

No," said Col. Murray, "but I have known Andy Johnson long and well. I know his commanding ambition to be President of these United States. There was but one life in the way of the consummation of his hopes and that life, I knew as well as I could anything in the future, said by Nelson. It has been my prediction to be fulfilled. I did not look upon me and I do not think now that Andy Johnson's back will ever be seen in the white. In fact, he was not even directly or indirectly here inspired. He has there are plenty of men in the country who bear his reputation and what kind of a president he will make, and hence I believed that this single life was in the way and matter."

Of course at this distance of time, I cannot pretend that I give the exact language of Col. Murray, but what he did say was so remarkable that I cannot I give you the substance of it correctly. I after talked over the matter with Governor Yates and other friends, but as Andy Johnson was living and there was no direct proof that he had anything to do with the assassination of President Lincoln, we thought it best not to publish the facts as I have given them to you. For that is too long gone to be secured, but was given into history for whatever they may be worth.

W. H. Greene²¹.

By the year 1845, the population of the city of Chicago had grown to 25,000. The Annual Commercial Review for 1845, published by the Chicago Tribune reported that

"In its external growth the city shows a high rate of increase during the year, not only reaching that the heights of our have already reached, but to follow out the creditable western singular to the 'new.' On all the principal thoroughfares the signs of progress are daily visible;

21. Callahan G. letters to William Brown, May 27, 1891, Lloyd Garrison Collection, New York, Illinois.

200000.

The next ten years in all were exceedingly dull ones for William Brown. In 1844, he had the pleasure of speaking at a William College reunion when also asked to deliver an address to the New York Chapter of Deacons. In the latter speech he urged the citizens of the possession to give him to study how they could best develop the vast resources and provide the stability of a sound and glorious future which has fallen to them.⁶⁴ The next year David Brown lived in the threat of a cholera epidemic. Chicago's mortality caused by this disease was very sizable. In the month of June, 1847, 1000 died; in July, 1850; in August, 1850; in September, 1850; in October, 1850; and in November, 1850.⁶⁵ With the coming of the cold weather the illness finally abated.

The following year, 1851, William Brown made a trip to Europe accompanied by his daughter, Emily Brown. Between two this trip, expanding not only general but also political news, were enjoyed by the readers of the Chicago Tribune. While in Ireland, Mr. Brown wrote of his regret in seeing the great poverty of the Irish peasants and the effects of the famine which Great Britain had imposed upon them.⁶⁶ Brown naturally interested, upon other things, in financial matters in London and concluded on

⁶⁴ Texas Advocate, February 2, (date of issue).

⁶⁵ Charles Smith's Great Chicago Book, Chicago, 71, 100.

⁶⁶ Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois, February 2, 1851, 2.

the slave of the cotton trade,⁹⁷ viewing the European politics, the life of James Gordon, "the fall of Garibaldi, the instructions of the Emperor Napoleon and the prospects of the Union," through our subjects were where Giovanni, the traveler in the Great Wilderness when visits to Glasgow, Edinburgh, Berlin, Berlin, and Amsterdam. Dr. Pratt thoroughly enjoyed his trip and as he had approached he took that "the subject of our power of description as well, are nearly exhausted. . . ."⁹⁸

Dr. Pratt William Davis gave evidence of being a wealthy man. In that year, under the very modern income tax begun during the Civil War, he paid the enormous sum of \$25,000.⁹⁹ He testified to his newspaper and real estate holdings Dr. Davis had also been a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank and the Central Security Insurance Company.¹⁰⁰ During the year, in the company of his daughter Miss Schuyler Colfax, the vice-president of the United States, William Davis made an extended stop in the West. Dr. Pratt's testimony for the country which he gave his services. Designated, he returned home to again hold public sessions of the Wisconsin Society for the year. On this and elsewhere, taken through the various United States, Davis became interested in the study of Colorado. He says:

⁹⁷ Ibid., November 6, 1867, 7.

⁹⁸ Ibid., December 11, 1867, 2.

⁹⁹ Ibid., December 27, 1867, 2.

¹⁰⁰ Philip Hensley, The Chicago Tribune, L., 92.

¹⁰¹ A. T. Anderson, History of Colorado, II, 625.

As to longevity, but we can feel very life time and the average in Chicago, where he has resided for months in the last years of his life. He lived nearly 80 years of Colorado. Health, vigor, and cheerful activity were abundant for all his after life will be his name recorded.¹⁰²

A somewhat near him, Colorado, is named for him (Grant Jones), and he helped to found the settlement of the town of Longmont, Colorado, in 1870.¹⁰³

Although Longmont is a progressive small community today, there must have been some doubt as to whether it and similar towns in Colorado, sponsored by outside interests, would be successful. In 1871, the editor of the New York Tribune printed the following letter:

To the Editor of the Tribune

Sir: Since arriving in this city the position is constantly asked me, are not your colony enterprises at Greeley and elsewhere in Colorado, failures? A substantial answer, they are not. The Union colony at Greeley, the Chicago colony at Fortness, the St. Louis colony at Denver, are doing not only as well, in all material elements of growth and prosperity, as any place of similar size in the United States, but better than the majority.¹⁰⁴

William Bruce, visiting Longmont in 1873, wrote:

Went to Longmont where I stop at the Union Hotel. Help build the town I found are and hope at the new Longmont instead of Longmont as suggested by Dr. Day.¹⁰⁵

Mr. J. White gave a fine ride about Longmont. He places in very much the same way and I am glad I have a hand in building it.¹⁰⁶

102 Chicago Tribune, October 12, 1876, Broad Street, 38.

103 Broad Street, 39.

104 The New York Tribune, New York, October 17, 1871, 3.

105 Story of William Bruce, 1876, 34.

106 Ibid.

according to an eastern newspaper, had seen the world's wonder and its property was unscathed.¹⁰⁹ It is not difficult to imagine that the horror and anxiety of the entire country when the news began to reach them on October 2, 1871, that "Chicago is burning."¹¹⁰

109 Consolidated Comment, Fairport, Consolidated, October 14, 1871, 1.

110 The Sun, New York, October 10, 1871, 1.

CHAPTER IV

THE FIRE OF 1871

The all-encompassing conflagration that is known to posterity as the "Chicago Fire" was the culmination of a series of fires in the fall of 1871. The city of Chicago had experienced a hot summer and fall almost devoid of rain. The prairies around Chicago were parched by high southwest winds.¹ Chicago's buildings, constructed mostly of wood, were like tinder. Several small fires had been put out in the city. Practically 4,000 square miles of forest had burned in Wisconsin and Michigan. On Saturday, October 7, over four blocks in the city of Chicago had been destroyed when a planing mill, lumber yards, a box factory, and several cottages went up in flames. This blaze had been extinguished with difficulty. There has been much speculation about the story of Mrs. O'Leary's cow; however, it remains that the fire did have its origin in a shed at the rear of Mrs. O'Leary's home on Jackson street on Sunday evening, October 8, 1871. As attested to by all sources, the fire raged through the city all Sunday night, all day Monday, Monday night and into the early hours of Tuesday morning, when it burned itself out having no more in its path to feed upon.

1. Noel Holmstrom, Reminiscences of Chicago during the Great Fire, R. H. Donnelley and Sons Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1915, etc.

At the time of the fire William Brosius resided in Terrace Row, a series of four story dwellings, located on Michigan Avenue near Congress Street.² His first knowledge of the fire was at 2:00 A.M. Monday morning when he and his family were aroused by a house guest. The fire had already assumed formidable proportions. Both the sky and lake were illumined by the glare. "Deaton" Brosius says that he determined the fire to be far enough south and west of his house so that it was not in immediate danger.³ His family began to pack household goods but he persuaded them to stop. In about a half hour he decided to start for the Tribune office, fearing for the safety of the building. A southwest wind was blowing and fanning the flames. After assuring himself that the Tribune offices were all right, he proceeded to the Savarin Hotel, which he owned and which was located at the corner of Washington and Franklin streets. Brosius was anxious to see what danger the Hotel was in. Shortly after he arrived, the building caught fire and was soon enveloped in flames. Brosius' next thought was to get to his own home. The streets were jammed with terrified people. All the building on LaSalle and Wells streets, which included the Court House, Farwell Hall, the Post Office, the Fremont House, and the Sherman House, were burning. William Brosius remarks that it was a truly terrible, yet magnificent scene.⁴

After extreme difficulty, due to the fire's quick progress, Brosius,

2 Brosius Scrapbook, 116.

3 New York Tribune, October 14, 1871, 1.

4 Ibid.

"kitching" a ride from a stranger, arrived at his home at about 5:00 A.M. He found his family all safe and again engaged in the process of packing. Thereupon the "Deacon" took his horse and rode back to the Tribune offices. The blocks to the north and west of the Tribune had been burned, yet the building was still unscathed. It was assumed that the danger was past and that the Tribune building was indeed fireproof. However, not long after, fire broke out in the basement. It was extinguished with hand extinguishers. The "Deacon" then set out again to observe the fire's current extent. He realized from what he saw the terrific proportions the fire had reached. He tried in vain to recruit aid in tearing down some building which were in the path of the fire. He felt that this might check the course of the blaze.

I proceeded to Church's hardware store, procured about a dozen heavy axes, and handing them to my friends, requested them to mount the building with me and literally chop them down. All but two or three seemed utterly paralyzed. . . .⁵

Then, seeing more building near the Tribune catch fire, he dashed back to the offices, realizing that the building would not be saved. Mr. Brown says that there was a certain hopelessness about the situation because of the knowledge that there was absolutely nothing more that could be done.

He returned home and began with a few friends to carry some pieces of furniture across Michigan avenue to a small park on the lake shore. Willie Brown relates an incident typical of the thievery which occurred during the fire:

Some that were not friends helped themselves to whatever struck their

⁵ Ibid.

family when opportunity offered.

My coachman filled my buggy with some harness, a bag of coffee, and other articles, and left it with his friends on the lake shore. Someone coming along and finding it was my 'plunder,' said he knew me; would put some more goods in it to take home, and return the buggy to me. That was the last I ever heard of the buggy or anything that was in it. My daughter supposed that I had hired an express wagon that stood at the door, and I supposed that she had. We filled it full of goods and furniture, among other things, a valuable picture--a scene and several scenes by Beardsley, the great English painter. The driver slipped off in the crowd, and that was the last we heard of that picture or any part of the load.⁶

Mr. Brown sent his family to the south side of the city for safety. As the day progressed, Michigan avenue was packed with wagons, carts, and exhausted, frightened citizens fleeing the inferno. Dense, black clouds of smoke were billowing out over the entire city. Realizing that his home was in peril, Brown and some friends began to carry out pieces of heavy furniture to the shore. There, Allison Brown sat and watched his home consumed by the flames.

The city of Chicago on Tuesday, October 10, 1871, was a scene of confusion, devastation, and destruction. The entire business portion of the city was in ruins. Every theater, public building, hotel, many of the churches and most of the fine residences of the city were gone. Such a dreadful and overwhelming calamity can only be realized if one has some knowledge of the extent of the loss. A total area of about two thousand one hundred twenty-four acres was burned. Seventeen thousand four hundred fifty buildings were destroyed and one hundred thousand homeless people wandered in the streets.⁷ A city that had taken over thirty years to build had been laid

6. Ibid.

7. A. T. Anderson, History of Chicago, III, 92.

state is one fearful night.

After seeing to his family's welfare that morning, William Brown set out to try to do something about finding his partners and recording the Irbana's activities. After making inquiries he found that a jobprinting office on the west side might be purchased. He decided to take a look at it and started west on Madison street. After questioning a few people, Brown found that Joseph McGill, whose name had not been heard, had already set up the Irbana office at No. 15 Canal street. Everywhere Mr. Brown looked, ruin and desolation met his eye, yet he was impressed by the people that he saw.

On all sides I saw evidence of true Chicago spirit, and can add to one another, 'Cheer up; we'll be all right before long,' and many other plucky things. Their courage was wonderful. Everyone was bright, cheerful, pleasant, and even inclined to be jolly, in spite of the destitution which surrounded them, and which they shared. One and all said, 'Chicago must and shall be rebuilt at once.'⁵

When Brown arrived at No. 15 Canal street he found himself before a job-printer's office. Going in, he encountered Joseph McGill and some printers organizing type. William Brown started to work immediately and had the main floor and basement of the building cleared of debris. Then he went forth to purchase four stoves. When he found what he needed, the owner of the stoves was most curious about the Irbana's credit for sixty-four dollars. Brown declared that this amazed him greatly. It showed the rapid change the fire had wrought. "On Saturday," he said, "our note would have been good for \$100,000 and on Tuesday we could not buy four stoves and the fixtures on

⁵ New York Irbana, October 12, 1871, 1.

credit.⁹ That evening a council was held at the new Tribune offices and it was agreed that William Bruce would journey to New York to obtain the materials so badly needed to carry on the Tribune.

New York, as well as the rest of the country, was stunned by the news of the Chicago conflagration. Its effect on the people as well as on the stock market and insurance companies was tremendous. "The scene in the Stock Exchange" in New York, the Missouri Democrat reported, "was one of the wildest ever witnessed there. Demotic yells, such as one heard in the gold room on Black Friday in '69, announced the struggles of desperate men to cover at least a little from their wrecked fortunes."¹⁰ Chicago's property loss was estimated to be 3200,000,000. The Connecticut Current noted such excitement in insurance offices of the city.¹¹

The scenes in and around the Fire Insurance Companies' offices yesterday were unusually exciting. Policy holders rushed nervously in and out, asked if the companies had stopped, looked half surprised that they had not, and departed hastily to reinsure themselves, often in companies of less stability.¹²

When "Docson" Bruce arrived in New York at the St. Nicholas Hotel, he was visited by a reporter from the New York Tribune eager for a first-hand account of the fire. Mr. Bruce obliged him with the story which was the first syndicated report to appear in any New York newspaper.¹³ The story of the

9 1860.

10 Missouri Democrat, St. Louis, Missouri, October 20, 1871, 1.

11 Connecticut Current, October 12, 1871, 1.

12 New York Tribune, October 11, 1871, 1.

13 The amount of the fire given above is based on an article printed in the New York Tribune, October 11, 1871.

fire and the suffering of the citizens of Chicago evoked compassion and sympathy in every quarter. William Brown pleaded for help in his own personal way. His knowledge of finance aided him in his appeal to New York capitalists. He asked the invaders of New York to provide capital for Chicago's leading businessmen in order that the laboring classes could be employed to rebuild the city. He requested those with first mortgages on city property to take second mortgages.

Furthermore, let those who knew the leading business men of Chicago, honest, industrious, and determined to rebuild the city, lend their money to start again the business in which they were engaged, asking only pledges of honor, if they, in their affliction, have nothing else to give. These men understood the business of the North-West, and can of course transact it with profit. Aided by the capital of others they can rapidly regain their lost wealth, and amply repay those who may assist them. Let the banks and business-men of New York and other eastern cities who have been connected by business with Chicago merchants, furnish them with all the money and goods they may require with which to reestablish themselves.

Comparing Chicago and New York to the junior and senior partners of a great firm managing the commercial interests of the nation he said, "All the senior partners sit by and see the business of the firm crushed when he has the means to establish it as a whole more gigantic and more profitable than ever before. Let him contribute a small portion only of his vast accumulations to his unfortunate associate, and the influence and power of the concern will acquire fresh life and vigor."¹⁴ Mr. Brown again entreated the investors to contribute to the needs of Chicago business and told them that their principal as

¹⁴ New York Tribune, October 14, 1871, 7.

¹⁵ Ibid.

well as their interest would be insured. He pointed out best it was the opportunity now to establish businesses in the city because stranger and citizen of Chicago would start even in the race for the business of the great West. Urging Eastern capitalists to send their sons to be partners with established Chicago merchants, he guaranteed that

Men of the highest character and of the best business qualifications, thoroughly acquainted with the business of the West, would only be too glad to place their energy and business knowledge against the money furnished by the sons of Eastern capitalists. The men who in past have built up Chicago and walked her streets with blouses among the finest on the continent, have ever been distinguished for their far-seeing shrewdness, their energy and integrity, and now all they need is the capital.

"Season" Gross praised Chicago's natural advantages and boasted that she would soon be rebuilt with increased magnificence and power. He declared, "That indomitable perseverance and genuine 'grit' which made Chicago in the past will in a very few years raise up the Chicago of the future."¹⁶

While William Gross was in New York seeking the necessary operating materials and equipment for the Tribune and soliciting aid for Chicago, Joseph Medill and his partners were carrying on the publication of the Chicago Tribune. The Tribune had started its business the day after the fire. The first editions were printed on hand presses. The Chicago Daily Journal and the Chicago Post however, had been able to bring out editions of their papers during the fire. The New York Tribune reported that

The Tribune, Jev. Utton, Horace White, and Fr. Medill are heavy losers by

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

the fire, while Mr. Wilson of the Journal has lost positively nothing, except some paper he stored in the Tribune building because it was fire-proof.¹⁸

G. F. Storey of the Chicago Times placed this ad in the Tribune of October 11, 1871.

THE CHICAGO FINES not being inclined to issue a more hard-bell sheet, will suspend publication for the present and will send all its energies to getting in complete running order, which it hopes to do in about a month.¹⁹

Jay Gould marveled at the courage of the Chicago editors.

The proprietors of these journals have lost enormous sums. Presses, type and paper, and perhaps their books, are entirely destroyed. Little or nothing is left of the capital invested in their business except the advertising copies of merchants who have no longer anything to advertise, and the good-will of subscribers, a majority of whom are homeless wanderers on the prairie. For the present there is nothing in the city to support a newspaper, and there is not a dollar's worth of material for making one to be bought. Yet the Chicago editors go to work with as much promptness and courage as if they were only the victims of a trifling everyday accident. We dare say some of them are already doing business, and turning an honest penny by the narrative of their own misfortunes. It is a bold, quick spirit like this which has made Chicago one of the wonders of the world--which raised a metropolis out of the wreck and sand in forty years and will raise a Giant out of the ashes to see.²⁰

The Chicago newspapers were a great asset to the city and state governments as a means of communication with the military of Chicago. The problem of maintaining law and order in the city was indeed an important one. Hardly before the fire was over, it was reported that criminals were already traveling to Chicago to participate in thieving and plundering. Moreover

18 Id., 1.

19 Chicago Tribune, October 11, 1871, 2.

20 New York Tribune, October 11, 1871, 1.

certain citizens were not above similar acts. An article in the Tribune told

The damnable depraved character of some of the raffians of the city was perfectly illustrated on Monday and the ensuing night, by attempts made to promote pillage by fires set by incendiaries in different parts of the city, he it said, the villains generally met with the fate they deserved. The following are some illustrations, rumored and authentic:

--A boy attempted to help on the conflagration by igniting a clothes line saturated with kerosene and throwing it into a building on Thirty-second street. He received his deserts at the hands of the firemen who saw him act, and 'now sleeps in the valley.'

--A man, name unknown, was shot by a negro at the corner of State and Thirty-second streets. His offense was that he set fire to a building to obtain better opportunities for pillage.

--Two men, who were caught trying to set fire to the Jesuit Church, on the West side, were disposed of without ceremony, and the onlookers were pleased to say, 'Served 'em right.'²¹

Lieutenant-General Philip Sheridan, stationed in Chicago in command of the Military Division of the Missouri, was the man entrusted with the duty of establishing and preserving law and order in the city after the fire. The Chicago Tribune reported that

The real headquarters of the order preserving force of the city is now at No. 44 North avenue, where General Phil Sheridan has established his headquarters, in the house formerly occupied by the Phoenix Club. Here the head of the city has planted a pine table and entertained his numerous visitors.

The force at the General's command, in addition to the city regular and special police, consists of seven companies of regulars and six of volunteers. The former are from Omaha and other western points, and are all camped upon the site of the Ball Park on Michigan avenue.²²

Six companies of militia had also been sent to Chicago from Chicago,

Minneapolis, and Springfield to help guard the city. The North section was so thoroughly burnt out that it needed little guarding. The South section how-

²¹ Chicago Tribune, October 11, 1871, 1.

²² Ibid., October 12, 1871, 1.

over, still hold the wealth of the city in safes, mostly buried in the debris, William Brown said.

Had it not been for General Sheridan's prompt, bold, and patriotic action, I verily believe what was left of the city would have been nearly, if not quite entirely, destroyed by the cut throats and rascals who flooded here like vultures from every point of the compass.²³

The city government under the guidance of Mayor Howell B. Mason sought to carry on its offices and on the morning of the eleventh of October issued this proclamation:

1. All citizens are requested to exercise great caution in the use of fire in their dwellings and not to use kerosene lights at present, as the city will be without a water supply for probably two or three days.

2. The following bridges are passable, to wit: All bridges (except Van Buren and Adams streets) from Lake street south, and all bridges over the North Branch of the Chicago River.

3. All good citizens who are willing to serve are requested to report at the corner of Ann and Washington streets, to be sworn in as special policemen.

Citizens are requested to organize a police for each block in the city and to send reports of such organization to the police headquarters, corner of Union and West Madison streets.

All persons needing food will be relieved by applying at the following places:

At the corner of 12th and West Washington; Illinois Central Railroad round house.

N. E. & E. 2.--Twenty-second street station.

O. D. & Q. R.--Canal street depot.

St. L. & A. & N.--Near Sixteenth street.

E. & N. W. R. R.--Corner of Kinzie and Canal streets.

All public schoolhouses, and at nearly all the churches.

4. Citizens are requested to avoid passing through burnt districts until the dangerous walls left standing can be levelled.

5. All saloons are ordered to be closed by 2 p.m. every day for one week, under a penalty of forfeiture of license.

6. The Common Council have this day by ordinance fixed the price of bread at eight (8) cents per loaf of 12 ounces, and at the same rate for loaves of a less or greater weight, and affixed a penalty of ten dollars for selling or attempting to sell, bread at a greater rate within the

²³ Label Hollwads, Reminiscences of Chicago During the Great Fires

next ten days.

7. Any hackman, expressman, drayman or teamster charging more than the regular fees will have his license revoked.

All citizens are requested to aid in preserving the peace, good order, and good name of our city.

H. B. MASON, Mayor²⁴

During the afternoon another proclamation was issued, again asking the co-operation of all citizens.

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, to whose will we humbly submit, a terrible calamity has befallen our city, which demands of us our best efforts for the preservation of order, and the relief of the suffering;

BE IT ENJOINED, That the faith and credit of the city of Chicago is hereby pledged for the necessary expenses for the relief of the suffering. Public order will be preserved. The police and special police now being appointed, will be responsible for the maintenance of the peace and the protection of property.

All officers and men of the Fire Department and Health Department will act as special policemen without further notice. The Mayor and Comptroller will give vouchers for all supplies furnished by the different relief committees. The headquarters of the city government will be at the Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets. All persons are warned against any acts tending to endanger property. All persons caught in any depredation will be immediately arrested.

With the help of God order and peace and private property shall be preserved. The City Government and committees of citizens pledge themselves to the community to protect them, prepare the way for a restoration of public and private welfare.

It is believed the fire has spent its force, and all will soon be well.²⁵

In the same day a meeting of Chicago's merchants, bankers, manufacturers and others was held in order that a request for State aid could be framed and sent to Governor John Palmer of Illinois. Governor Palmer lent no fire in answering the request. In a telegram to Mayor Mason, he said

²⁴ Chicago Tribune, October 11, 1871, 2.

²⁵ Ibid.

The Legislature is called for Tuesday, 13th of October. Send down a committee to suggest measures for relief of your people. Everybody is disposed to aid you, and it is desirable that some of your Senators and Representatives go.²⁶

At the same time a group of merchants in Chicago appointed another committee to go to Springfield to confer with the governor. The committee consisted of Judge Bettsworth, General John A. Logan, W. F. Goodbaugh, Marshall Field, C. B. Wilson, C. B. Farwell and Charles Hitchcock.²⁷ On October 12, Governor Palmer issued a proclamation announcing a special session of the Legislature on October 13, 1871. Its purpose was:

1. To appropriate such sum or sums of money, or adopt such other legislative measures as may be thought judicious, necessary, or proper, for the relief of the people of the city of Chicago.
2. To make provision, by amending the revenue laws or otherwise, for the proper and just assessment and collection of taxes within the city of Chicago.
3. To enact such other laws and to adopt such other measures as may be necessary for the relief of the city of Chicago and the people of said city, and for the execution and enforcement of the laws of the State.
4. To make appropriations for the expenses of the General Assembly, and such other appropriations as may be necessary to carry on the state government.²⁸

The Chicago Tribune was of course greatly interested in State aid for Chicago, as is witnessed by the following editorial, probably written by Joseph Medill.

The State Legislature has assembled at Springfield, for the purpose of taking into consideration the resolutions proper to be adopted for the relief of Chicago in her present emergency. It is due to the dignity of Chicago, as well as the welfare of the State, that we should say, while

²⁶ Ibid., October 12, 1871, 1. There is a mistake in the date; October thirteenth was Friday not a Tuesday as stated in the telegram.

²⁷ Ibid., October 14, 1871, 1.

²⁸ Ibid., October 13, 1871, 1.

earnestly requesting of the Legislature such relief as they may see fit to bestow, that we do not ask that body to do for us anything that is unconstitutional, or anything that is unreasonable, or anything that is irreconcilable with their duties to their constituents; that we do not ask them to establish any precedents which will be dangerous to the future welfare of the State. We merely ask them to do what they can toward rolling off the great stones which crush us down; toward removing the debris of bricks and stone and mortar under which we are this moment buried.²⁹

The editorial then suggested that the Legislature assume the responsibility of the city's institutions, such as the boys' reform school and the asylum for the insane. It also asked for a postponement of the collection of the city's taxes and the assumption of Chicago's part of the canal debt of \$3,000,000. The State Legislature did not fail Chicago. The city was relieved of the share of the insane asylum and reform school; the rebuilding of the Court House was begun by the State and a revision of tax assessments was approved. A bill providing for state assumption of the canal debt was also passed.

The bill relieving Chicago of the canal debt provided that the sum of \$2,500,000 with interest be paid to the city of Chicago for the purpose of relieving the canal from the lien on it held by the city.

Not less than one-fifth nor more than one-third of said sum is to be applied to the reconstruction of the bridges and public buildings and structures upon their original sites, the remainder to be applied to the payment of interest in the bonded debt of the city, and to maintain the fire and police departments.³⁰

Within a few days of his arrival in New York in October, 1871, William Bross was requested to address the New York Chamber of Commerce. In his speech he summarized Chicago's losses and her basic needs. Expressing appreciation for help already given to the city, he declared, "We will reward

²⁹ Ibid., October 14, 1871, 2.

³⁰ Ibid., October 23, 1871, 2.

you for it, and our children and children's children shall praise you.³¹ Again Woods' primary appeal was for financial assistance and co-operation not only from investors in the United States but from European capitalists. He reiterated that within a few years investments in the new Chicago would yield an amazing return. He invited all who would, to find their fortunes in the Chicago of the future. Woods also enumerated several ways by which the Federal government might aid the city.

Of course the Government can do nothing directly for us; but as soon as Congress votes liberal appropriations should be made to build a large, substantial post-office. The old building has become too small to accommodate the immense business of the North-West. The Chicago office was, if I mistake not, the second distributing office in the United States, and it should have a building of corresponding dimensions. The importing business direct to Chicago has just fairly commenced, and a large Custom-House and several bonded warehouses are needed for that. Perhaps United States Court-rooms can be provided in them; but in any event large accommodations are at once of imperative necessity. The building of them as rapidly as possible would employ a large amount of labor, and distribute corresponding sums of money, thus affording a most important stimulus to the entire business of the city.³²

William Woods earnestly believed that what Chicago had been in the past she must become in the future and a hundred fold more.³³ Woods was convinced without a doubt that financial aid would not only enable the rebuilding of Chicago but would also preserve and restore confidence to its citizens.

... our honest, brave, plucky people are there, ready and willing to work. Their strong hands and iron wills yield to no disasters. The men who have turned the waters of Lake Michigan into the Slave's Spleen--in common phrase 'made the Chicago River run up hill'--can turn back the

31 New York Tribune, October 27, 1871, Grove Barnhart, 26.

32 Ibid.

33 Ibid.

tide of misfortune, and in a few years make their city more prosperous, more populous, and powerful than ever before. First, they need your assistance, and you will give it. The capitalists, the mercantile and business interests of this country and of Europe cannot afford to withhold the means to rebuild Chicago. The vast teeming country west of her, her position at the head of the great lakes, with more miles of railway centering there than any other city upon the continent, have made her one of the vital forces that give life and vigor to the commercial energies of the nation.³⁴

"Help her with capital," he said, "and it can soon be done; but in any event she has it wait only a few short years for the sure development of her grandest destiny."³⁵ William Bross undoubtedly transmitted to some of his listeners his tremendous enthusiasm and belief in the wonderful future of the city of Chicago.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

CHAPTER V

UP FROM THE ASHES

The service which William Brown rendered to Chicago in 1871, by his constant and resolute faith in the city's future, can only be partially evaluated by the results it helped to produce. Donations in money and supplies from New York and Brooklyn amounted to about one million dollars a few days after the fire.¹ Within three months a total of four million two hundred thousand dollars had been contributed to the city and the new Chicago began to rise from the ashes. John Greenleaf Whittier was inspired to write a poem concerning the rebuilding:

Rise!--stricken city! from thee I drew
The ashes sackcloth of thy woe;
And build, as Thubes to Arphian's strain,
To songs of cheer thy walls again.²

The money and materials sent to Chicago helped to supply temporary relief for the all too numerous fire victims. A Shelter Committee and Relief Society were set up to distribute funds. This article appeared in one of the city's newspapers:

1. New York Tribune, October 13, 1871, 3.

2. Liberal Christian, New York, November 18, 1871, 1.

The following is the report of the Shelter Committee to last night: applications for houses, 220; applications for spaces granted, 121; total applications for houses to date, 5,859; total houses given out to date, 4,209; applications rejected today, 12; applications held for investigation, 143.

Since the last report the committee has delivered articles as follows: Shaves to barracks, 28; stoves to houses, 29; mattresses to barracks, 73; mattresses to houses, 60; bedsteads to houses, 57; joints of pipe to barracks and houses, 1,411; chimneys to barracks and houses, 676.³

The article also stated that

The work of the Relief Society is enormous, extending over many miles in extent, and in all its departments embracing from 50,000 to 70,000 people, conducted to a large extent by persons whose conduct we cannot personally scrutinize. It is the people's work we are trying to do, and we ask all persons to give us information in writing of any abuses, either in discrimination or dishonesty, committed by any officer or person connected with this society.⁴

Essentially, temporary housing was built to accommodate about forty thousand people. Workers were supplied with tools for the task of rebuilding. The donations made by the many cities and individuals gave Chicagoans a tremendous lift and strengthened their consciences. Chicago businessmen, supplied with some of the Federal capital for which William Brown and his fellow-citizens had so earnestly pleaded, began to make plans for rebuilding. Each one was encouraged by the others' plans to improve and enlarge his own establishment.

Mr. Potter Palmer informed us that he yesterday let the contracts for rebuilding the dry goods palace formerly occupied by Field and Leiter, corner of Washington and State streets--the building to be of the same proportions and general plan as the one destroyed, except that the fronts will be of iron instead of marble, and will be more imposing and ornate. It will be thoroughly fire-proof and is to be finished and ready for occupancy by the early part of next summer.⁵

3 See Correspond, 3.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

The encouragement and example offered to the people by such men as John V. Farwell, Potter Palmer, Isaac H. Arnold, William Bruce and others, who lost a good deal in the fire and yet were beginning anew, was invaluable. According to one source, Mr. Bruce lost approximately \$150,000 in the fire.⁵ However, an article in the Chicago Daily Journal says:

Among the heavy losers by the Great Fire who are by no means lost down, is our old friend ex-Lieutenant Governor William Bruce of the Tribune. He lost buildings and other property, including his fine residence in Terrace Row, to the amount of \$250,000—good loss; but has enough left in his Tribune stock, real estate, etc., to go right ahead for the restoration of the burnt district. He is making his real estate available, and already has a small army of workmen engaged on putting up fine brick stores, three or four stories high, on the corner of Washington and Franklin streets, where the Nevada Hotel stood, and is also about to commence operations on the site of his late Michigan Avenue residence (Terrace Row), on which he will erect a brick store, 75 by 171 feet, four stories high. We honor the pluck and energy of our old friend.

Mr. Bruce, speaking of the loss of his personal belongings, says:

I lost all my manuscripts and many of my most valuable books and pamphlets. Few of them can ever be replaced. But it was the will of Providence that I should thus suffer, and I submit. These and scores of relics, knifework and other valuables were all destroyed in the remorseless fire. . . . May the moral lessons taught by this great calamity be deeply impressed on my heart and improved by me and mine as they should be.⁶

The work of clearing away the wreckage was tremendous. A great deal of the city's debris was dumped between the still-lying track and the breasting of the Illinois Central Railroad. "At the same time," says Captain A. T. Andrews, "the deposit there of the vast amount of rubbish, absolutely worth-

⁵ Ibid., 30.

⁷ Ibid., 3.

⁶ Quoted, *Story of William Bruce, 1872*, 49.

less in itself, made land for the city at the rate of \$1,000 a day.⁹

The winter of 1871-72 was a long and severe one. A soup kitchen was set up in the city to serve the needy. The relief committee toiled day and night. In the month of February, 1872, William Bruce was appointed to a committee organized to urge the passage of the Chicago Relief Bill. He journeyed to Washington, D. C., to help secure the passage of the Bill which called for federal aid for the city of Chicago.

Called on the President with the Committee A. S. He spoke favorably of our bill. Then went to the Senate and did all I could with Senators. Trumbull made a great speech.

In the evening attended a party made for our Chicago Committee at Foss, E. Richmond's. Met many friends. Did all I could for our Bill with Senator Morton, Cole, Sherman, Merrill and others. They seemed to listen kindly.¹⁰

The year 1872 was a year of activity in Chicago. During this year the building of some eighty edifices was commenced. Included among these were the new Chamber of Commerce, the Sherman House, the Passenger Depot of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Chicago and Rock Island Railways, the Grand Pacific Hotel, the Palmer House and the Stewart House built at the total cost of approximately four million, seven hundred sixty-five thousand dollars.¹¹ A year later a visitor to the city said

Instead of ruin, I find such a grandeur of restoration and strength of enterprise, such an overwhelming result of indomitable will, unflinching industry and courage, that I almost doubted the evidence of my senses, and could scarcely believe that any such conflagration as we had heard of

⁹ A. T. Andreas, History of Chicago, III, 59.

¹⁰ Brown, Mary of William Bruce, 1872, 7.

¹¹ A. T. Andreas, History of Chicago, III, 63.

and road of had occurred at all: colossal structures, alien upon alien of palatial business and domestic edifices, rightly ornamented with statues and integrities unequalled for beauty of design in any other of our great cities, are up already, and your eyes are bewildered by magnificence, instead of being blasted by deformity. Surely, this is the mystery of a tremendous situation; over which we, in common with our kin of the West, may well be exultant, and, for one, I rejoice that I belong to the same race with those stout-hearted sons and daughters of Chicago, who are now teaching a lesson of patient endurance and well-directed enterprise to the world such as we never witnessed before in the whole broad history of civilization.¹²

Some forecast that it would require fifteen to twenty years to restore the city in its entirety. With the energy, industry, and optimism of such men as "Docson" Gross, the city was rebuilt in three years.

. . . only here and there was left a vacant lot or stood a broken wall, and over the wide and long way where had swept the stream of fire, now were miles of streets and blocks. . . .¹³

By the year 1872 Chicago's population was 395,438. Notwithstanding such great progress, William Gross urged the people to build an even greater Chicago and predicted a population of three or four million for 1876. He declared that Chicago

with God's blessing would far outstrip in wealth and population and power all the anticipations of her most enthusiastic and sanguine citizens.¹⁴

After 1874, when Joseph Cahill became editor-in-chief of the Tribune, "Docson" Gross took a somewhat less active part in the newspaper, only continuing to write the Sunday science supplement, book reviews, and occasional reports and articles. He also delivered a number of lectures before

12 Gross Scrapbook, 7.

13 A. F. Andrews, History of Chicago, III, 55.

14 Gross, History, 125.

the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Historical Society. William Bross now had the time to do what he loved so much--to travel. In 1875, he returned to his old home in Pennsylvania; in 1878, he again visited the Rockies. In the succeeding years, he enjoyed many trips in the East and West. During these years, Mr. and Mrs. Bross had the pleasure of seeing their daughter, Annie, married to Henry Dearest Lloyd and also the birth of three grandsons.

Though William Bross traveled widely, he was always interested in Chicago. He was a constantly active and industrious man. As time passed he found himself one of the oldest living newspapermen in Chicago. He continued active in political affairs and, of course, remained a staunch Republican. In 1887, William G. Gould of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California wrote Bross:

... as you have outlived the Galtus party of '85, we trust and hope you may be spared to for many years, to continue the struggle for the great working party, and see it once more firmly established throughout our country.¹⁵

The following year Mr. Bross was stricken with diabetes and for the next two years was restricted in his travels and activities, although he held the office of President of the Telbess Company. He died in a diabetic coma on January 27, 1890, in Chicago. Thus passed one of the city's most ardent boosters. He most certainly was not the first or the last booster of Chicago. John Stephen Wright, Joseph Hodill and others were equally enthusiastic about

¹⁵ William G. Gould to William Bross, June 18, 1887, Lloyd Family Collection, Winnetka, Illinois.

Chicago's future. William Bross, however, by his newspaper articles, Commercial Review, pamphlets and predictions about Chicago's future both before and after the fire, aided in attracting an inestimable amount of solid wealth and enterprise to the city of Chicago. There was a good deal of the visionary in Bross when his prognostications concerned Chicago. He said as a prophet his weak point was that he could not prophesy fast enough to keep pace with the city.¹⁶ William Bross prophesied a future for the city of Chicago such as few could conceive and yet the phenomenal development of Chicago has surpassed even his most hopeful predictions.

¹⁶ Chicago Tribune, January 28, 1896, 1.

CRITICAL ESSAY ON ABIGAIL'S

I. PRIMARY MATERIAL

A. UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

The candidate is exceedingly grateful to Mrs. William Gross Lloyd, Wheaton, Illinois, for her permission to examine the Gross materials in her possession. Included among these were: the Diary of William Gross, 1872 to 1888; two scrapbooks belonging to Gross; the newspaper clippings, pamphlets, speeches, notes, letters, and papers of William Gross. Not only did all of these prove to be invaluable but they were extremely interesting.

The Records of Speechill Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois, also yielded pertinent information.

B. PUBLISHED SOURCES

Mrs. William B. Lloyd made it possible for the student to use several published works in her collection. These were: William Gross, Legend of the Deceiver, an Historical Sketch of Jon Quick, To Which is Added the Autobiography, also, Unpublished Papers and Articles, Chicago, 1897; Jon Quick, or the Life of Frontier Settler, Chicago, 1890; Dr. Francis T. Brown, The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln, Lincoln's Life and Character Portrayed by Deeds and Words, New York, 1880; Rev. Calvin Durfee, D. D., Chicago Biographical Annals, Boston, 1891, this work contained short sketches of graduates of William College; Cass Lloyd, Henry Deseront Lloyd, 1847-1901, 2 vols., New York, 1912; Sherris Franklin Hall, Christianity An Inquiry Into Its Nature and Truth, New York, 1910; Anonymous, The Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, June 1st, 1842 to June 1st, 1892, Chicago, 1892; The United States Biographical Dictionary and Portrait Gallery of Self-Made Men, Illinois Volume, Chicago, 1876; Samuel Grant Wilson and John Rike, Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, I, New York, 1897.

A. T. Andrews, History of Chicago From Earliest Period to the Present Time, 3 vols., Chicago, 1904, is indispensable to the student studying Chicago history. The Chicago Historical Society Library is the depository for a great deal of material concerning the history of the city. A work by William Gross entitled History of Chicago, Chicago, 1876, contained much worthwhile material concerning Gross' predictions, reviews, and several

speeches. Ellis Barber, Chicago: Historical and Statistical Sketch of the Garden City: A Dependable of the Social, Political, Commercial and Manufacturing Progress, from the beginning until now, Chicago, 1906, 24 lines' enclosed in covering Chicago's commercial growth.

The accounts, photographs, and reminiscences of old Chicago residents are extremely useful to the student studying the city's past. Some important works are: Frederick Swasey, The History of the New World: Emigrations of America, II, London, 1853; Charles O'Connor, History of Chicago from 1837 to 1892, Chicago, 1892; Professor Francis Cook, 3 years days in Chicago, Chicago, 1910; Henry Hamilton, Incidents in the life of Gordon Salesman's son, Chicago, 1898; Albert Lawrence Hardy, Early Chicago: Being a Record of the City's Growth and Development during the first forty years, Reprinted from files of the newspapers and documents, Chicago, 1910; Charles Harper, Special Sermons 1837-1891, Vol. II, Chicago; Henry Whitwell, Chicago and vicinity: containing original plans and locations, letters, extracts, and notes pertaining to Early Chicago, Chicago, 1901; Caroline Williams, Chicago before 1837, Chicago, 1915; Abel Halliwell, Reminiscences of Chicago during the Civil War, Chicago, 1914; Abel Halliwell, Reminiscences of Chicago during the Forties and Fifties, Chicago, 1913; Abel Halliwell, Reminiscences of Chicago during the Civil War, Chicago, 1915; H. M. Sawyer, Real Estate Value and Historical Notes of Chicago, Chicago, 1900; John Wentworth, Early Chicago, Chicago, 1879, and John Stephen Wright, Chicago, Past, Present and Future, Chicago, 1868.

Such works concerning the history of the state of Illinois and the history of Chicago are: W. L. Mearns, Political History of Chicago, Chicago, 1896; Frederick J. Gannett, Politics and Administration of Chicago, Cook County and Illinois, Chicago, 1896; George W. Cresson, Geographical Sketches of Leading Towns of Chicago, Chicago, 1894; Josiah Seymour Murray, Chicago: Its History and Its Builders, 3 vols., Chicago, 1902; Fred Hartard, Illinois to the Sea: Its History, Geography, Statistics, Constitution, Law, Government, Finance, Climate, Soil, Plants, Animals, Facts of Health, Industries, Agriculture, Stock-Raising, Cattle-Raising, Cultivation of the Grapes, Cotton-Raising, Harvesting, Lumber and Saw-Pieces, Geology, Mining, Fisheries, Game, Zoology, Public Institutions, Newspapers, etc., etc., Chicago, 1887; Alben Smith and Kennedy, The Progress of the Republic: A Full and Comprehensive View of the Progress, Growth, Condition, Commercial, Railroad, Manufacturing and Industrial Development of the American Confederacy, Washington, D. C., 1890; Joseph Ripstein, The Story of Chicago, Vol. I, Chicago, 1905; H. W. Lusk, Early Years of Illinois, Political and Legislative, American and Canadian, 2 Volumes, History of the State, 1800-1890, Springfield, Illinois, 1890; John Foster, Illinois: Geographical and Statistical Description of the Essential Facts of its Location and Growth as a Province, Territory and State, vol. II, Chicago, 1900; and Gen. Jeff Davis and Maj. Joseph F. Johnson, The History of Chicago, Illinois, 2 vols., Chicago, 1875, yield good general information necessary for a background Chicago.

C. PAPERWORK

Some speeches of William Boyce, printed in periodical form, proved important because they are expressions of his faith in Chicago as well as in the entire West. These are: Discourses of the Far West, and the Pacific Railway, before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, January 25, 1855; New York, 1855; An Address Delivered before the Board of William Boyce, 1860, and Illinois and the Thirteenth Amendment, Chicago, 1864. Boyce' commercial surveys provided much information: Annual Review of the Business of Chicago for the Year, 1852, Chicago, 1853; the Roads, History and Commercial of Chicago, Chicago, 1854; Annual Review of the Business of Chicago for the Year 1854, with the Statistics of the Commerce, Manufactures and Trades of the Railroad System, especially for Freight, and Other Statistical Articles according to the Division of the Commercial Year, Chicago, 1855; Fourth Annual Review of the Commerce, Railroads, and Manufactures of Chicago, for the Year 1855, Chicago, 1856; Fifth Annual Review of the Commerce, Manufactures, and the Railroads and Private Improvements of Chicago, for the Year 1856 with a Full Statement of the System of Railroads, and a General Synopsis of the Business of the City, Chicago, 1857; Sixth Annual Review of the Commerce, Manufactures, and the Railroads and Private Improvements of Chicago, for the Year 1857, with a Full Statement of the System of Railroads and a General Synopsis of the Business of the City, Chicago, 1858; Seventh Annual Review of the Commerce and Private Improvements of the City of Chicago, for the Year 1858, and a General Synopsis of the Business of the City, as Published by the Chicago Daily News and Tribune, Chicago, 1859.

There is a possibility that parts of the following Commercial Surveys were based on William Boyce' articles in the Chicago Tribune: Annual Review of the Trade and of the Condition and Traffic of the Railways Operating in the City of Chicago for the Year 1857, Chicago, 1858; Annual Review of the Trade and Commerce and of the Condition and Traffic of the Railways Operating in the City of Chicago for the Year 1858, Chicago, 1859; Annual Review of the Trade and Commerce of the City of Chicago for the Year 1859, Chicago, 1860; Chicago, 1861, Annual Review of the Trade, Commerce and Traffic of Chicago and the Northwest, Chicago, 1862; Abstract of the Tribune's Annual Review of the Trade, Commerce and Condition of Chicago and the North West, Chicago, 1863.

Ellis Hubbard, as financial editor of the Chicago Tribune, was responsible for his organization of the Chicago Tribune's Annual Review of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago, for the Year Ending December 31, 1868, Chicago, 1869 and the Chicago Tribune's Annual Review of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago for the Year Ending December 31, 1870, Chicago, 1871.

D. PERIODICALS

For more information see the general index: Ed. Paul Doyle, "Chicago

1890," Chicago History, Chicago, IL, No. 10, 1950-51; L. M. Grilley and others, Nationalities, Virginia, Illinois, I, 1907; James Barton, "Chicago," Via Africa Monthly, XII, March, 1897, 305-43, and The White Million Quarterly, N. Y. New York, VII, No. 2, February, 1899.

3. NEWSPAPERS

The Chicago Historical Society Library has an excellent file of Chicago newspapers, as well as a special file of newspapers concerning the fire of 1871. The following newspapers were consulted: Chicago Daily Journal, Chicago; Chicago Tribune, Chicago; The Cincinnati Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio; Connection, Cincinnati, Hartford, Connecticut; Daily Democratic Press, Chicago; Evening Star, Indianapolis, Indiana; Gallagher's Newsweek, Paris, France; The Inter Lake, Chicago; The Liberal Christian, New York; The Missouri Democrat, St. Louis, Missouri; Morning News, Chicago; New York Tribune, New York; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; St. Louis Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri; The Sun, New York. The unusual advertisements and illustrations in the newspapers most certainly keep the reading from becoming tiresome.

II. SECONDARY MATERIAL

A. HISTORICAL SOURCES

The secondary material concerning Chicago is extensive. Many authors have undertaken the work of relating the city's beginnings and progress, among the more distinguished of such works are: Herbert Asbury, Son of the Prairie, New York, 1940; Paul Gilbert and Charles Lee Huggan, Chicago and the Nation, 1933 to 1939, Chicago, 1939; Bertha S. Hagen, Chicago, Greenback of American Civilization, New York, 1944; Foster Hoyt, The Hundred Years of 1890: Values in Chicago, the Relationship of the Growth of Chicago to the West to the Land Values, 1890, 1931, Chicago, 1931; Helen Rankin Jeter, Trade in Speculation in the History of Chicago, Chicago, 1929; Lloyd Lewis, John A. Wright, Prophet of the Prairie, Chicago, 1941; Lloyd Lewis and Harry Martin Scott, Chicago, The History of the Population, New York, 1949; Walter Lee Masters, The Fate of Chicago, New York, 1933; Rosale Louise Plaroc, A History of Chicago, 2 vols., New York, 1940; Rosale Louise Plaroc, An Oghara See Chicago, Impressions of Visitors, Chicago, 1933; Ernest Pound, Chicago's Story, New York, Chicago, 1934; Milo Wilson Smith, Chicago--From Indian Village to Modern City, 1673-1837, Chicago, 1933; James L. Sager, Story of Chicago in Connection with the Printing Business, Chicago, 1912; Henry Austin Smith, Chicago's Great Century, 1837 to 1933, Chicago, 1933.

The comprehensive history of the Tribune which was consulted was Philip Dunster, The Chicago Tribune, Its First Hundred Years, New York, 1908.

A booklet was put out by Lake Forest University in 1940, when the degree prize for that year was awarded. The work was written by Charles A. Fount and entitled William Brewster, 1813-1890, Lake Forest, Illinois, 1940.

An always useful general work is John D. Haskin, A Short History of American Ornithology, New York, 1943.

Another work which was consulted was the Hardy Bird's Street Guide and Identification Directory of Chicago, 1950, Chicago, 1950.

B. PERIODICALS

The Journals of the Illinois State Historical Society are of decided value. Every two volumes of this work were consulted. Volumes 1 to 25 are indexed in the complete volume. Thereafter each volume has its own index. Articles, worthy of attention in these volumes are: James C. Smith, "The Old Raleigh House, Havana, Illinois," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois, II, January, 1917, 187; Grace Locke Scripps 1918, "John Locke Scripps, Lincoln's Campaign Biographer," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois, 291, October, 1924, 342; Louis Wenzel, "Robert Ransdell in Chicago, 1833-1848," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois, LXII, June, 1938, 189; H. M. Brooks Graham, "Chicago and Abraham Lincoln," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois, LXVII, October, 1938, 213; Louis Barton Jones, "The Appointment of Andrew Lincoln to the Presidency, An Unresolved Psychological Problem," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois, L, January, 1935, 265; George Lemmon, "Reminiscences of Lake Forest Academy and Its Students From the Opening of the Academy, in the Fall of 1855 to the Year 1863," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois, X, October, 1911, 408; Dana Fawc, "James 1864 Decade of Wisconsin," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois, 17, July, 1911, 125; Frank E. Stevens, "Life of Stephen Arnold Douglas," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois, XVI, October, 1913, 571; Earl Hollister Wiley, "Lincoln and the Campaign of 1860," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois, LXI, January, 1936, 535.

Franklin William Scott, "Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1844-1879," Collection of the Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois, VI, 1910, 63; Richard Steiner, "The Democratic Element in the New Republican Party in Illinois, 1858-1860," Papers in Illinois History and Transactions for the Year 1942, Springfield, Illinois, 1942, 45; and Tracy E. Storer, "Joseph Smith and the Chicago Tribune in the Construction and Election of Lincoln," Papers in Illinois History and Transactions for the Year 1939, Springfield, Illinois, 1939, 59, are newspaper articles which should be consulted.

APPROVAL SHEET

The thesis submitted by Mary Jane Hannahan has been read and approved by three members of the Department of History.

The final copies have been examined by the director of the thesis and the signature which appears below verifies the fact that any necessary changes have been incorporated, and that the thesis is now given final approval with reference to content, form, and mechanical accuracy.

The thesis is therefore accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts.

Dec 15, 1952
Date

Paul Schlotz
Signature of Advisor