Many of the new immigrants of the Near West Side worked in the local men's garment industry, as manual laborers, or in the street trades as peddlers, or even prostitutes. For the most part, this work was hard, long, and extremely low paying. Often, all members of a family, including children, needed to earn a paycheck for the family to survive. (JAMC 914)

Largely neglected by the city government at the turn of the 20th century, the streets of the 19th Ward remained unpaved and the garbage went uncollected. Hundreds of homes were unconnected to the city sewer system and the carcasses of workhorses that died on neighborhood streets would be left for days before being picked up. (JAMC 3110)

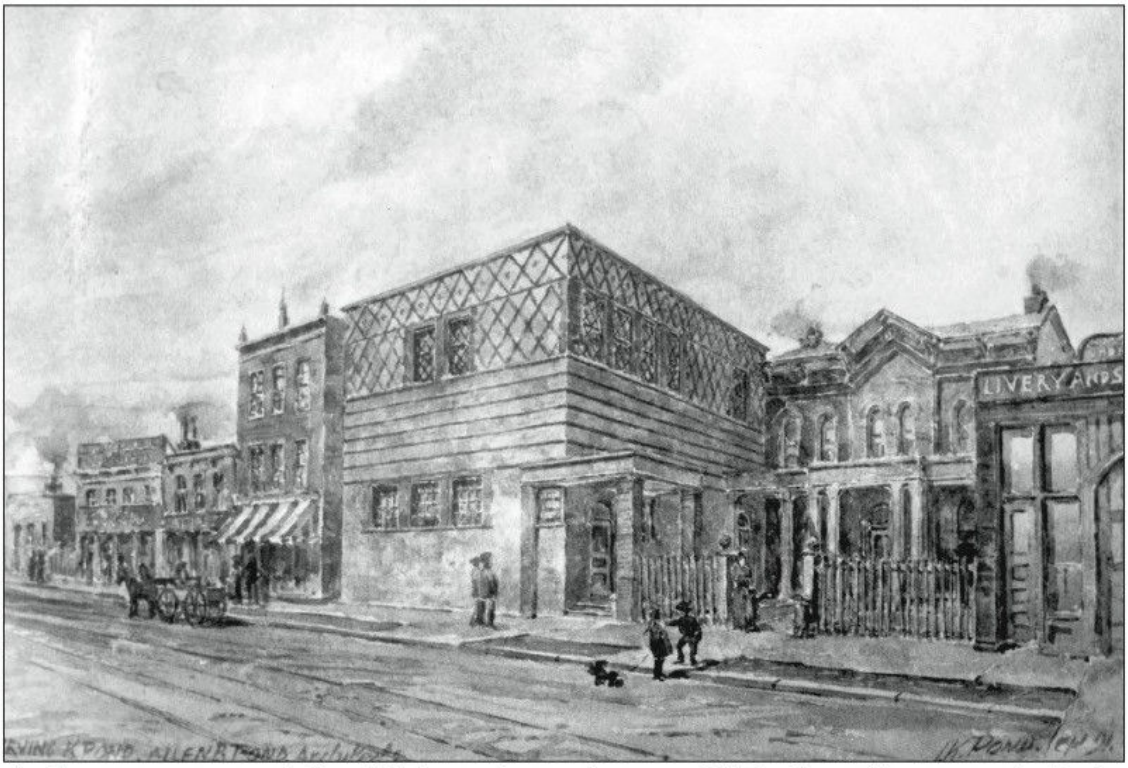
Toynbee Hall, pictured here, provided Addams and Starr with a model for their plans to "do some work together." In 1889, the friends rented an apartment in Chicago and looked for support for their settlement house. Starr and Addams soon won the confidence of a number of local clergy, philanthropists, and members of the Chicago Woman's Club. One Woman's Club member was Helen Culver, a wealthy, unmarried businesswoman who had inherited the estate of her cousin, Charles Hull. Culver agreed to rent Addams and Starr her cousin's slightly dilapidated mansion on Halsted Street in the 19th Ward. (JAMC 848)

Hull's house, a large brick building with a broad veranda on three sides, was built in the 1850s. The house now stood in the midst of a working-class immigrant neighborhood. Upon first visiting the house, Jane Addams wrote to her sister that the people living in the Near West Side were "more crowded than I thought people lived in America." (JAMC 132)

Upon moving in to Hull-House, Addams and Starr set out to make it their home. "We furnished the house as we would have furnished it were it in another part of the city, with the photographs and other impedimenta we had collected in Europe and with a few bits of family mahogany... Probably no young matron ever placed her own things in her own house with more pleasure than that which we first furnished Hull-House," recalled Addams in her autobiography. (JAMC 207)

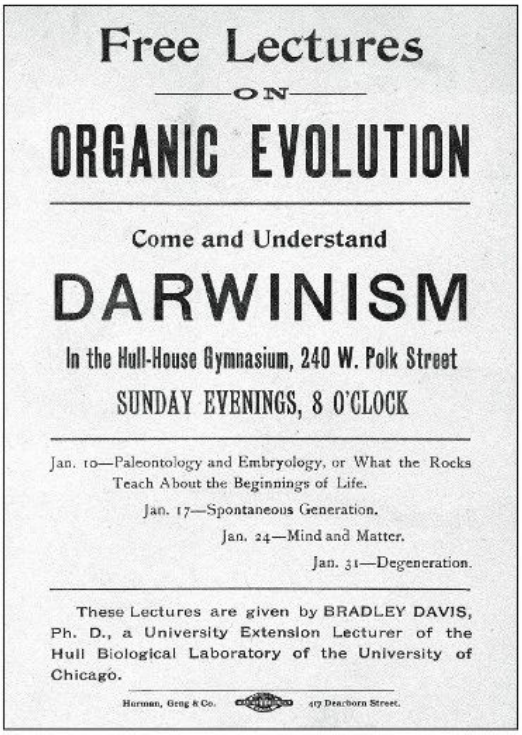
At first, Addams and Starr had no formal programs. They simply opened the house and invited their neighbors in, hoping that their home would be a comfortable refuge for them. (JAMC 2973)

By 1897, an inner circle of capable and committed social reformers had joined the settlement house as residents—volunteer staff members—including Alice Hamilton, Florence Kelley, and Julia Lathrop, pictured here. The residents, most of whom were young, educated men and women, helped significantly to expand the activities of Hull-House. (JAMC 476)



As the programs expanded so did the settlement house itself. The first addition was the Butler Gallery, pictured here, in 1890. It housed an art gallery, a branch of the public library, and space for classes. (JAMC 159)

Addams and Starr cultivated an environment in which education and ideas could flourish. Starr organized reading parties, resident Julia Lathrop led discussions of philosophy in the Plato Club, and the Working People's Social Science Club hotly debated current events. In the 1890s, College Extension classes included art history, English literature, Latin, mathematics, languages, and even "Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism" taught by future president of General Electric, Gerard Swope. A public reading room provided access to literary works as well as ethnic newspapers. (JAMC 3021)



Free Lectures

ON

ORGANIC EVOLUTION

Come and Understand

DARWINISM

In the Hull-House Gymnasium, 240 W. Polk Street

SUNDAY EVENINGS, 8 O'CLOCK

Jan. 10—Paleontology and Embryology, or What the Rocks Teach About the Beginnings of Life.

Jan. 17—Spontaneous Generation.

Jan. 24—Mind and Matter.

Jan. 31—Degeneration.

These Lectures are given by BRADLEY DAVIS, Ph. D., a University Extension Lecturer of the Hull Biological Laboratory of the University of Chicago.

Herman, Greg & Co. 117 Dearborn Street.

An extensive lecture program included topics of local economic, scientific, and political interest. Addams noted that professors who dropped into "dull terminology" often lost their audiences. Yet, a 12-week course on "Organic Evolution" proved tremendously popular due to the stimulating talk given by a researcher who had not yet achieved professorial status. (Kirkland)

The Butler Gallery, built in 1891, staged exhibitions of artwork loaned by wealthy Chicago citizens during hours in which working people could attend. Ellen Gates Starr chose artwork that she believed best provided an ennobling influence. Thousands attended the popular exhibits. The second floor of the Butler Gallery also contained an art studio. Beginning in the 1890s, artist Enella Benedict and her assistants taught classes in drawing, painting, modeling, and lithography. On Sundays, a live model was available. (Residents of Hull-House)

In 1894, Ellen Gates Starr helped found the Chicago Public School Art Society to provide art to the public schools. Urban children with no exposure to nature, Starr argued, especially needed the solace of good artwork and its spur to the imagination. Starr hoped that exposure to beauty and heroism through art would stir the ambitions and emotions of young children. (ART)

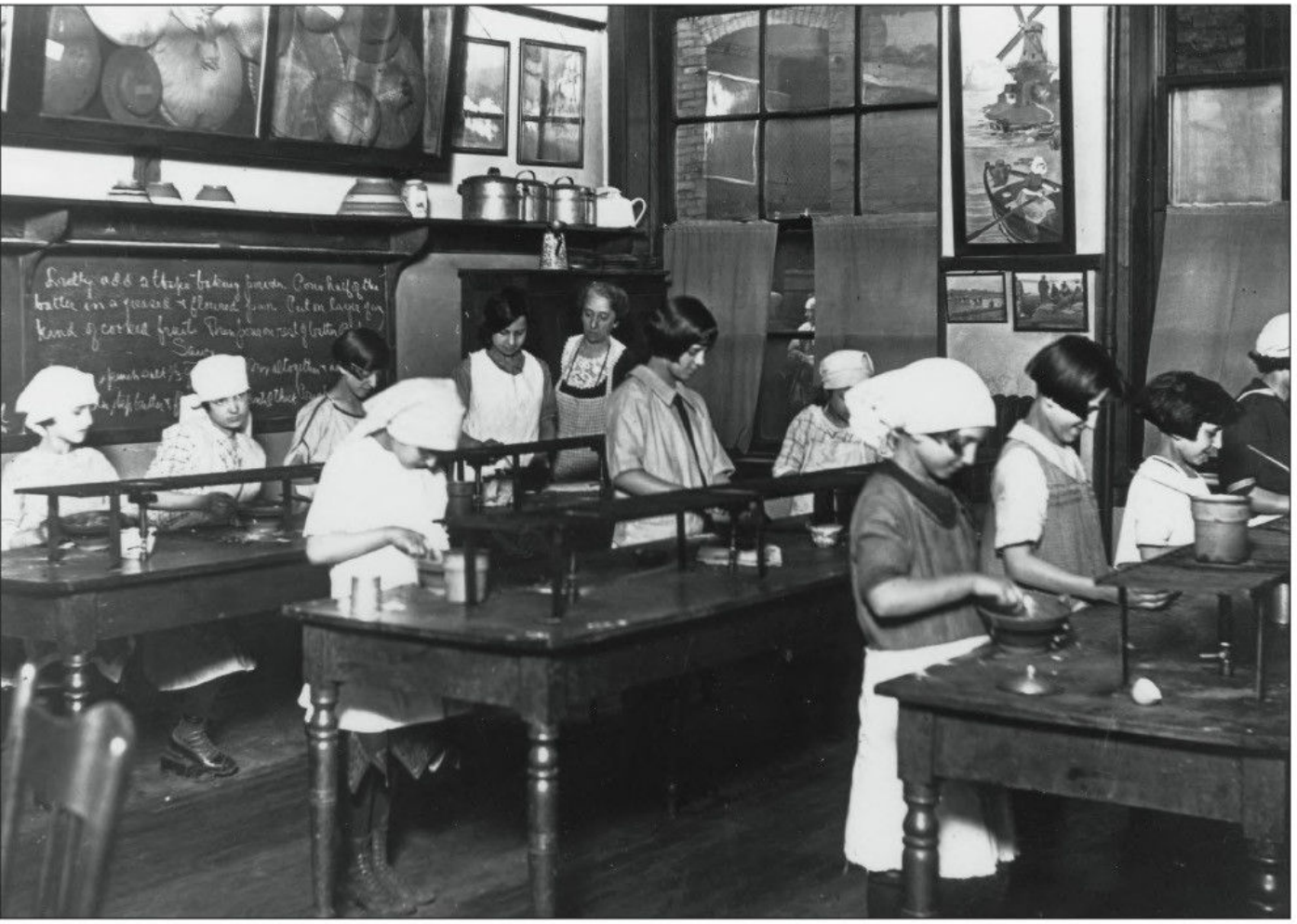
From the beginning, the needs of the neighborhood increasingly pushed Hull-House towards activities with more direct relevance and usefulness to the life of the neighborhood. A kindergarten, prompted by the needs of working women, provided a safe place for children while their mothers were at work. Jenny Dow, a vivacious and cheerful young kindergarten teacher from the North Side of Chicago, had 24 children enrolled within the first three weeks. A Day Nursery served younger children. (JAMC 377)

Settlement residents believed that democracy depended on active participation. To encourage their immigrant neighbors to become citizens and to exercise their rights knowledgeably, Hull-House taught English and held citizenship and naturalization classes. Many Hull-House residents also worked to extend the vote to women. Here, resident Jessie Binford, seated on the right, conducts a citizenship class. (Kirkland)

Classes that taught marketable skills were popular. Sewing and hat-making lessons provided social interaction as well as a finished product to take home. Women made use of the classes to sew for their families but also as training that could shorten apprenticeship time towards becoming a milliner or dressmaker. (JAMC 255)

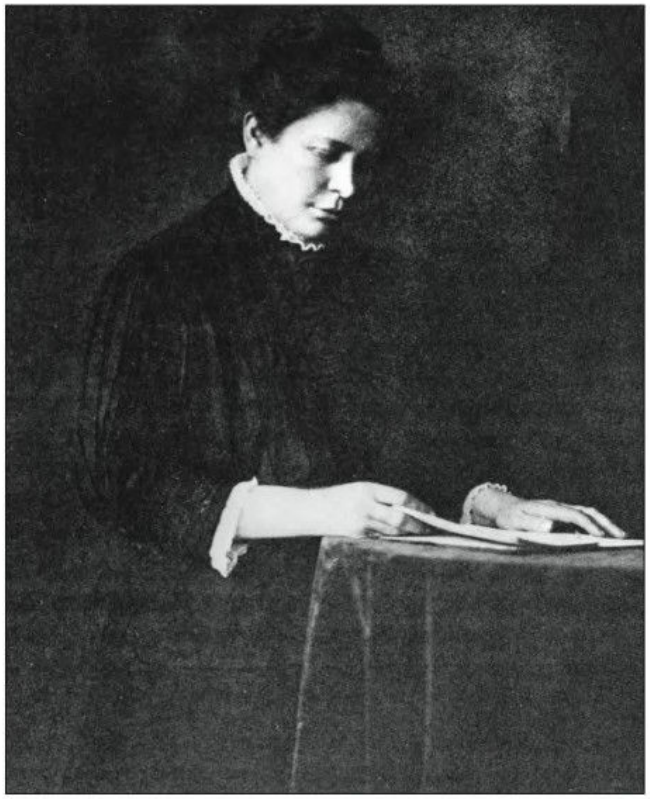
Hull-House residents believed that families needed new techniques to deal with life in the modern city. As future homemakers, the health and morals of neighborhood families were dependent on young women and girls. Many settlement classes were designed to train them in housekeeping skills. (JAMC 641)

Opposite: Taught by working men rather than professional teachers, manual training classes in carpentry, electricity, tinsmithing, brass molding, typesetting, typewriting, cobbling, photography, and management of telephone switchboards exposed young boys to options in choosing a trade. (JAMC 139)



Cooking classes educated young girls and women in the selection, preparation, and serving of food. Instructors designed lessons to teach the latest in modern sanitary methods, reflect current nutritional theories, and help homemakers to economize healthfully. (JAMC 140)

Opposite: In 1897, businessmen, academics, settlement residents, practicing crafts people, and architects founded the Chicago Arts and Crafts Society at Hull-House to promote hand craftsmanship, simple design, and the restoration of dignity to workers whose skills and status were eroding under industrialization. By 1905, almost one-third of the Hull-House residents practiced some handicraft in workshops for painting, pottery, metal work, printmaking, and woodworking. (JAMC 254)

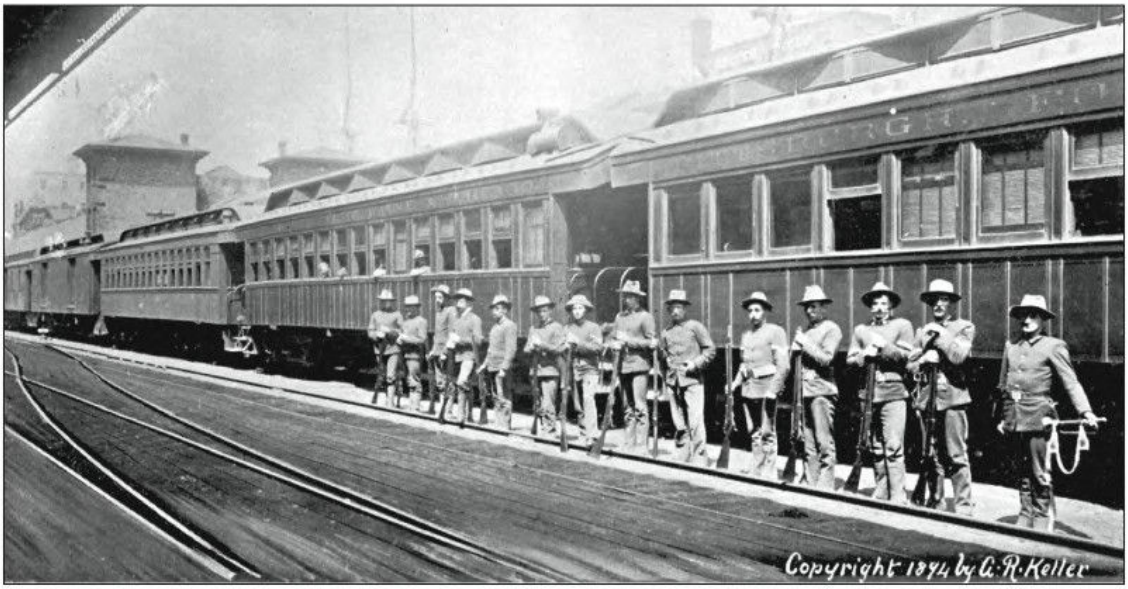


Florence Kelley, a socialist and committed anti-child labor advocate, became a resident at Hull-House in 1891. Jane Addams said of her arrival, "She galvanized us all into a more intelligent interest in the industrial conditions all about us." Unlike Addams, who favored conciliation and arbitration, resident Edith Abbott described Kelley's methods as "direct assault." (JAMC 40)

As a special agent for the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, Kelley visited homes and workplaces to document conditions of sweated labor in the garment industry, one of the largest employers in the Hull-House neighborhood. In tenement sweatshops, women and children sewed for long hours in dark, unventilated basements and attics. By subdividing work until tasks required virtually no skills, garment manufacturers were able to offer wages below that of any other city trade, making it impossible to earn a living wage. (Tobenkin)

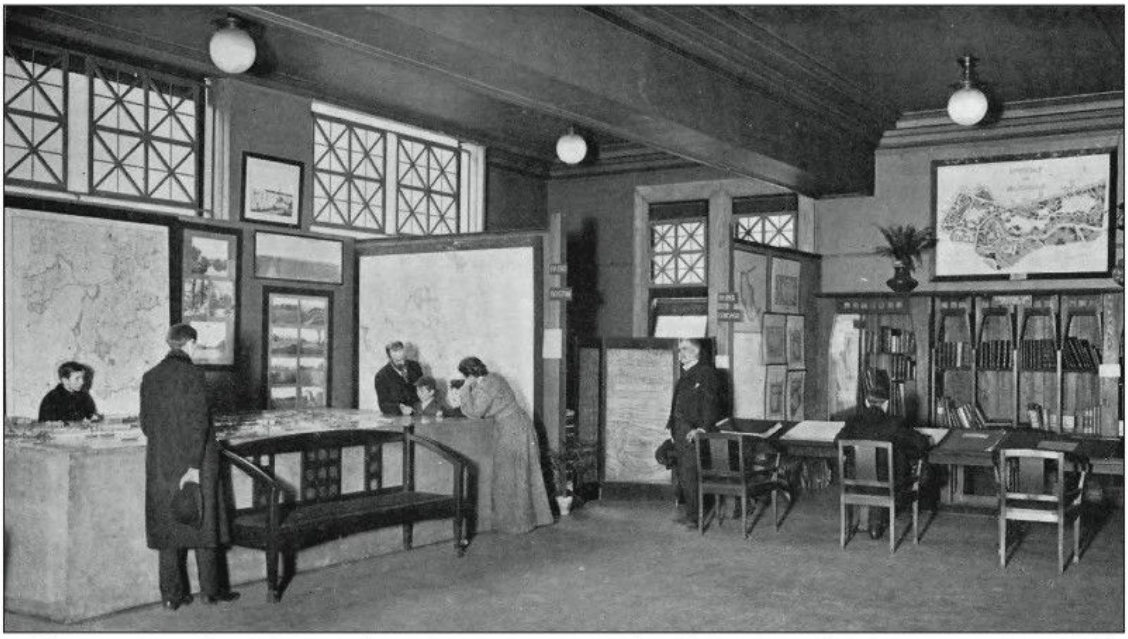
Kelley led a campaign that culminated in passage of the state's first factory inspection legislation in 1893. The statute abolished child labor for children less than 14 years of age and banned tenement garment sweatshops. Liberal Governor John Peter Altgeld appointed Kelley as the state's first factory inspector. For the next three years, Kelley worked with resident Alzina Stevens and 11 deputies to enforce the provisions of the act. Kelley is pictured here (third from left) with factory inspectors from several states. (Library of Congress)

An eight-hour day clause for women and children in the state factory law was later declared unconstitutional. Settlement residents advocated protective legislation for women, most of whom worked at unskilled labor. They were concerned with the plight of working women, who were expected to put in long hours at factories or in piece-work but were still responsible for childcare, cleaning, and shopping for their families. (JAMC 297)

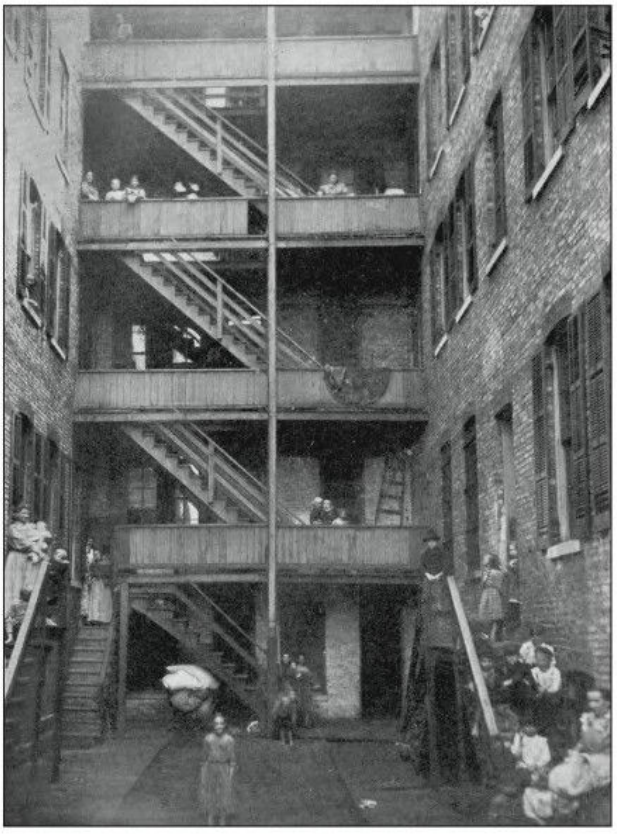


While the settlement supported unions, Addams abhorred class conflict and always advocated arbitration over strike actions. During the Pullman Palace Car strike of 1894, she served as a member of the Citizens' Arbitration Committee, which tried to bring both sides to the bargaining table. Pullman refused arbitration and a violent nationwide strike ensued. Federal troops were called into Chicago and the strike was eventually broken. (Swinton)

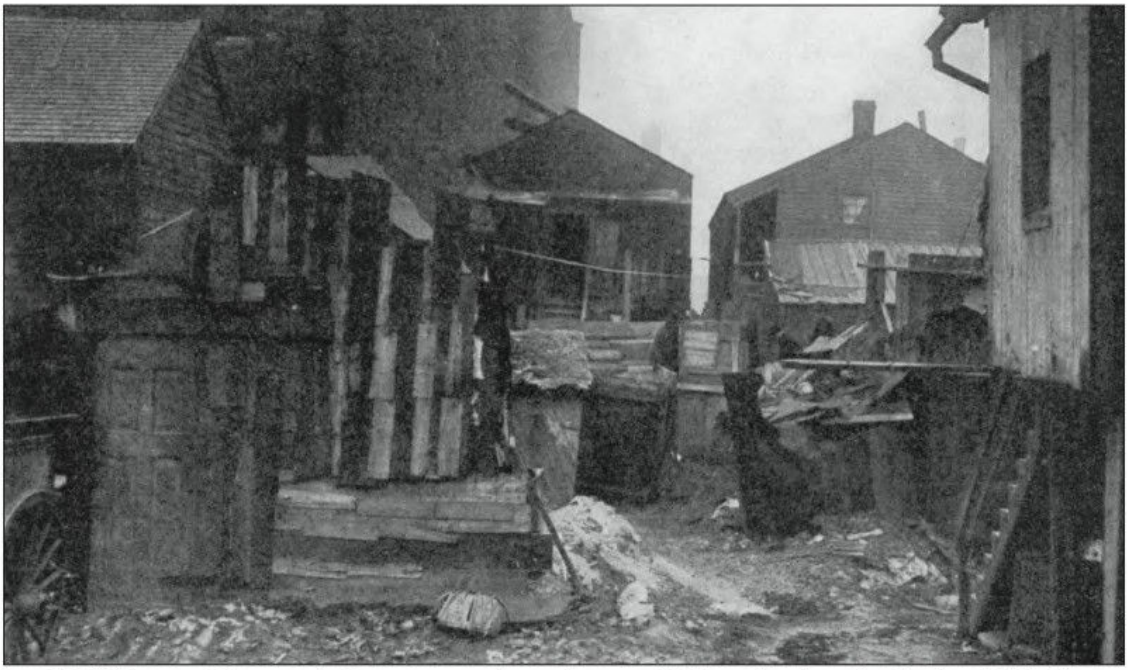
Co-founder Ellen Gates Starr had no qualms about direct involvement in labor disputes. In 1910 and 1915, she actively supported striking garment workers. Resident Alice Hamilton picketed only at times of day when arrests were unlikely but Starr didn't shy from jumping into the fray. Arrested for disorderly conduct while picketing with striking Henrici Restaurant waitresses in 1914, she was defended by Harold Ickes, then a young Chicago lawyer. The court erupted into laughter when a policeman accused the frail-appearing Starr of trying to "frighten him from the discharge of his duty." Despite her appearance, however, Starr was a vigorous and fearless defender of labor and occasionally acted in opposition to other less-militant Hull-House residents. (Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America–UIC)



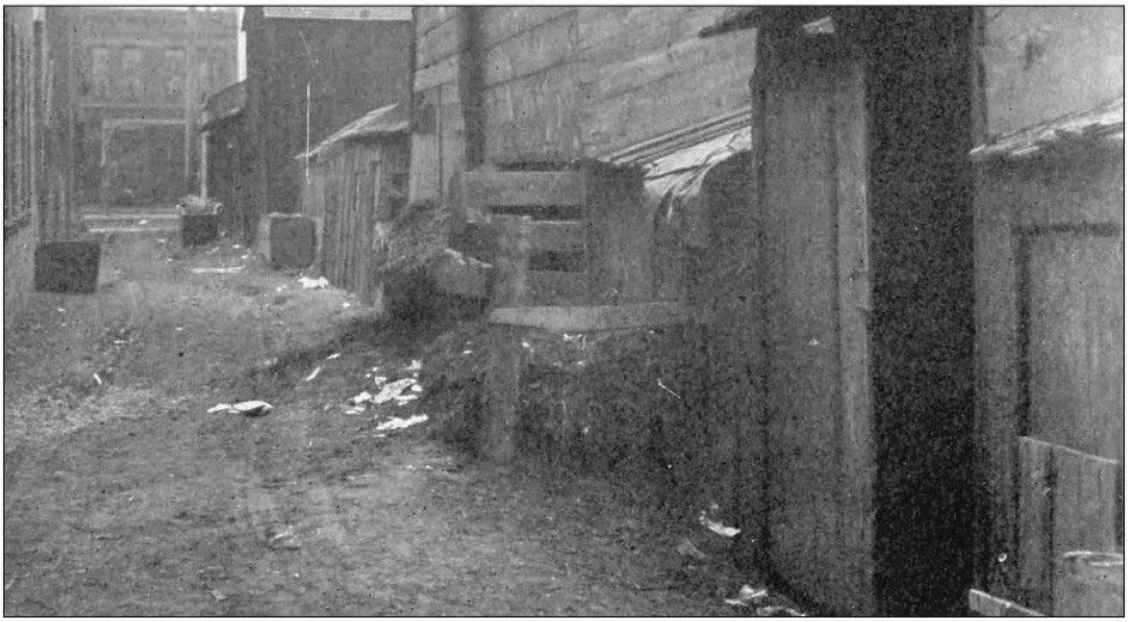
Addams wrote that "during those first years on Halsted Street nothing was more painfully clear than the fact that pliable human nature is relentlessly pressed upon by its physical environment." In 1900, Addams and Anita McCormick Blaine, the daughter of reaper magnate Cyrus McCormick, helped establish the City Homes Association. Designed as a clearinghouse for reform data, the Municipal Museum established by the City Homes Association, collected materials relating to housing, playgrounds, municipal art, and urban transportation. (Zueblin)



The City Homes Association sponsored an investigation of housing that aided in the passage of a tenement house ordinance in 1902. Hull-House residents also contributed studies of neighborhood housing to the *American Journal of Sociology*. As trusted and committed residents of the Hull-House neighborhood, they supplemented first-hand observations with information gained through personal contacts. (JAMC 314)



In *Hull-House Maps and Papers*, resident Agnes Holbrook described the Hull-House neighborhood, "Little idea can be given of the filthy and rotten tenements, the dingy courts and tumble-down sheds, the foul stables and dilapidated outhouses, the broken sewer-pipes, the piles of garbage fairly alive with diseased odors, and of the numbers of children filling every nook, working and playing in every room, eating and sleeping in every window-sill, pouring in and out of every door, and seeming literally to pave every scrap of 'yard.'" (JAMC 5556)



Instead of toilets, homes unconnected to city sewers relied on wooden privies constructed over brick or stone vaults. Privies needed to be manually emptied. Conscientious landlords hired scavenger services for this unpleasant task; others left the contents to fester. As rains seeped into privy vaults, they overflowed into already foul alleys and backyards. Families in rear tenements adjacent to the privies kept their windows shut in hot weather to lessen the unbearable stench. (Hunter)

Housing studies revealed conditions that made homelife difficult. Small flats of two to four rooms housed large families and kitchens often doubled as sleeping space. Homes below street level resulted in cold and damp basement flats. Coal for heating and cooking needed to be bought in small quantities and was sometimes stored within the flat itself. Hull-House sponsored housekeeping classes but also criticized landlords for allowing these conditions to exist. (JAMC 1022)

Hull-House Kitchen

240 West Polk Street
Near Halsted

Has been carefully fitted up with double-jacket steam kettles and Aladdin ovens. Customers are invited to visit the kitchen.

Save Fire and Labor this Hot Weather. Buy Your Meals Ready Cooked—Cheaper than Cooking at Home

PRICE LIST

SOUPS..10 CENTS PER QUART

Tomato Soup, ... Cream of Peas
Vegetable Soup, . . . Cream of Asparagus
Pea Soup, ... Cream of Corn
Cream of Celery

Beef Broth—for Invalids,	18	cents per quart
Ham,	40	" " pound
Roast Beef	30	" " "
Mutton Stew,	10	" " "
Beef Stew,	10	" " "
Corned Beef Hash,	15	" " "
Steamed Rice,	10	" " "
Rice Pudding—in Bowls,	10	" each

ON FRIDAYS ONLY

Creamed Cod Fish,	15	cents per pound
Fish Balls,	30	" " dozen

Public Restaurant and Bakery
Open Daily

Meals Served from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays, 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
A 15-Cent Supper Served from 5 to 8 p. m.

Home-Made Bread, Baked in Brick Oven...White Bread...Whole Meal

In 1893, Hull-House opened a Public Kitchen designed to sell nutritious, inexpensive meals for working mothers to take home to their families. Despite its roots in direct observation of neighborhood needs, the kitchen proved a failure. The residents had not taken into account the ethnic taste preferences of the neighborhood and the proprietary feelings women had for this family-oriented task. (HHA)

Neighborhood residents valued tenement social life. Almost exclusively Southern Italian and Sicilian, the ramshackle tenements on the Plymouth Court block of the Near West Side housed 250 children. When one of the tenements was slated for demolition in order to create a center for the Immigrants' Protective League, Hull-House residents discovered that families resisted moving. Despite the buildings' physical condition, families were reluctant to separate from friends and relatives. Eventually, they were forcibly evicted. (Norton)

Most reformers believed that filth bred disease. Hull-House determined to clean up both the people and the streets of the neighborhood. In the third-square mile east of Hull-House, only three bathtubs existed. Neighborhood residents readily used various bathing facilities at the settlement, inspiring the residents to persuade a sympathetic supporter to offer rent-free land to the city for the erection of a public bathhouse. (MCL)

Garbage collection was infrequent and slipshod since garbage collection contracts were politically awarded. An Italian immigrant described the large wooden garbage boxes attached to the pavement, "Inside those boxes the wood was all rotten and juicy. One whole box of garbage was nothing but white worms. After the wagon passed to shovel the garbage out - they weren't careful how it was falling - all the alley was full of white worms. The children, they didn't like those worms! They used to pick up stones and tin cans to throw at them. They couldn't stand it when they squashed them with their bare feet. That garbage was terrible, terrible! I don't know why everybody in Chicago didn't die." (JAMC 296)

Hull-House residents continually complained to the city—more than 700 times in one summer alone. When their complaints were ignored, Addams submitted a bid for the garbage removal contract. The subsequent publicity forced the mayor to appoint Addams as garbage inspector for the ward. Addams gained national attention as she followed the garbage carts each morning to ensure garbage was thoroughly removed. (Hunter)

As Hull-House sought to clean up the neighborhood and improve services, they came into conflict with Alderman Johnny Powers, the local ward boss. Settlement residents criticized Powers for neglecting physical conditions and for awarding plum jobs to political cronies. In 1896 and 1898, Hull-House unsuccessfully supported candidates to unseat Powers. In "Why the Ward Boss Rules," Addams explained that the settlement could not compete with the politician's ability to hand out jobs, free a child from jail, or contribute to funeral expenses. Although Florence Kelley wished to continue efforts to defeat Powers, Addams chose instead to focus the settlement's energies toward the establishment of a civil service system. (Chicago Historical Society, DN-0072434)

To more directly address health issues, Hull-House became a call station for the Visiting Nurse Association (VNA) and Jane Addams and Louise deKoven Bowen served as directors. Often, families could not afford visits to the doctor and the city's hospitals were largely viewed only as places in which to die. In 1893, the VNA was founded in Chicago to provide home health care and to instruct families in the care of the sick. (JAMC 923)

The Fight for Pure Milk

Milk sold in the Hull-House neighborhood was sometimes diluted with formaldehyde or tinted with bluing to hide spoilage. Bottle-fed babies of working mothers often contracted severe diarrhea that sometimes resulted in death. In response to an 1899 Hull-House study done in cooperation with the Illinois Extension Department, Hull-House installed a 100-gallon tank in the playground to sell pure milk in the summer months. By 1906, the settlement sold 63,000 bottles of milk a year to the surrounding neighborhood. ("The Fight for Pure Milk")

Physician and resident Alice Hamilton found that many neighborhood occupations contributed to the poor health of immigrant workers. As a member of a state and later a federal commission investigating industrial disease, Hamilton identified a wide range of "dangerous trades" in which work processes and materials caused illness or death. A pioneer in industrial toxicology, Hamilton became a recognized authority on a number of diseases including lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, and carbon monoxide poisoning. (JAMC 399)

By 1900, Chicago boasted one saloon for every 60 residents in Chicago. In immigrant neighborhoods such as the 19th Ward, saloons functioned as important social centers. The saloon served as a place for workers to get good, cheap food and drink, to cash a paycheck, to meet with friends, to learn the news, and to escape the congestion of the tenement house. Saloons also provided space for such community functions as wedding receptions and funerals. (IAC 17.1)

Hull-House reformers recognized the importance of local saloons as social centers. However, in the saloon, they also saw headquarters for street gangs, prostitutes, and political bosses. Though not strict temperance advocates, settlement workers deplored the effects of overindulgence in alcohol on neighborhood families. In an attempt to provide an alternative to the saloon, settlement residents founded the Hull-House Coffeehouse, which served inexpensive, nutritious food and non-alcoholic beverages. (JAMC 2638)

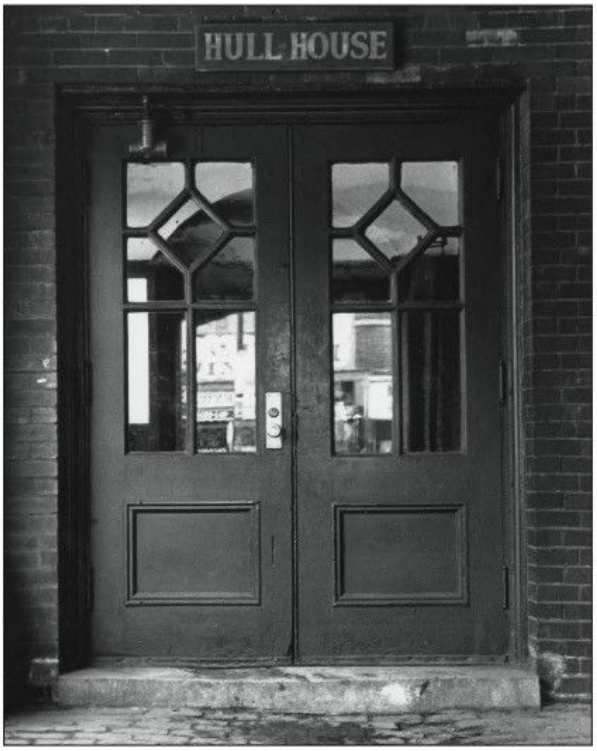
By 1902, more than 40 clubs met at Hull-House each week. To accommodate all of these activities, each of the rooms in the Hull-House complex was pressed into service. The multi-purpose rooms of the settlement were continuously being rearranged. Jane Addams' nephew John Weber Linn recalled that in the early days of Hull-House, "furniture…was constantly being shoved here and there and everywhere. It was in those days that Jane Addams acquired the habit, persistent until the end, of moving about while she conversed, shutting drawers, adjusting pictures, even shifting desks." Here the Kindersymphonie meets in the Dining Hall. (JAMC 5576)

The Chicago Friendly Club, originally composed of city gardeners, was the only family club that met at Hull-House. (JAMC 1103)

As one of the first owners of a telephone in the area, Hull-House became an important communication center for the Near West Side. Hull-House residents like Mary Sullivan, pictured here, would place telephone calls for neighbors to the police, doctors, and other social service agencies. (JAMC 287)

Hull-House was among the first settlement houses to be founded in the United States, but was soon joined by over 400 others across the country. As settlement pioneers, Hull-House residents were leaders in the national settlement movement. Here settlement leaders from around the United States meet at Hull-House to discuss reform efforts, programs, fundraising, and the settlement philosophy. (JAMC 1795)

For Hull-House residents, discussion of settlement social and political issues occurred not just at conferences, but also on a daily basis. Every evening, Hull-House residents gathered around the long tables in the dining room to share an evening meal and to discuss their work. (JAMC 445)

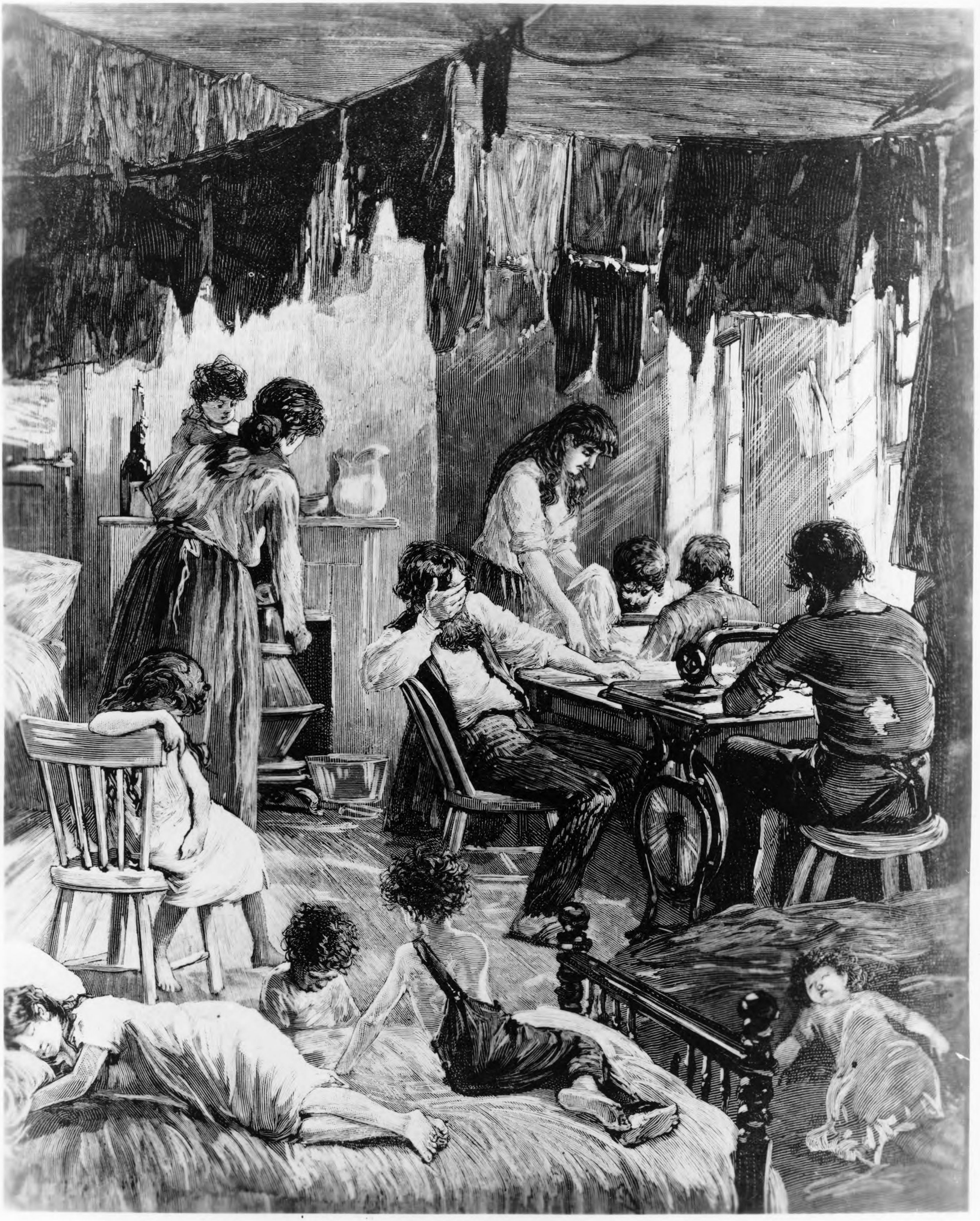


In her diary, Beatrice Webb also recalled, "there is usually scanty service, the front door being answered by the resident who happens, at the time, to be nearest to it." Indeed as the settlement house became increasingly well known, it attracted a large number of visitors who wanted to witness the social experiment first hand. The Hull-House residents soon realized that they needed to replace their ad hoc system of greeting guests with a more organized one. Beginning in 1893, residents were assigned shifts to greet visitors and to give them tours of the settlement house. This tended to be one of the residents' least favorite tasks and became known as "toting" visitors. (JAMC 1442)

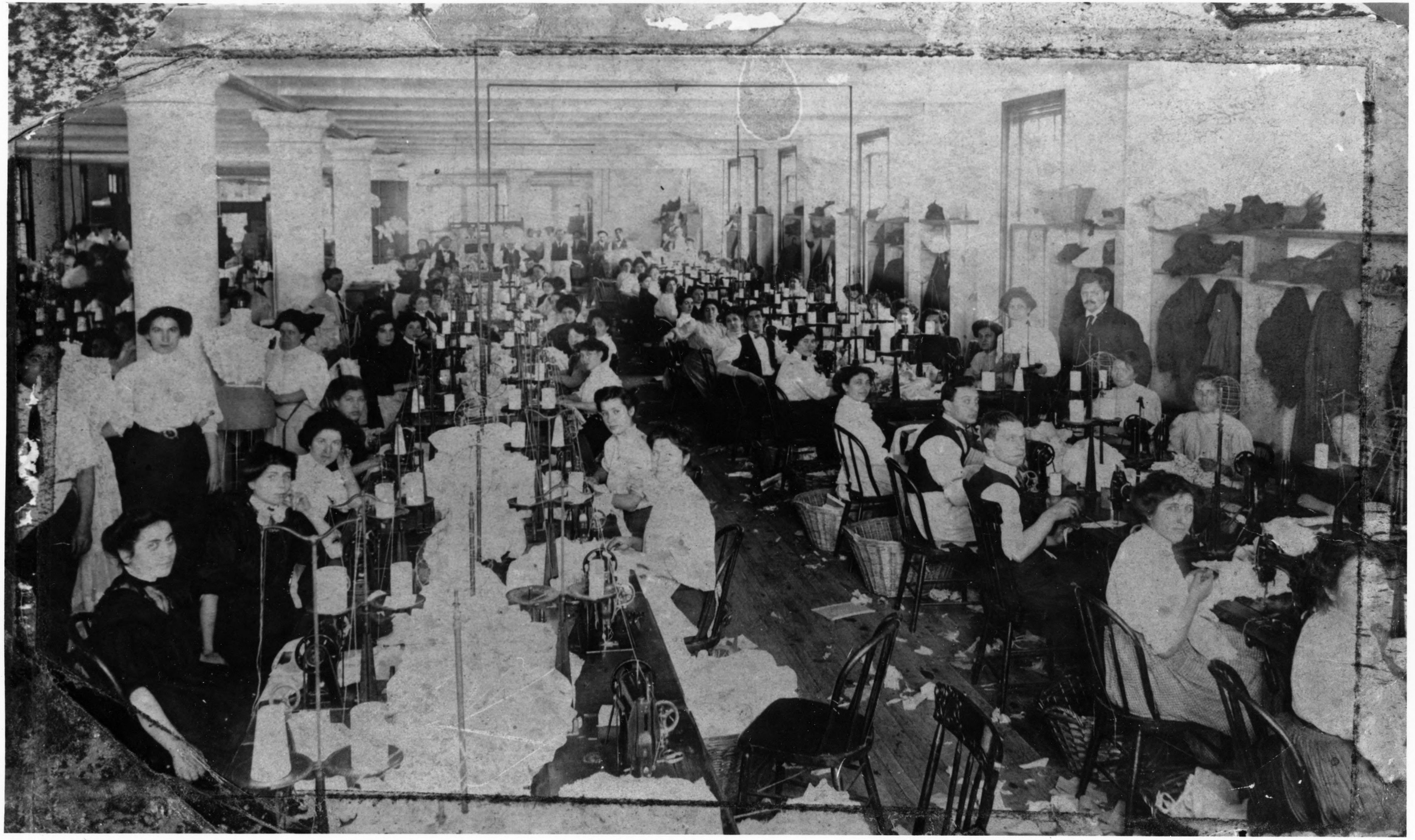
For residents, including Jane Addams, right, the constant intrusion of visitors must have been disconcerting. Frances Hackett recalls one incident in which "one of the visitors caught a glimpse through the window of [Jane Addams] sitting at a table.... without waiting for an invitation or asking permission she opened the door to the dining room...'Oh girls,' she cried 'come here quickly. Here's one of them eating'." (JAMC 557)

BIG
SALE
כשר
L. GEWIRTZ
BAKERY

GROCERIES
ICE CREAM



Please
Do as much as you can!
Thank You!
MARSHALL & B
FISHMONGERS
ABERDEEN



HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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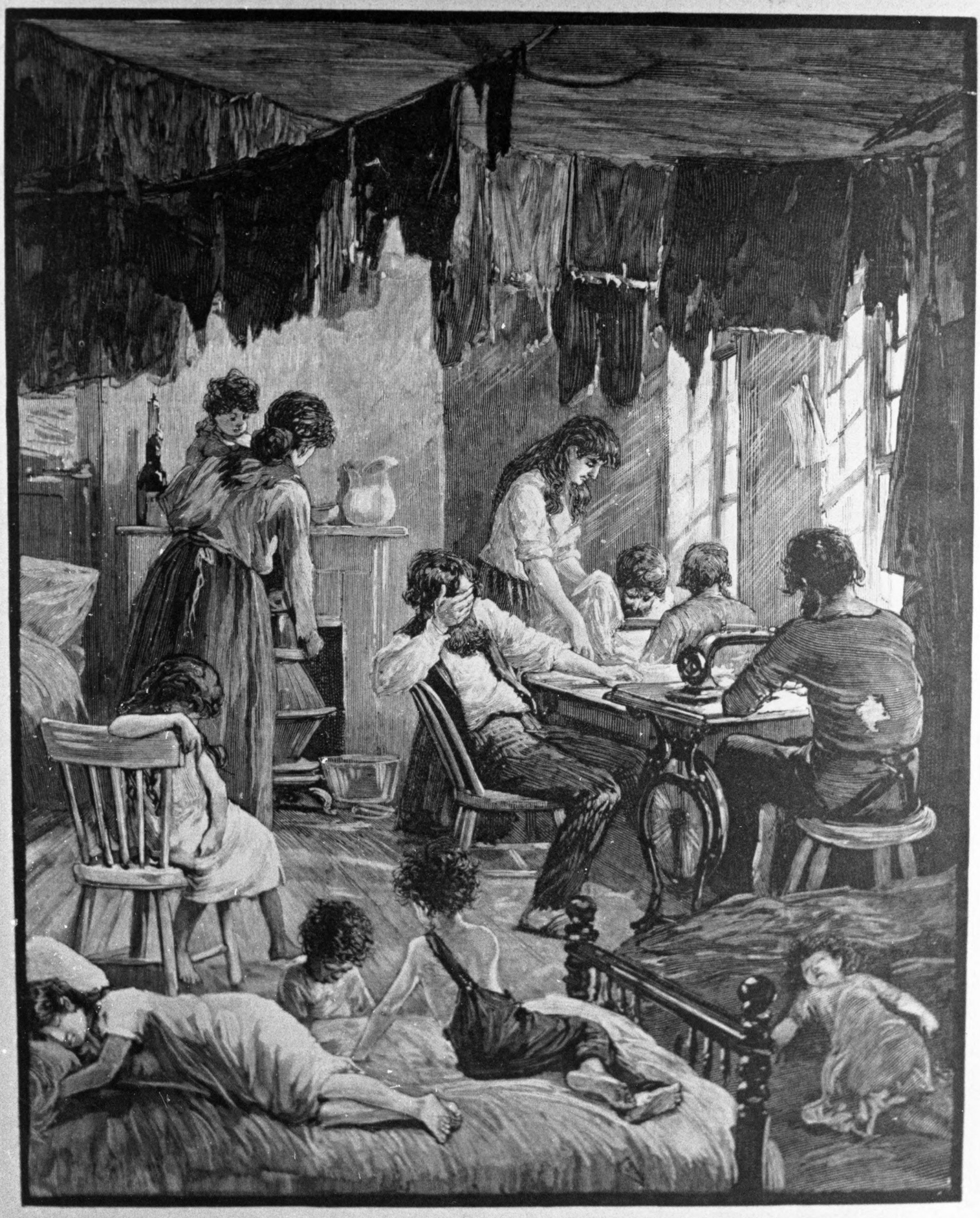
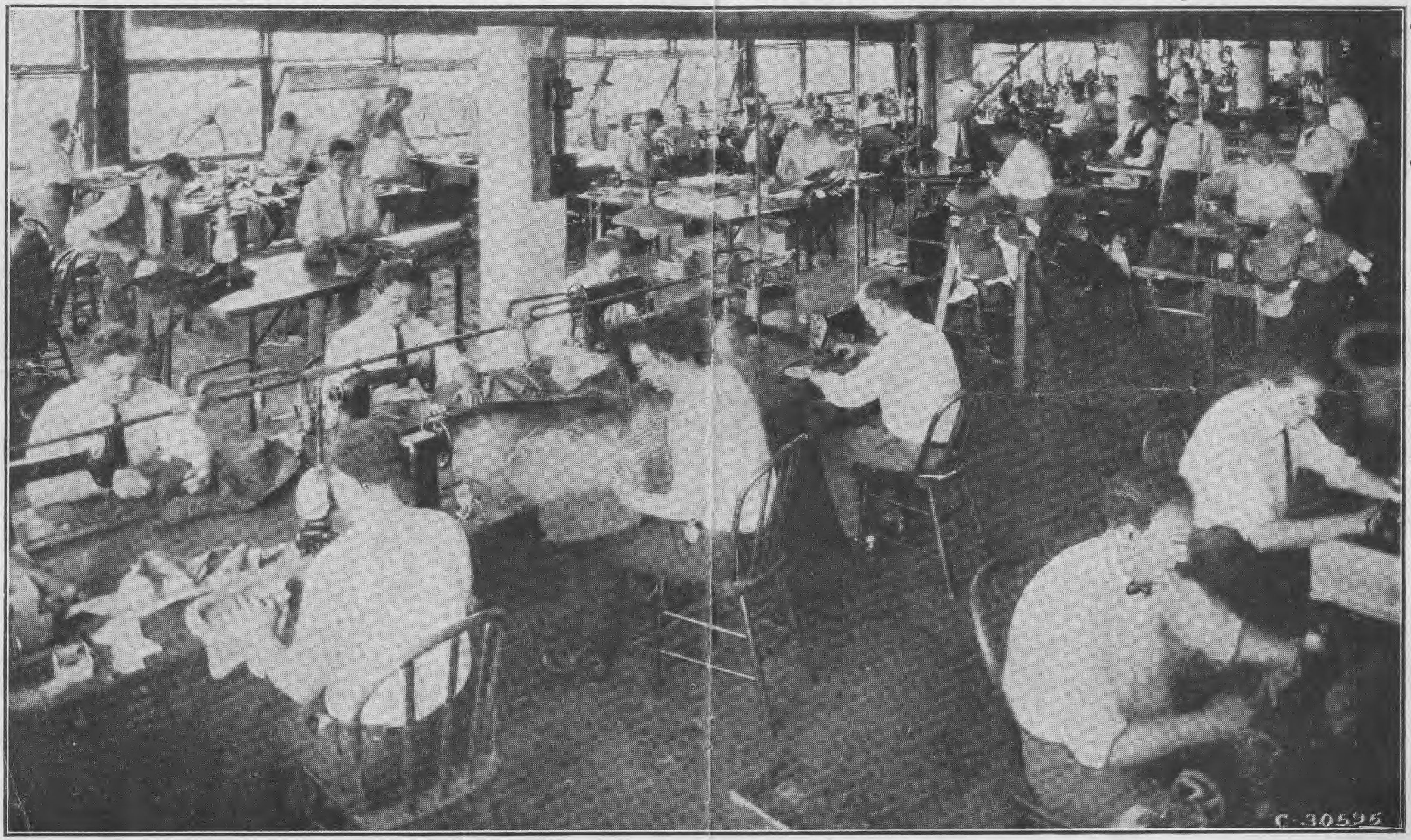


Tailor shops of the minded custom garment makers

ONE REASON WE'RE ABLE TO MAINTAIN STANDARD QUALITY



May - 10 - th - 1929 — 1929

IF YOU DON'T
COME IN
SUNDAY
DON'T COME
IN MONDAY.
THE
MANAGEMENT

CLOAK MAKERS—NO. 12 HESTER STREET, TOP FLOOR.

This illustration appeared in the Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, State of New York, for the year 1885. It is a scene typical of sweatshop conditions which were due to be corrected by labor legislation.

P21 # 228

~~ILL LIGHTED DIRTY & OVERCROWDED SHOP~~

TYPICAL SHOP IN 1911

25. 362 Madison St. Kaufman.

SINGER

185 RIVINGTON ST 4TH FLOOR

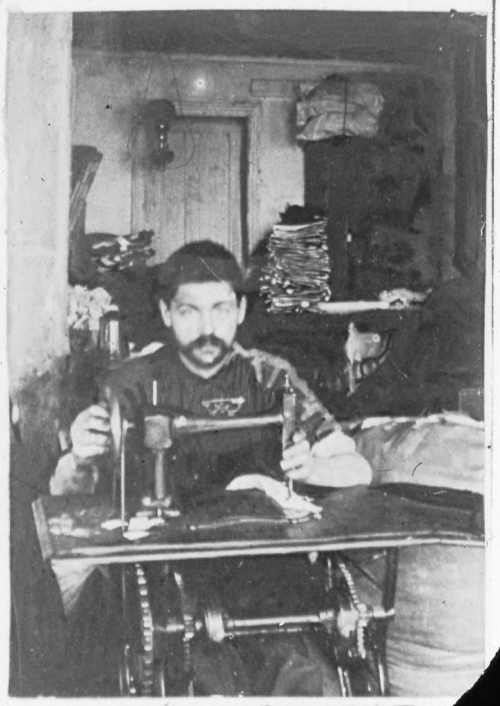


PHOTO BY WORLD PHOTOGRAPHER

ARMOUR
SWIFT AND COMPANY

STARCH
LAUNDRY.

SALVATION ARMY COAL DEPOT No 2
COAL FOR THE POOR AT COST
OPEN FROM 9AM TO 5PM
SALVATION ARMY
SALVAGE STORE
SALVATION ARMY
SALVAGE STORE

JEWELERY
PRICES PAID
ALL GOODS
VALUE

RITTER
DENTAL
SUPPLY
HOUSE

TYPE RITTER
DENTAL SUPP
OUSE
HARRY J. BOSWORTH

ILLINOIS

STEPHEN-
BILEK CO
EMBOSSED
MOULDINGS
AND
PANELS

FIDELITY
BISMARCK CAFE

Marching Band
1950's

6296

COLISEUM

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

ENTRANCE B.

COLISEUM

ENTRANCE D.
MAIN FLOOR SECTIONS 15-32

ENTRANCE
BALCONY SECTIONS 51-52-53-54-60-61

Xmas at Grandpa Ingalls'

IRRIGATED
ARM LANDS

OTH BROS
AILORS

ARD
BROS

JOHN R.
VERHOEFF
& CO.
TAILORS
"Shackamaxon"
FABRICS

CHOP SUEY

SONG YING CO

ON THIS SITE IS BEING BUILT THE
COLUMBIA AMUSEMENT CO'S
OPEN FEBRUARY 6TH

300 ROOMS
ALL
HOTEL PLANTERS

HOTEL
PLANTERS
300
ROOMS

COLUMBIA THEATRE
WILL OPEN IN FEBRUARY

THE
COLUMBIA

COLUMBIA
THEATRE
MOTTO
THE PUBLIC
BE PLEASED
NOT

TO RENT
FLOOR
HARRINGTON
624 FIRST NATL BANK BLDG

TO RENT
FLOORS
LOEBER
119 LA SALLE ST

AMERICAN BADGE COMPANY

ENTRANCE
119
MADISON ST

TO RENT
FLOORS
LOEBER
119 LA SALLE ST

CHOP SUEY
ENTRANCE ON MADISON ST.

SAMUEL CHEVLIN
TAILORS
TRIMMINGS

Script

BERGHOFF

CIGARETTE

CIGARS-TOBACCO

CHOP
SUEY

CHOP
SUEY

THE CHI
BLOCK
DIVISION A

Crowd reading bulletin boards

No Unemployed or Search to Get Hell.

Playing Craps

MAR 30 1914

Linwood Park Summer Scene

110

110

Photograph by William Shewell Ellis

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Secretary of the National Consumers' League for the past eleven years. A fearless and able woman who is doing a great work

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1872

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DOMES
AND FOREI
STAMPS

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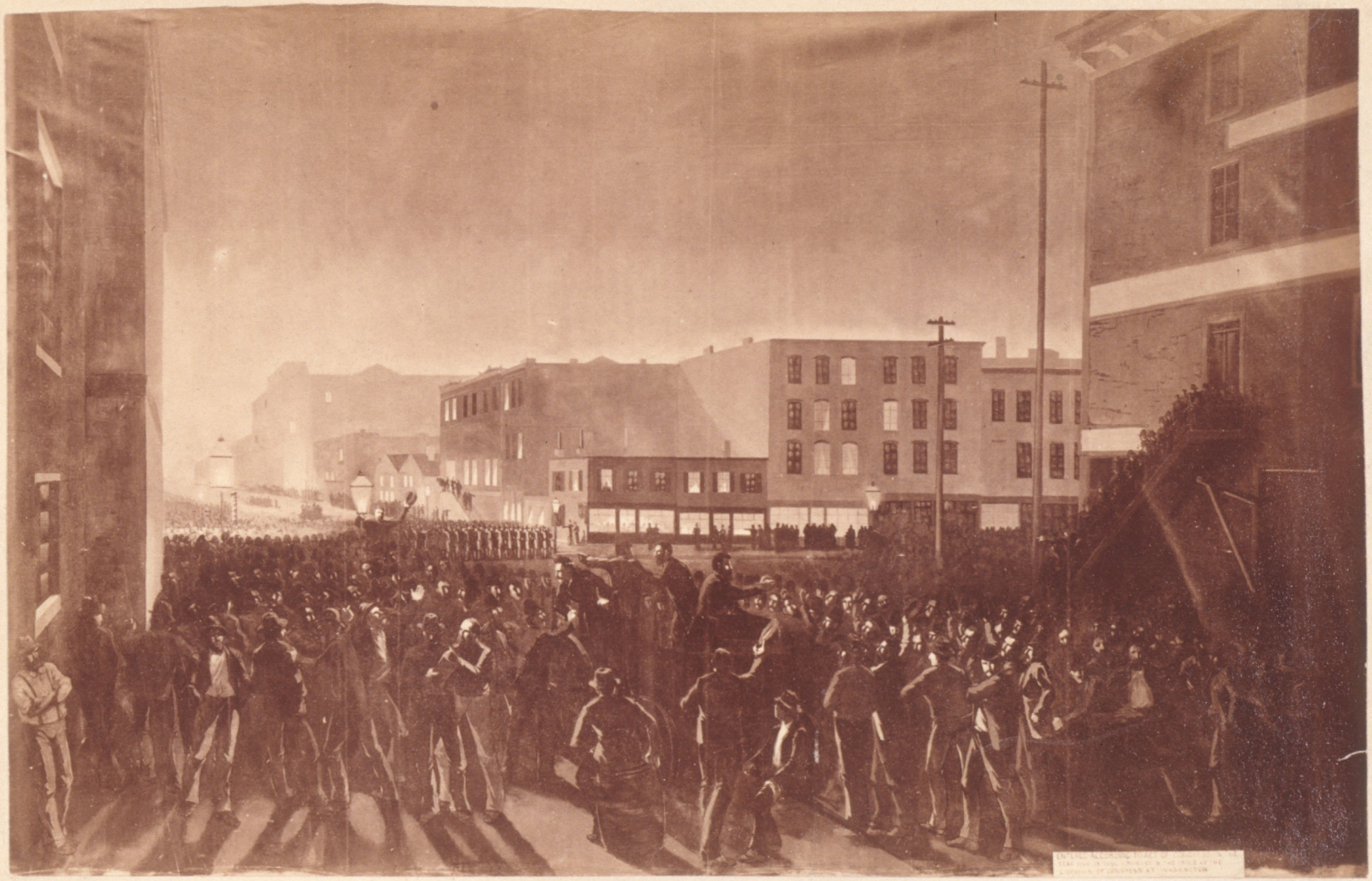
RIOT AT McCORMICK'S REAPER WORKS,

Chicago, May 3, 1886.



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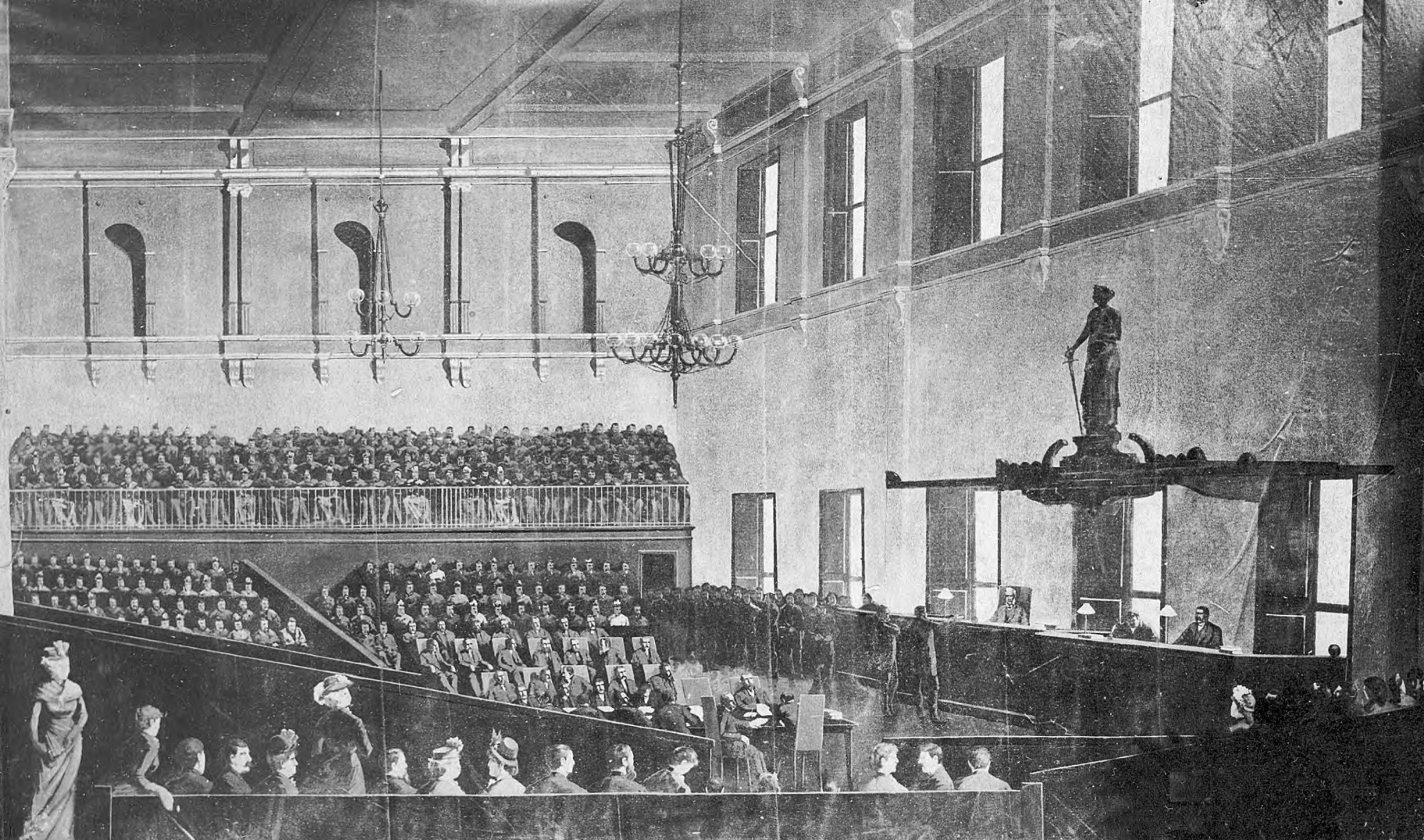
MEETING AT THE HAYMARKET SQUARE, BEFORE THE EXPLOSION OF THE BOMB,

Chicago, May 4, 1886.



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PRINCIPALS IN THE HAYMARKET RIOT,

Chicago, 1886.

GEO. INGHAM, Attorney.

JULIUS S. GRINNELL, State's Attorney.

Judge JOS. E. GARY.

Capt. WM. P. BLACK, Attorney

WM. A. FOSTER, Attorney.

Capt. WM. BUCKLEY

Capt. MICHAEL SCHAACK.

FREDRICK EBERSOLD. Chief of Police.

JOHN BONFIELD. Inspector of Police

Capt. WM. WARD.

Capt. A. W. HATHAWAY.

Capt. SIMON O'DONNELL.

ALB'T R. PARSONS

AUG. SPIES.

LOUIS LINGG.

SAM'L FIELDEN.

ADOLPH FISCHER.

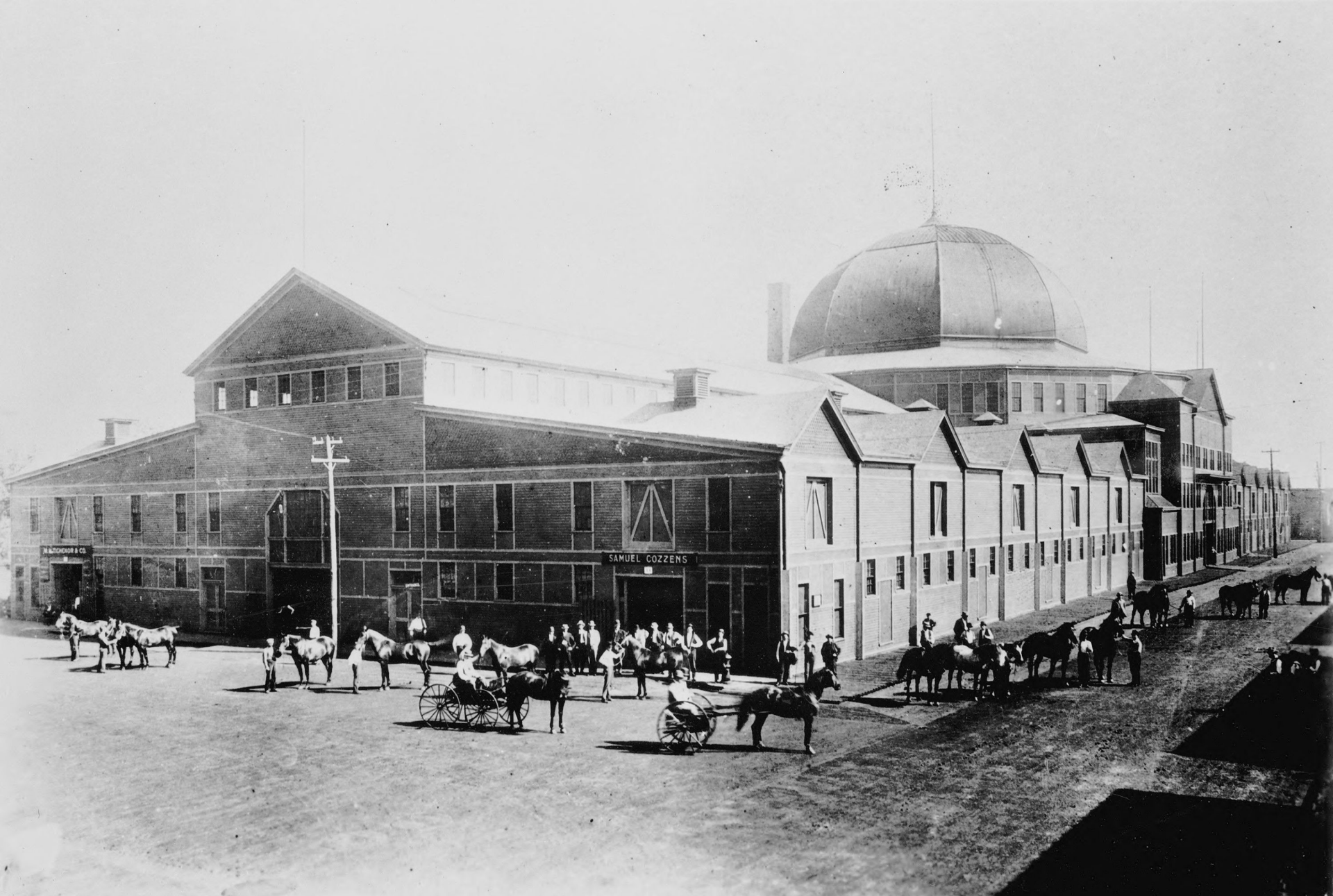
MICH'L SCHWAB.

GEO. ENGEL.

OSCAR W. NEEBE.

MATHEON
DAY NURSERY.
CHILDREN CARED FOR ALL DAY.
Kinder-Anstaldt
BARN KRUBBA
Srcustodono Bambini
E Fanciulli A
Cinove Soldi.
Al Giorno.
6½ A.M. to 6½ P.M.

HAUNTED SWING
KATZENJAMMER CASTLE
GIANT CAROUSAL
OPEN
EVERY
AFTERNOON
VIEW OF HEREAFTER
SIOUX INDIANS
DOG AND PONY SHOW
SMALLEST R. R. IN THE WORLD
AND MENAGERIE SHOW
PARK
NOW


SAMUEL COZZENS

FIGHT BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE RIOTERS AT THE HALSTED STREET VIADUCT.

THE GREAT STRIKE—SCENES OF RIOT IN CHICAGO.—From Sketches by C. and A. T. Sears.—[See Page 647.]

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED
NEWSPAPER

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1885, by MRS. FRANK LESLIE, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.—Entered at the Post Office, New York, N.Y., as Second-class Matter.

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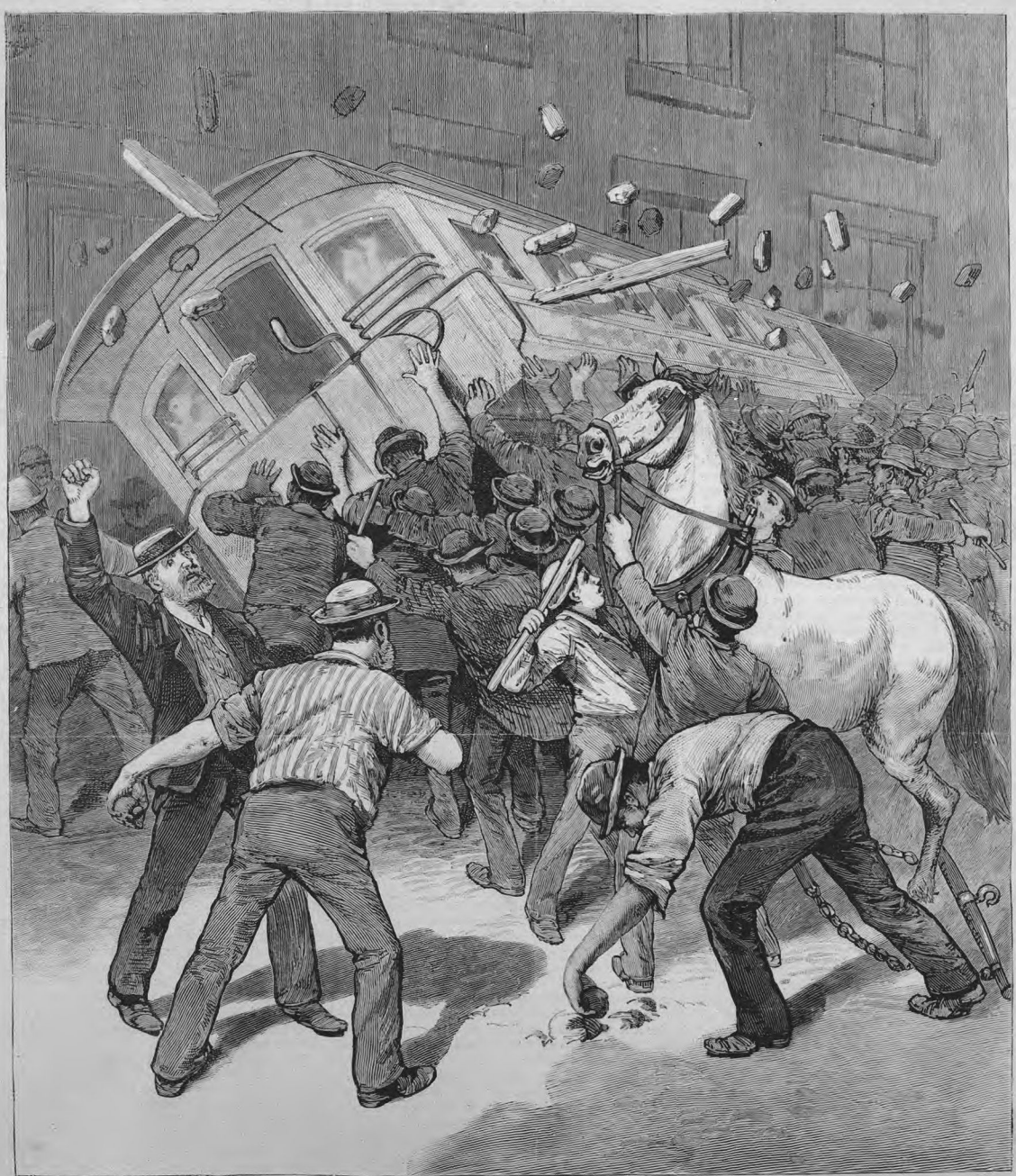

ILLINOIS.—THE STRIKE OF THE CONDUCTORS AND DRIVERS OF THE WEST DIVISION STREET RAILWAY, CHICAGO. STRIKERS OVERTURNING A CAR.

FROM A SKETCH BY J. WOLFE.—SEE PAGE 335.

Unemployed Men, at 353 W Madison St

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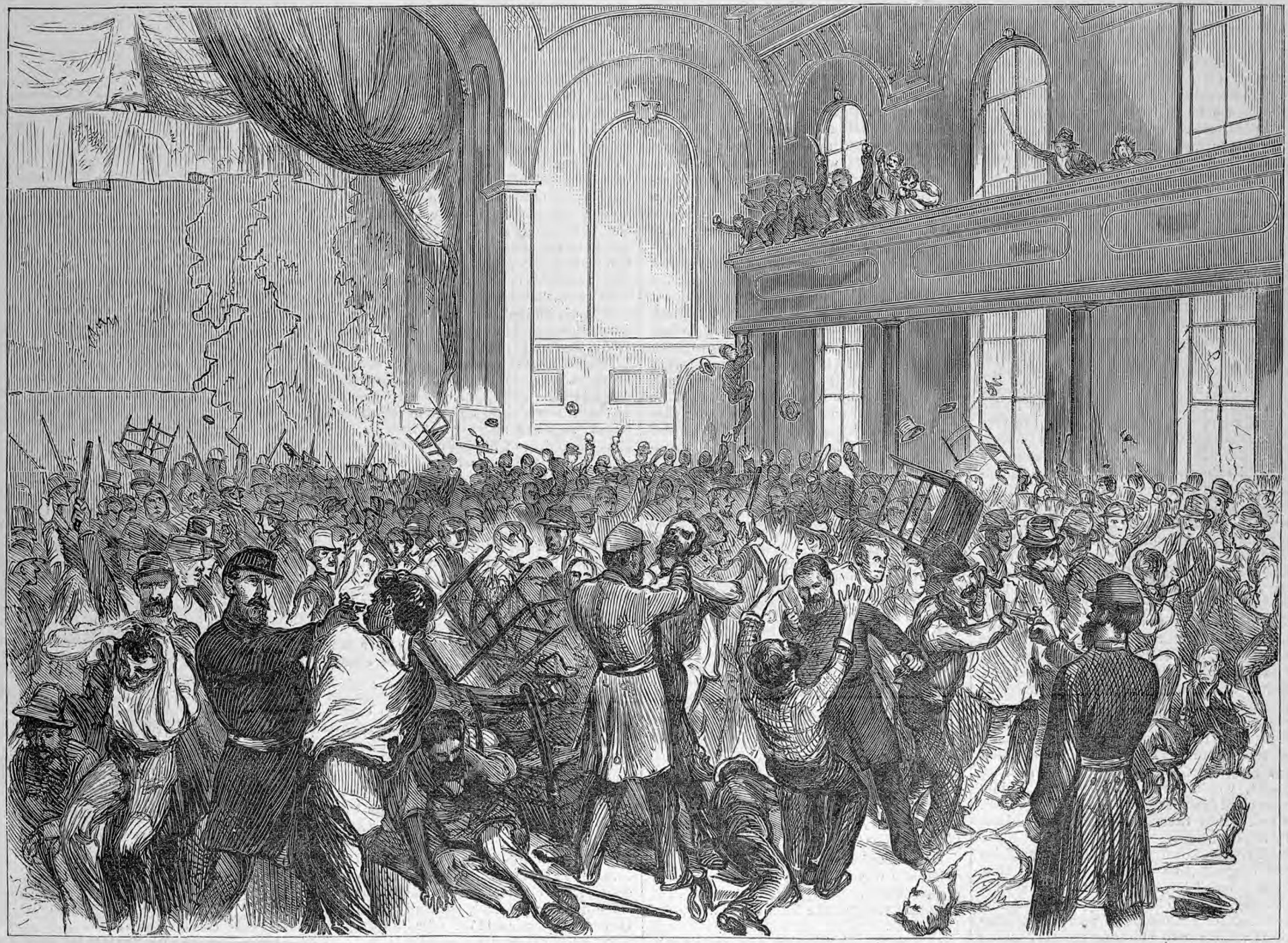
VOTE OCT. 10.
FOR
WOMAN SUFFRAGE
4th PLACE
ON BALLOT
SENATE
AMENDMENT
No 8

"WHISKEY ROW"
NEAR UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.



DRIVING THE RIOTERS FROM TURNER HALL.

THE CHICAGO BAND
THE CHICAGO BAND
WILLIAM WEIL, CONDUCTOR
HULL HOUSE
AUG. 26
SATURDAY—8 P. M.
NINETEEN HUNDRED SIXTEEN
CONCERT ON GROUNDS
MARY CRANE NURSERY
HALSTED STREET AND GILPIN PLACE

Big Sewer - Entering "Bubbly Branch" - 1905.

HENRY
GEORGE
5¢ CIGAR

NG MENS KITCHEN
AR DINNER IS

N COUNTER CONNECTION

5¢ CIGAR

FINE WHISKIES
FINE WHISKIES
CIGARS
CLARK
VESTIBULE
PRIVATE ROOMS
VAN BUREN EAST FROM CLARK
WM. T. BARNUM
CHICAGO
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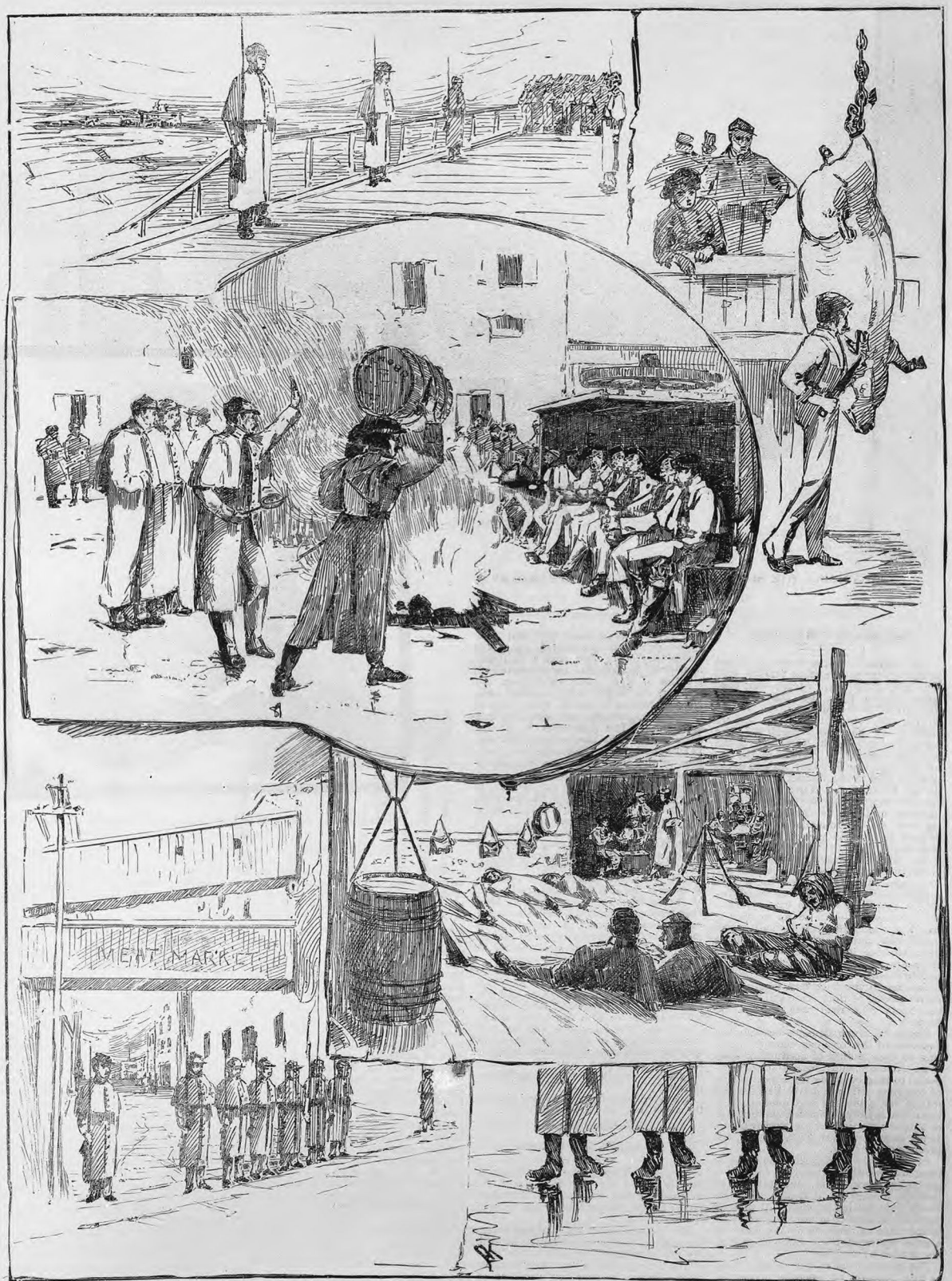


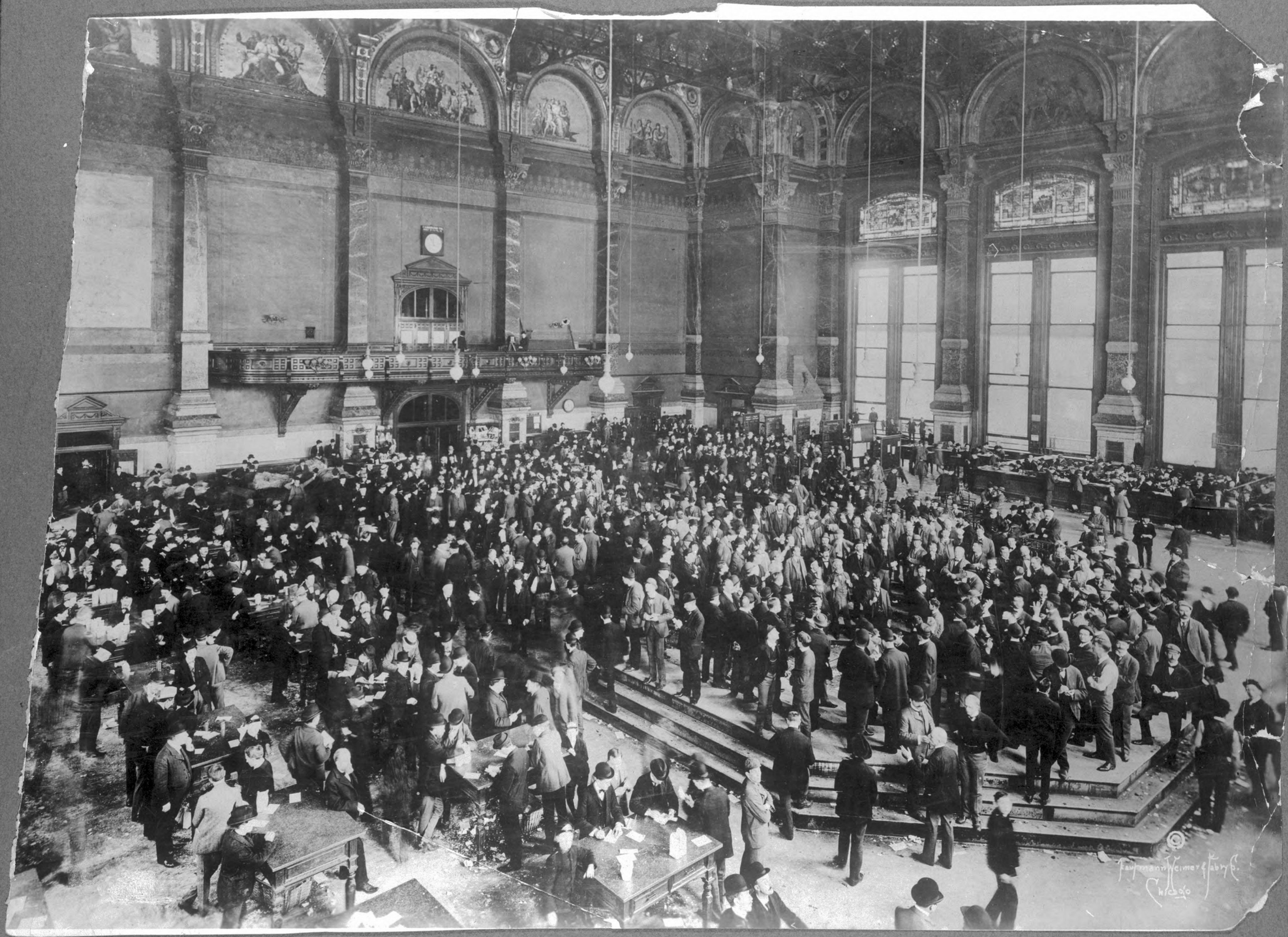
ILLINOIS.—THE PORK PACKERS' STRIKE AT CHICAGO.—THE CAMP OF THE FIRST AND SECOND REGIMENTS AT THE STOCK YARDS.

Drawn by A. Kleininger and Geo. Spiel.

CHICAGO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Spanish Rice
cost:.34

313. G. W. Childs. May 5. 1892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IT WORKING!

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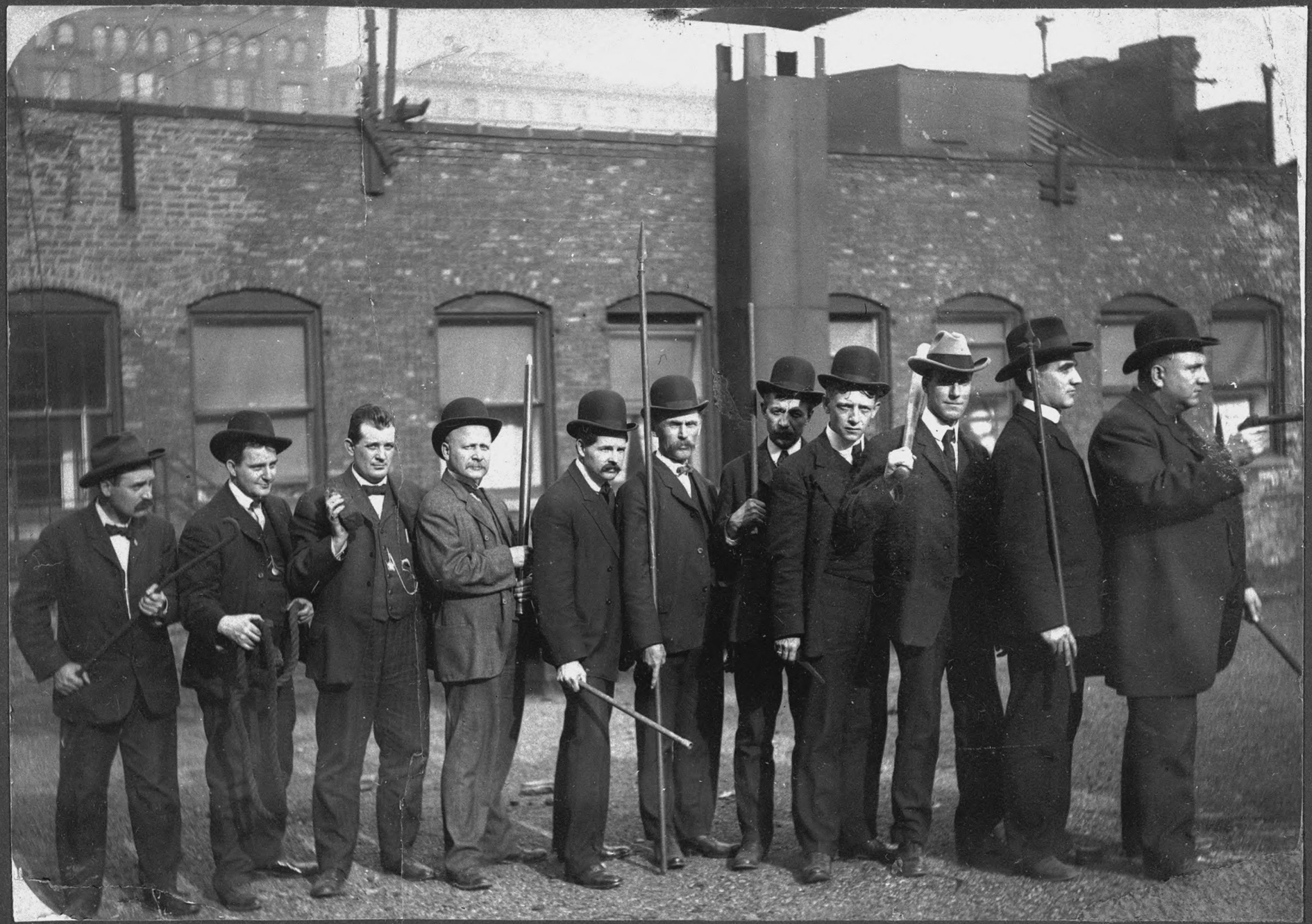
GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO. OCT. 9. 1871.

Helen Fair Bob McCormick



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Before the Strike

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175 DEARBORN ST

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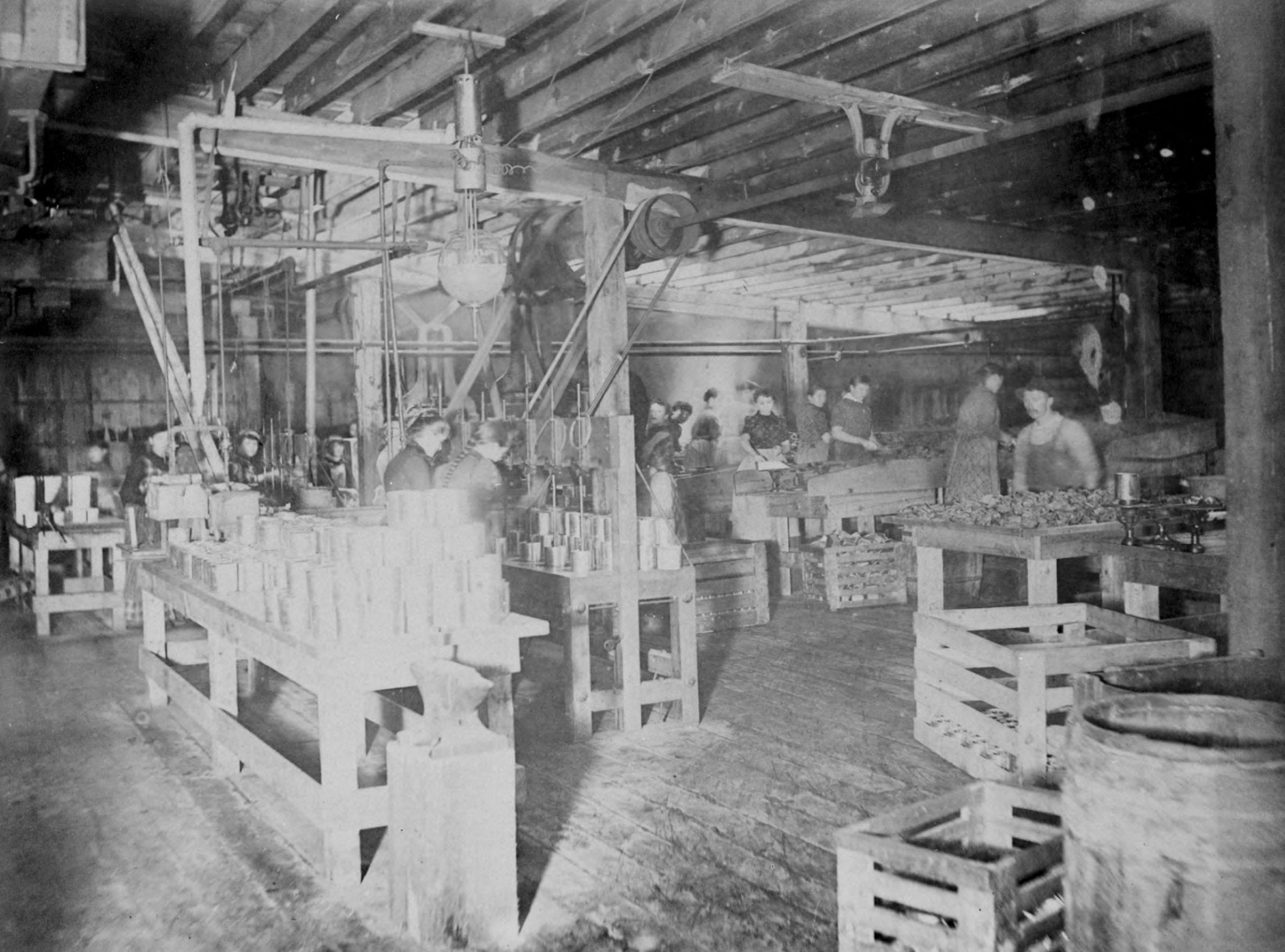
Chicago - Buildings



Sloyd-1899

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E.F. Foley

CONCERT
FARE
WILL RUN
Friday
FARE 5 CENTS
RIDE AS LONG AS YOU WISH

STATION

A group of Marlatt children

BAND JUBILEE AND CAKE WALK, BURLINGTON PARK, AUGUST 18

Josie Clark, George Weiberg, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Daker and Teddy Kugle

UNION-STOCK-YARD-CHARTERED-1865-

28-3573-6

About 1895
ARMOUR
SCHLAGO
AUDITORIUM
HOTEL
MASONIC TEMPLE
OPERA HOUSE
INTER-OCEAN
COD BLOCK
VIEW OF TALL BUILDINGS
J.W. TAYLOR
CHICAGO
15327

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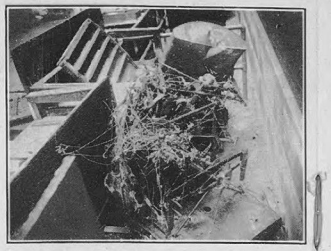


Two rotary engines, gasoline tank and mass of twisted iron which came crashing through the skylight.

FINAL INSPECTION OF BLIMP

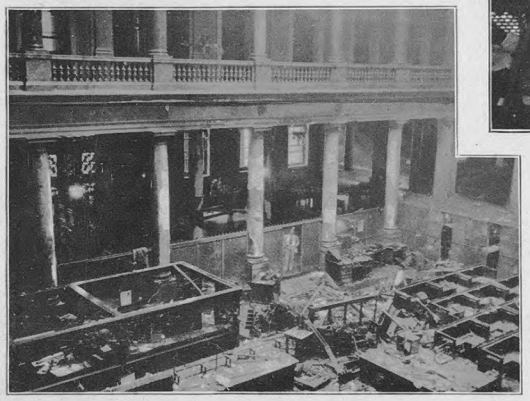
Just before starting upon its eventful trip mechanicians carefully examined the big ship and pronounced it ready for sailing.

CROWD OUTSIDE OF BANK

Thousands of spectators who witnessed the flight of the airship over the loop and its fatal drop, rushed to the scene of the disaster, filling the streets on all sides of the Bank. Picture shows ambulance below and firemen taking body down ladder from roof.

LOOKING TOWARD OFFICERS QUARTERS

The shower of extra thick glass from the skylight followed the crash, coming down upon the heads of people in every section of the enclosure. The papers scattered over the floor are mostly current letters, stationery, etc. The vaults had been closed for a half an hour and everything of real value was untouched. (Photograph by Hiestand.)

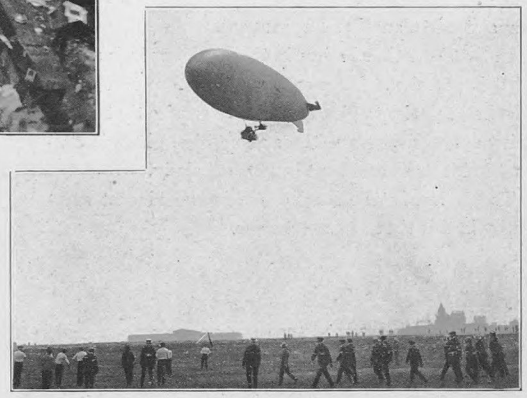


GENERAL VIEW OF GROUND FLOOR AFTER TRAGEDY

This view looks down upon the main floor from the corridor above. In the foreground is the cage for Correspondents and General Books. Just beyond it is the spot where the gondola and mass of twisted iron came down upon the heads of people. Higher up and farther to the right is the recent installation of machine bookkeeping on which many employes were at work. At the extreme top are the savings tellers' cages. The narrow escape of some of the officers whose quarters were just beyond the columns to the left is illustrated in this picture.

START OF DIRIGIBLE FROM GRANT PARK

As the silvery dirigible graced the air above Grant Park just before its disasterous flight throngs gathered and looked upon it with admiration. Its grace, beauty, and silent sailing contrasted it from noisy aeroplanes which citizens are accustomed to seeing above the city.



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ATHLETICS

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Old Settler
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STOVE
REPAIRS
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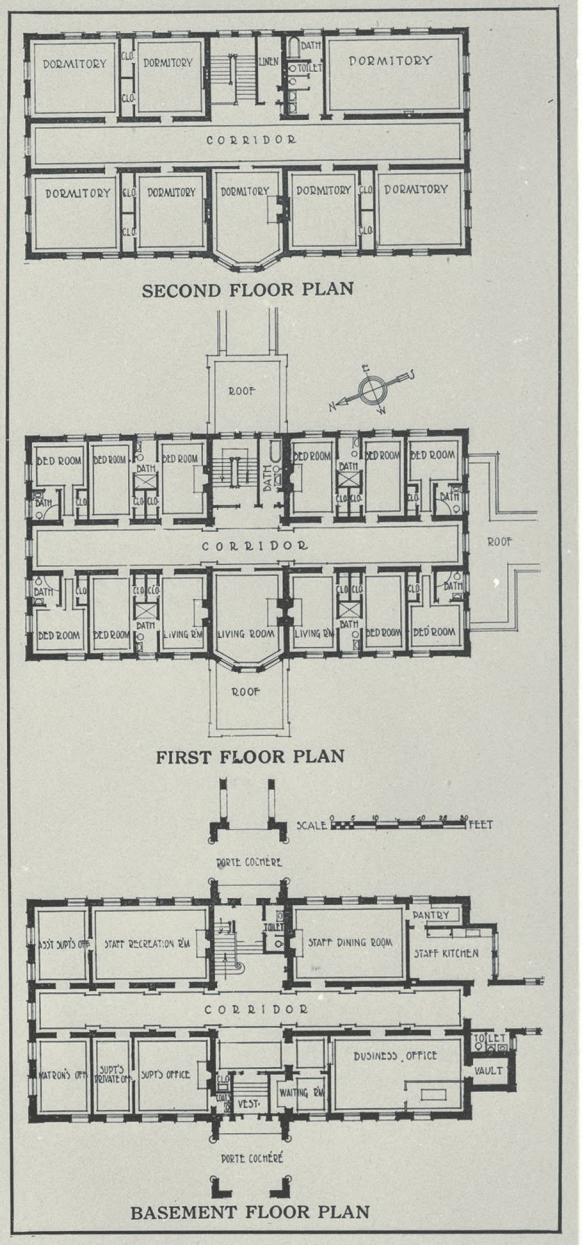

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, COOK COUNTY INFIRMARY, OAK FOREST, ILL.

HOLABIRD & ROCHE, ARCHITECTS

VOL. 24, NO. 11. THE BRICKBUILDER. PLATE 102

J. H. ABBOTT, Photographer,
976 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Views of Chicago and Vicinity,
Before and after the Great Fire.

dup.
21

Iroquois Theatre

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

RANDOLPH Bet. DEARBORN and STATE STS., CHICAGO

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WILL J. DAVIS, and HARRY J. POWERS,
Resident Owners and Managers

The Iroquois

6th Week Beginning Monday, December 28th, 1903

EVERY EVENING INCLUDING SUNDAY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AND NEW YEARS DAY MATINEES

KLAW & ERLANGER Present

MR. BLUE BEARD

The Great Spectacular Entertainment from Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London.

By J. HICKORY WOOD and ARTHUR COLLINS.
Adapted for the American Stage by JOHN J. McNALLY.

The Lyrics, unless otherwise indicated, by J. Cheever Goodwin.
Music, unless otherwise indicated, by Frederick Solomon.
Ballets by Ernest D'Auban.
Produced under Stage Direction of Herbert Gresham and Ned Wayburn.
Business Direction of Jos. Brooks. Edwin H. Price, Manager.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENES, MUSIC AND INCIDENTS.

ACT I.

Scene 1—The Market Place on the Quay, near Bagdad. (Bruce Smith.)

Mustapha plots to separate Selim and Fatima and sell the beautiful Fatima to the monster Blue Beard. Blue Beard arrives; purchases slaves. Sister Anne falls in love with Blue Beard and spurns Irish Patshaw. Blue Beard seizes Fatima and takes her on board his yacht.

Opening Chorus—

a. "Come, Buy Our Luscious Fruits."
b. "Oriental Slaves are we."
c. "We Come from Dalmatia."
d. Algerian Slave song and chorus.

aa. Grand Entrance Blue Beard's Retinue. Medley Ensemble.
bb. Song—"A most Unpopular Potentate." Blue Beard and Chorus.
a. "Welcome Fatima."
Song—"I'm As Good as I Ought To Be." Blanche Adams.
Finale—"Then Away We Go."

Programme Continued on Next Page.

POWERS' THEATRE, New Years Week, JOHN DREW IN "CAPT. DIEPPE."

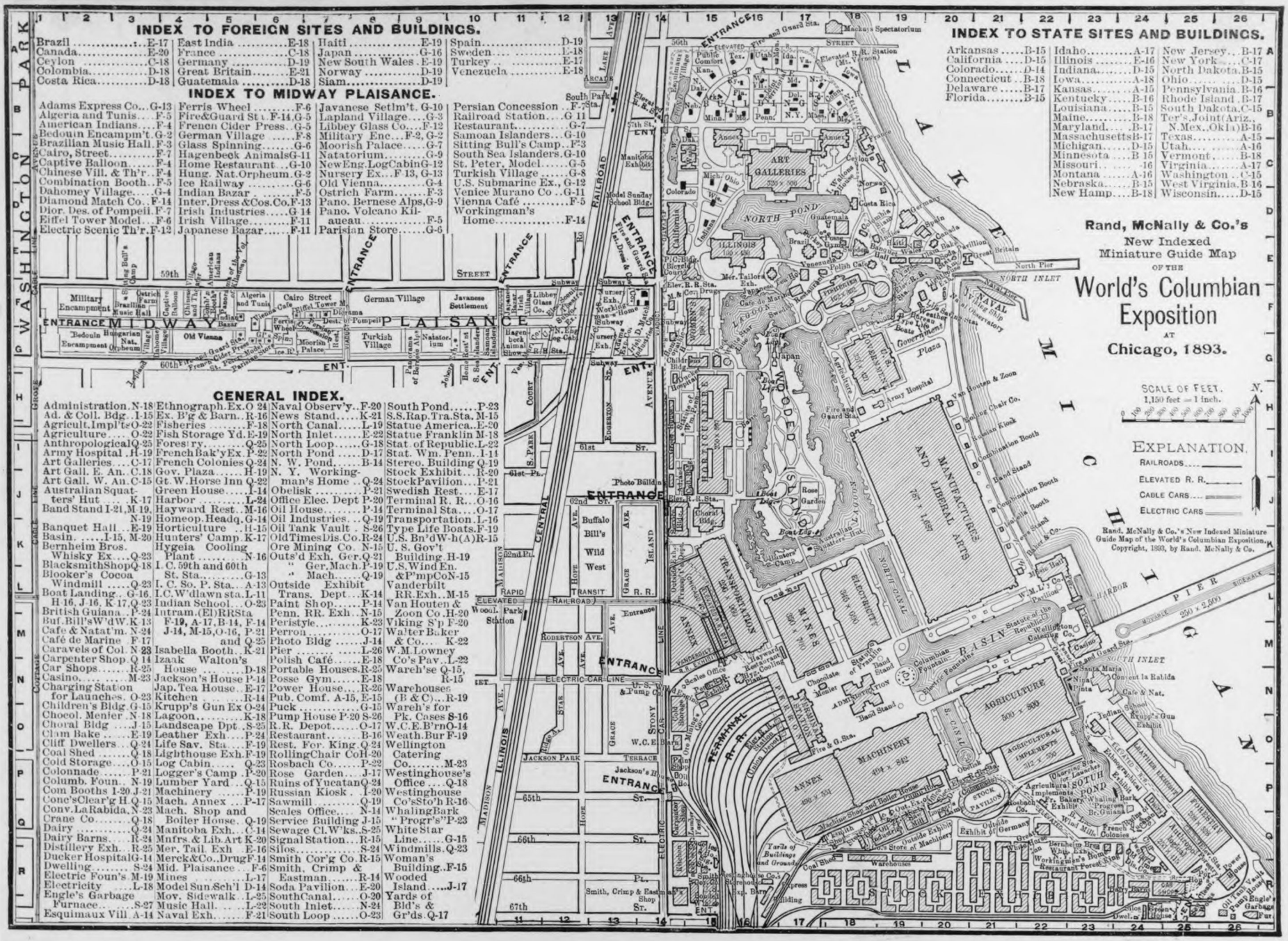
ILLINOIS THEATRE, This Week, JEROME SYKES IN "THE BILLIONAIRE"

SMOKING

WILL NOT BE ALLOWED IN THIS THEATRE SAVE IN THE SMOKING ROOM —DOWN STAIRS TO RIGHT OF MAIN FOYER.

Will J. Davis—Harry J. Powers

CORNER
STATE & MADISON ST
AFTER CHICAGO FIRE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Rand, McNally & Co.'s
New Indexed
Miniature Guide Map
OF THE
World's Columbian Exposition
AT
Chicago, 1893.
SCALE OF FEET.
1,150 feet = 1 inch.
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 1000
EXPLANATION.
RAILROADS
ELEVATED R. R.
CABLE CARS
ELECTRIC CARS
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Indexed Miniature Guide Map of the World's Columbian Exposition. Copyright, 1893, by Rand, McNally & Co.
WASHINGTON PARK
MIDWAY PLAISANCE
LAKE MICHIGAN
ENTRANCE
STREET
AVENUE
RAILROAD
CENTRAL
ELECTRIC CAR LINE
ELEVATED RAILROAD
CABLE LINE
59th
60th
61st
62nd
65th
66th
67th
NORTH POND
SOUTH POND
NORTH INLET
SOUTH INLET
LAGOON
ART GALLERIES
ILLINOIS
MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS
TRANSPORTATION
MINES
ELECTRICITY
AGRICULTURE
MACHINERY
ANNEX
TERMINAL R. R. STATION
WOODED ISLAND
Buffalo Bill's Wild West
Rose Garden
Boat Landing
Photo Building
Fire and Guard Sta.
Elevated R. R. Station (Mt. Vernon)
Elevated R. R. Station (Jackson Park)
Elevated R. R. Station (Woodlawn)
Elevated R. R. Station (Washington Park)
Elevated R. R. Station (South Park)
Elevated R. R. Station (Kenwood)
Elevated R. R. Station (Hyde Park)
Elevated R. R. Station (Grand Crossing)
Elevated R. R. Station (Chicago)
Elevated R. R. Station (Van Buren St.)
Elevated R. R. Station (Lake)
Elevated R. R. Station (Ashland Ave.)
Elevated R. R. Station (Wood'l)
Elevated R. R. Station (Stock Yards)
Elevated R. R. Station (Englewood)
Elevated R. R. Station (Normal Park)
Elevated R. R. Station (Auburn Park)
Elevated R. R. Station (Burnside)
Elevated R. R. Station (Kensington)
Elevated R. R. Station (Roseland)
Elevated R. R. Station (Pullman)
Elevated R. R. Station (Blue Island)
Elevated R. R. Station (Morgan Park)
Elevated R. R. Station (Longwood)
Elevated R. R. Station (Beverly Hills)
Elevated R. R. Station (Washington Heights)
Elevated R. R. Station (Western Ave.)
Elevated R. R. Station (Oakley)
Elevated R. R. Station (Ogden Ave.)
Elevated R. R. Station (Douglas Park)
Elevated R. R. Station (Central Park)
Elevated R. R. Station (Lake)
Elevated R. R. Station (Ashland Ave.)
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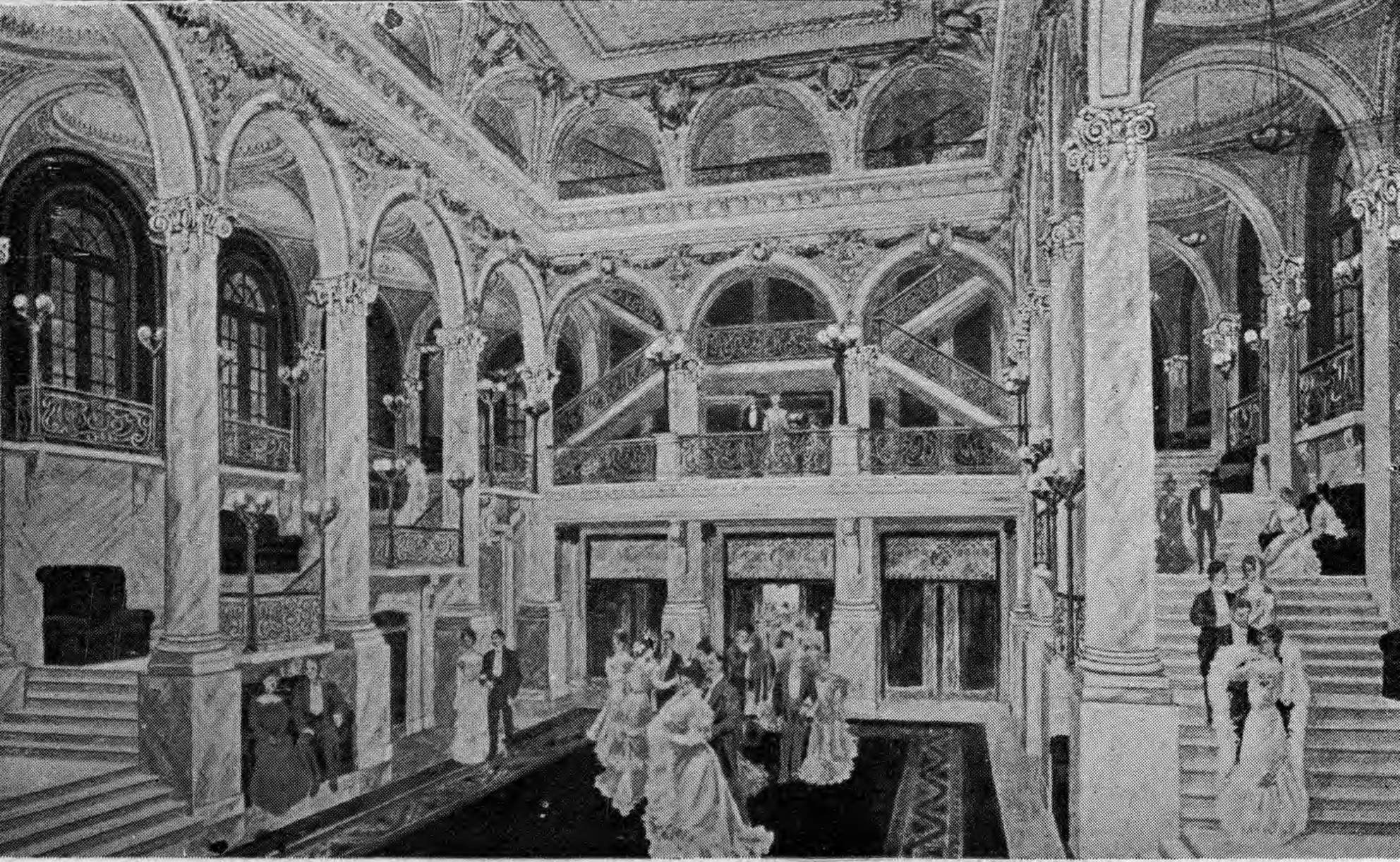
Elevated R. R. Station (Oakley)
Elevated R. R. Station (Ogden Ave.)
Elevated R. R. Station (Douglas Park)
Elevated R. R. Station (Central Park)

J.C. PAUL & CO
BURNISHINE
IROQUOIS BUFFET
PFANSCHMIDT & SIEFERT
EVERY NIGHT
MATINEE SAT
BLUEBEARD
BOWLING
PFISTER
THOMPSON'S
OPEN



PROMENADE, FOYER, IROQUOIS THEATER, CHICAGO.

SCENE OF FIRE PANIC, DEC. 30 1903.

LEAD PENCILS

HARRISON, CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO.

S - 16.14

Ch. H. Soc. Mayflower Recs. 1868

THE FAIR
MATTHEWS & HO
GAS MACHIN

GREAT
NORTHERN
NATIONAL
GRAND OPERA
COMPANY

ENTRANCE
TO ALL SECTIONS, THROUGH ANNEX.
MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

102
STAG
BILLIARD
— AND —
POOL
ROOM
BILLIARDS
30¢ PER HOUR
POOL
2½ PER CUE
ENTRANCE
79
Van Buren St.
— AROUND
THE CORNER
HOTEL
STAG
— FOR —
GENTLEMEN
ROOMS
30¢
50¢
REDUCED RATES
BY THE WEEK.
MARCUS BROS. & PRIC

TROCADERO

ICHi 52211

CHICAGO RIVER

Between 8,000 and 9,000 vessels arrive and clear at the port of Chicago annually with a tonnage of between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000.

52212

MARKET STREET

INTER OCEAN BUILDING

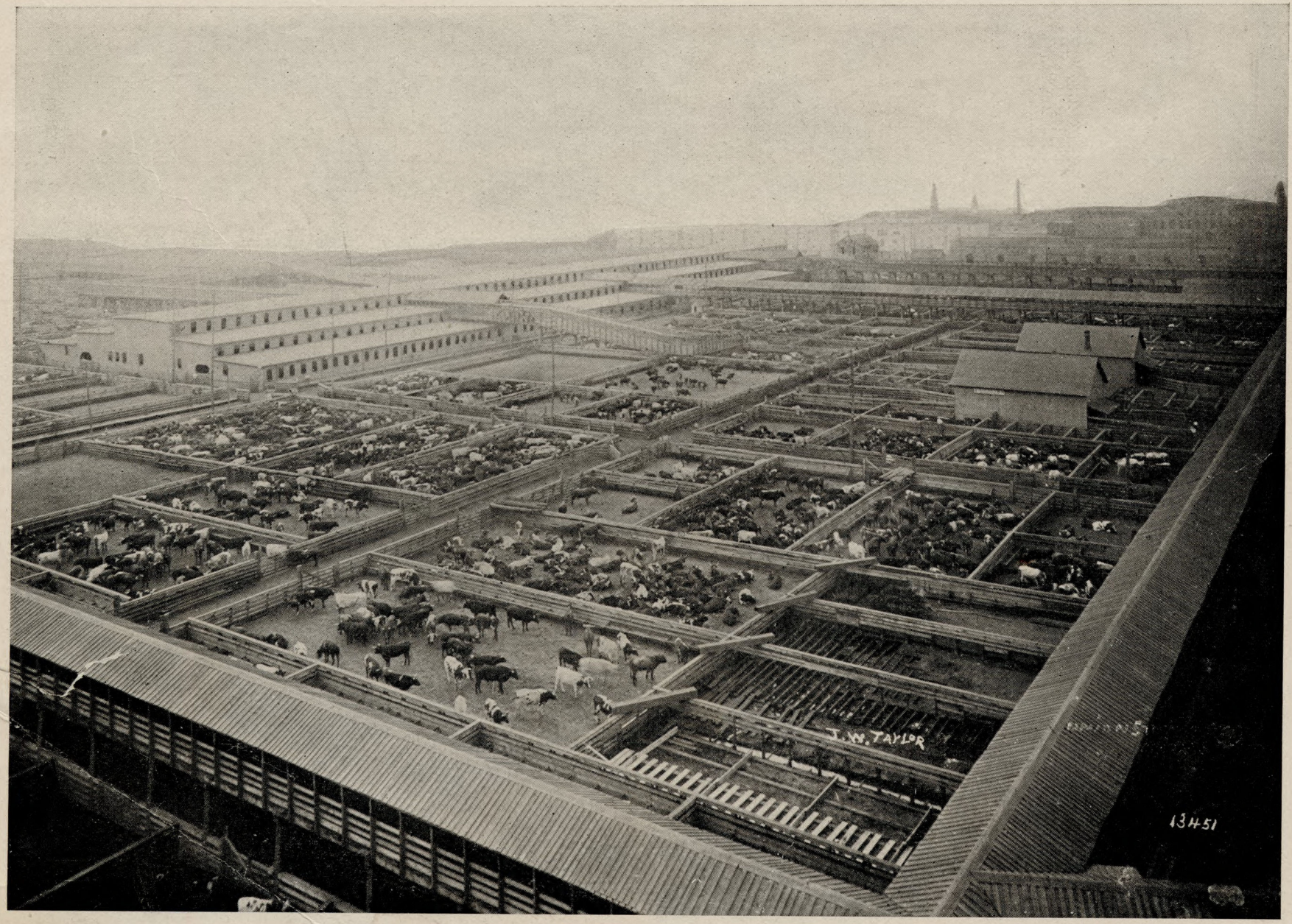
RANDOLPH STREET AND CITY HALL

THE RELIANCE BUILDING

State and Washington Street.

UNION STOCK YARDS

Within the stock yards are 13,000 pens, 8,500 of which are covered, for housing hogs and sheep. There are within the yards 25 miles of shutes, 38 miles of water troughs, 90 miles of water pipe and 50 miles of sewerage. The receipts of live stock amount annually to 15,000,000 head, valued at nearly $300,000,000.



UNION STOCK YARDS

The Union Stock Yards are one of the great attractions of Chicago for visitors and the great packers keep a corps of guides who are constantly employed showing visitors about the yards. The yards cover 475 acres of land, of which 320 acres are floored with planks or brick.

AN EVERY DAY SCENE ON STATE ST.

State street is the great retail thoroughfare of Chicago and is adorned with a succession of magnificent buildings. When illuminated at night it is one of the most brilliant looking streets in the world.

STATE STREET

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF CHICAGO

WASHINGTON PARK CLUB

CHICAGO RIVER WITH A GLIMPSE OF THE GRAIN ELEVATORS

Chicago is the greatest grain market in the world. The annual receipts of grain and flour equivalent are between three and four hundred million bushels.

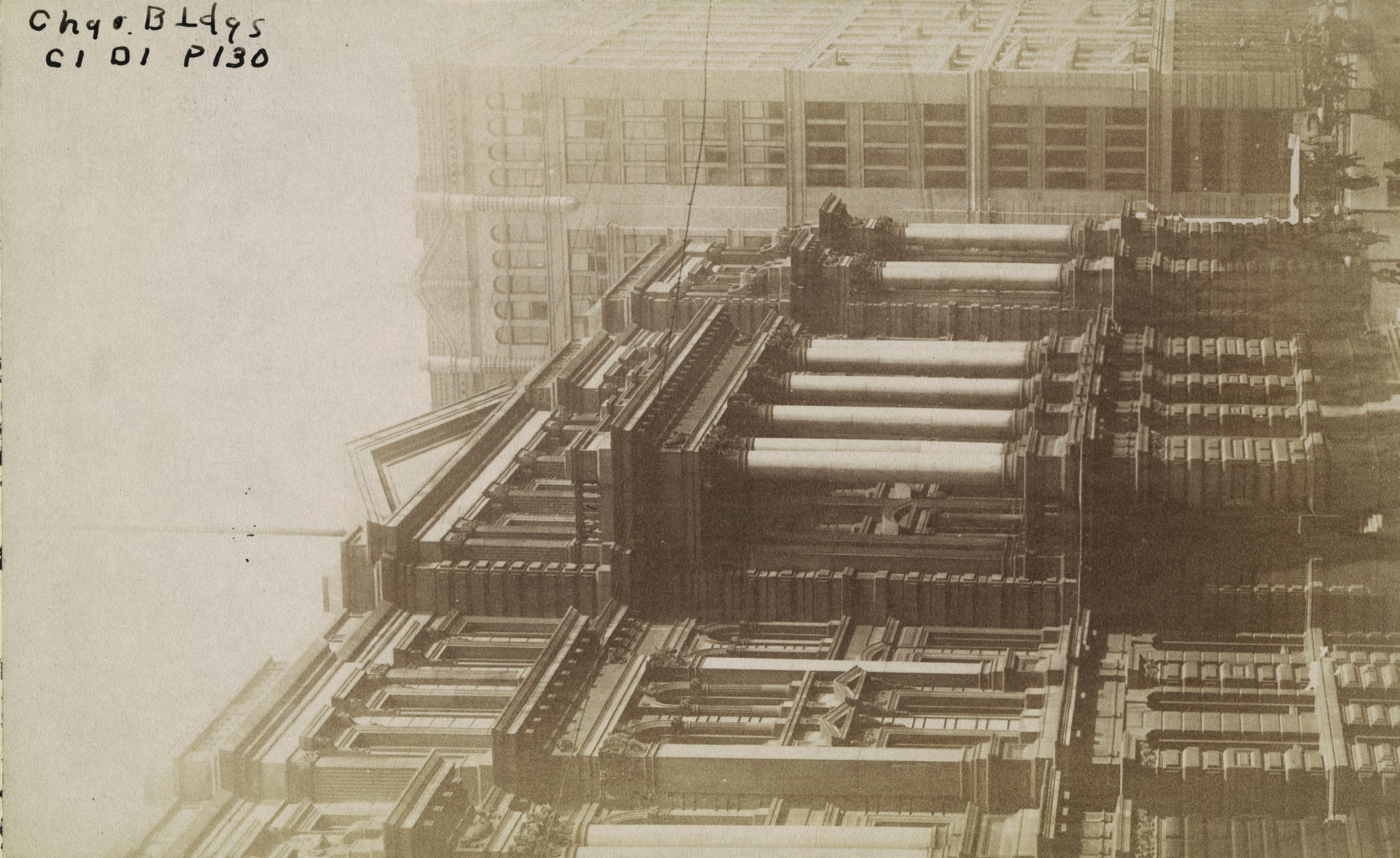
ICE CREAM
McBRIDE &
KNOBB

H.C.CLARK AND COMPANY DIVISI
OFFICES
72.74.76
LAKE
STREET
JUNE
1905

No 13

Gates Photo

Chgo. Bldgs
C1 01 P130



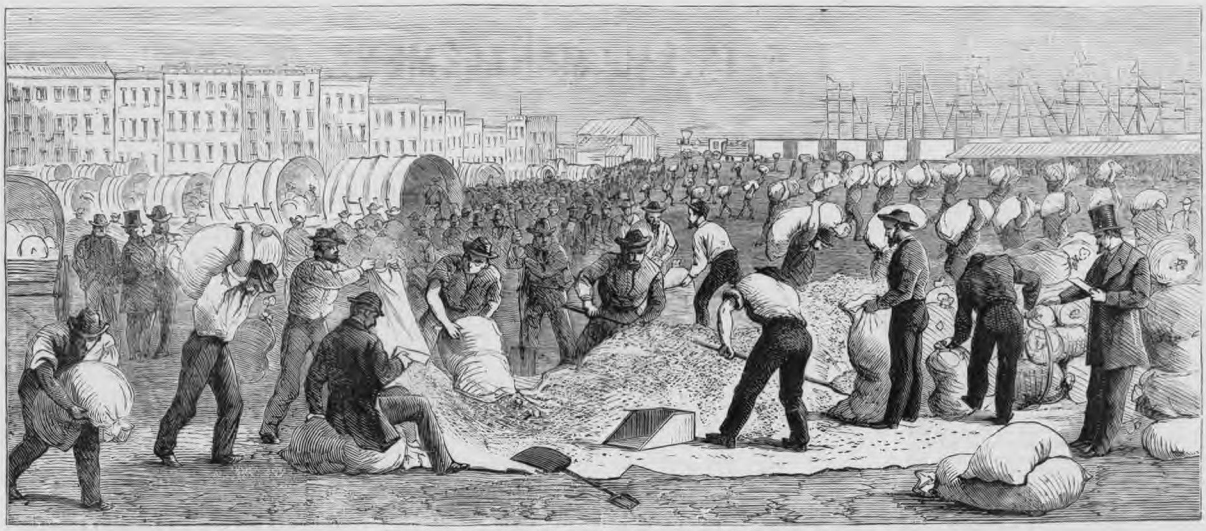
LELAND
HOTEL
RICHELIEU.
9268

LELAND
HOTEL
FROM AUDITORIUM TOWER

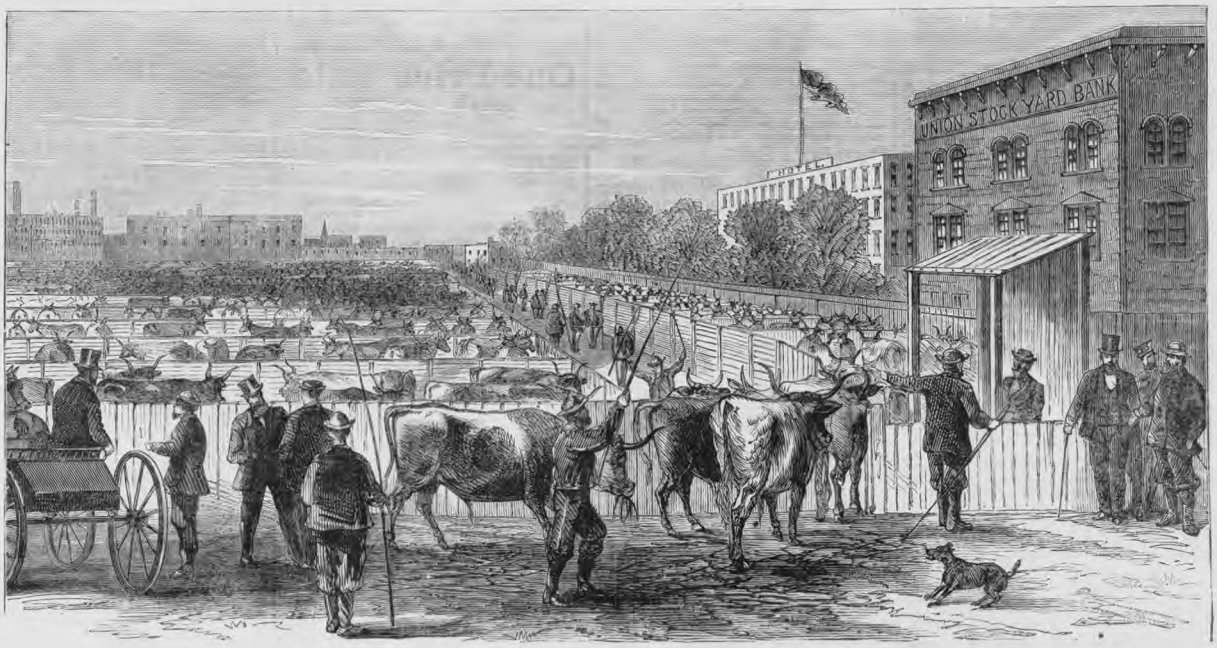
THE FAIR
KNAPP AND STODDARD
BIRDS EYE FROM AUDITORIUM TOWER
9140
J.W.TAYLOR

1903
VAUDEVILLE
HYDE & BEHMAN'S
ROOM 8
THE NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE INSTITUTE
SCHMIDT & SIEFERT
This Week
MUSICAL CUTTYS
This Week
SIX FOR SISTERS SIX
GRACIE EMMETT & CO
MUSICAL CUTTYS
MATINEE TO-DAY
LUNCH ROO
Oysters
Thom
and
Lunch

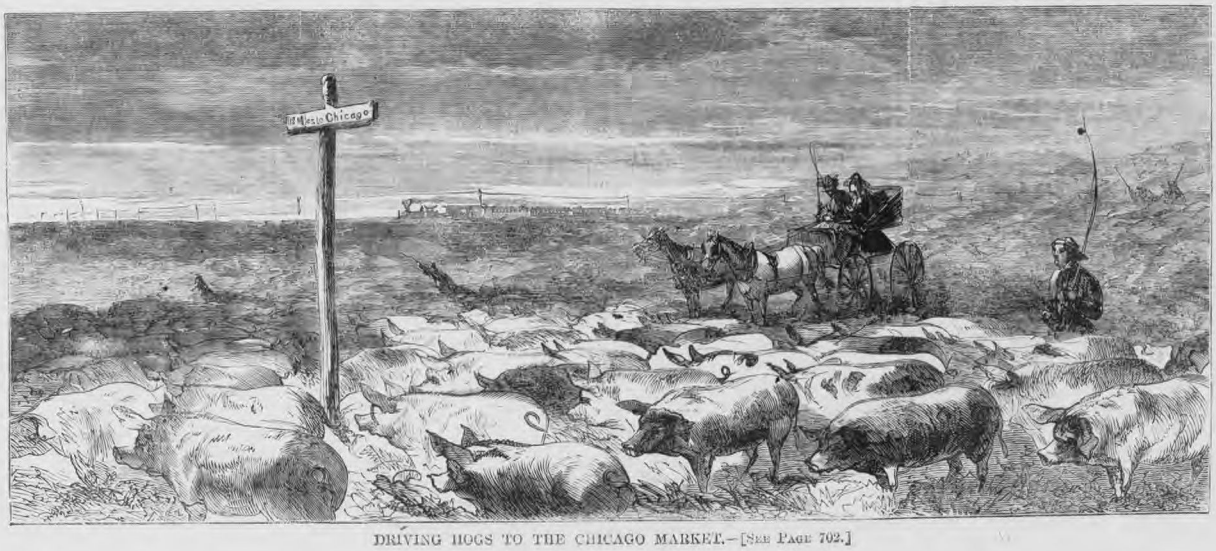
SAM'S OYSTER HOUSE



CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—CORN EXCHANGE AND GRAIN MARKET.



CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—THE CATTLE MARKET.



DRIVING HOGS TO THE CHICAGO MARKET.—[SEE PAGE 702.]

EDGE MOOR BRIDGE WORKS
WILMINGTON DEL.,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS OF
IRON AND STEEL STRUCTURES.
245. Office of Edge Moor Works on floor of Mfrs Bldg
March 21. 1892

283.

OVER ½ OF CHICAGO IS Prohibition Territory
VOTE THE OTHER HALF TO BE THE SAME
FATHERS: BROTHERS: VOTERS: PROTECT THE HOME AND SAVE THE CHILDREN
WOODLAWN W.C.T.U.
805

INTERIOR OF ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

INTERIOR OF MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

At Night in the Grand Court.

THE SILVER STATUE, MONTANA EXHIBIT.

THE YERKES TELESCOPE.

CAIRO STREET.

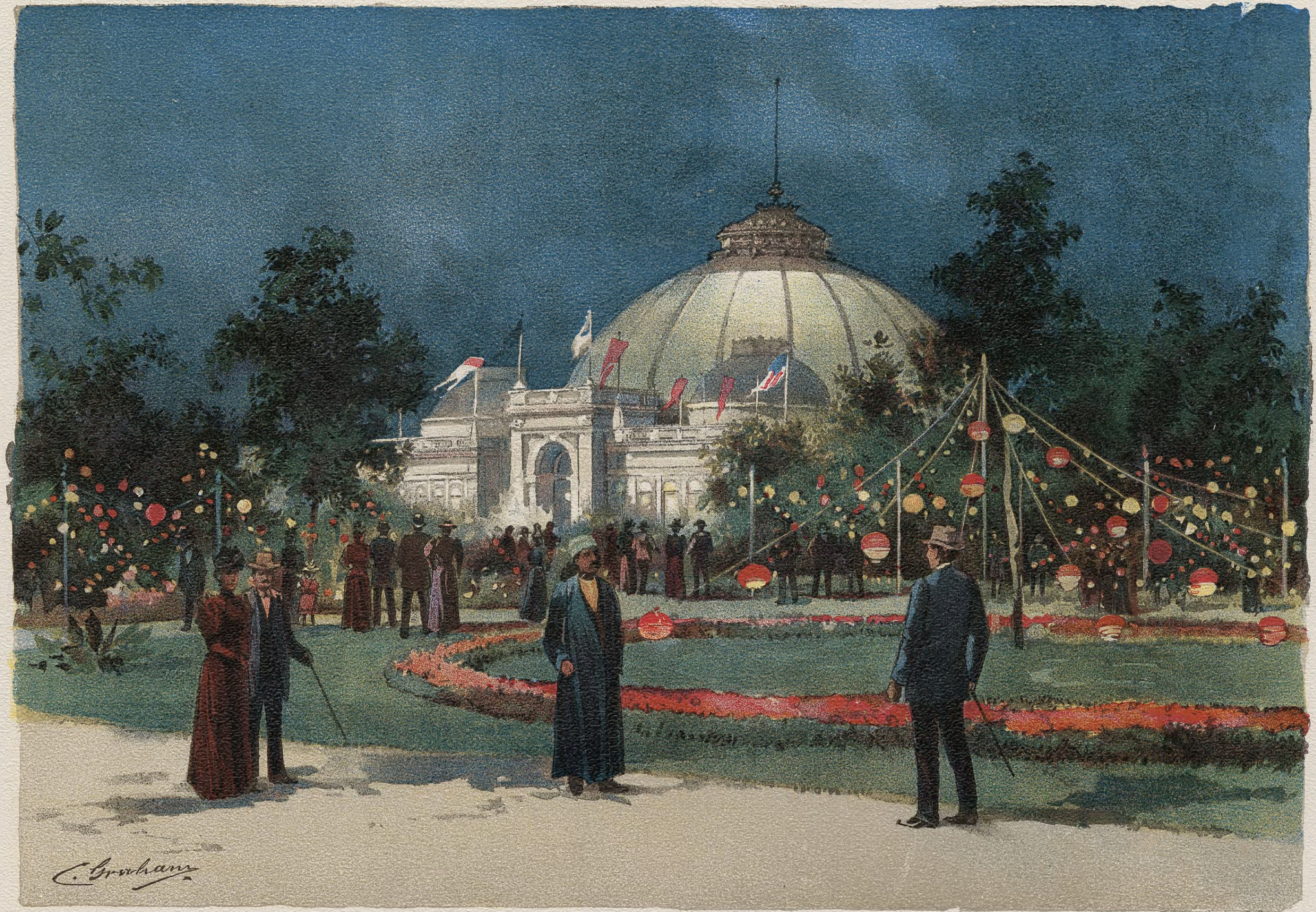
ART PALACE AT NIGHT.

GIFT MISS LOIS OLSON APRIL 1968

THE BARGE OF COLUMBIA—MACMONNIES FOUNTAIN.

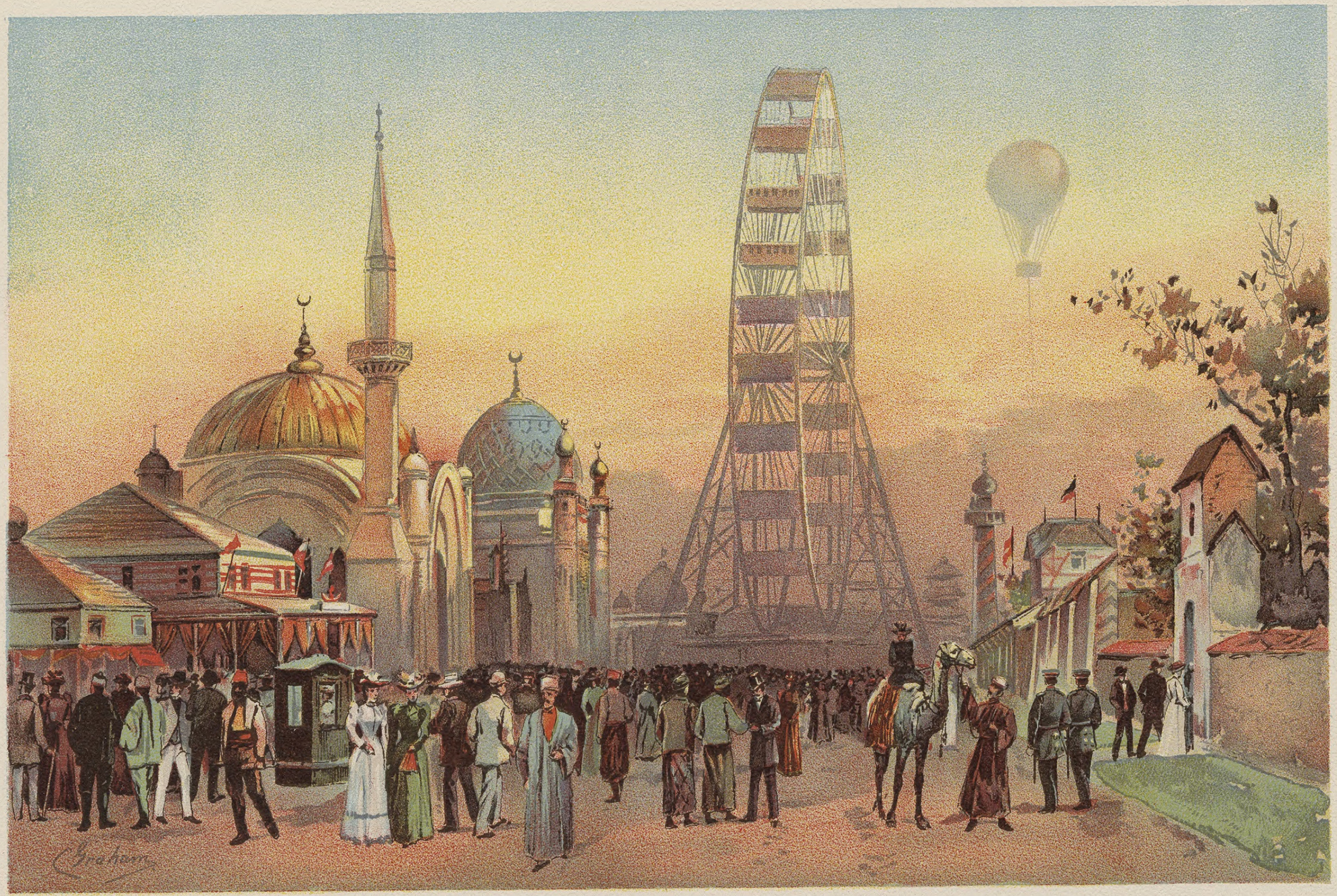
THE WINTERS ART LITHO. CO. CHICAGO.

THE GILDED ENTRANCE TO TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.



THE WINTERS ART LITHO. CO CHICAGO.

FETE NIGHT, WOODED ISLAND.



ALONG THE PLAISANCE.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 9. 1871: THE ONLY HOUSE LEFT ON THE NORTH SIDE.

THE WINTERS ART LITHO. CO. CHICAGO.

Leland Hotel, Springfield, Ill.