## POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

One of the most interesting and suggestive phases of the municipal development of Chicago is the growth of its Police and Fire Departments. From the skeleton organizations which gave combat in a weak and ineffectual manner to the twin evils of crime and fire in 1847 have sprung two powerful and well-disciplined machines, strong in membership and exerting a great influen for good in the community. The Fire Department is particularly noticeable from the fact that it has ever been kept scrupulously free from the machinations of politicians its responsible heads having wisely insisted upon being left untrammeled to carry out the objects for which it was formed-a policy in which they have been sustained by public sentiment. The Police Department has not been so fortunate. Effectively organized and drilled, and capable of accomplishing anything within reason under intelligent direction and handling, it has been a sort of political football to be kicked about and roughly used by each incoming administration. Despite this handicap the results attained by the force when called

upon to meet trying tests of its efficiency have been surprisingly good.

Start of the Police Force. In 1847 the police force of Chicago con sisted of a City Marshal and nine constables. elected by the direct vote of the people on the basis of one constable to each ward Ambrose Burnham was the Marshal, and his constables were A. J. Chappeli, Daniel T. Wood, Carding Jackson, A. H. Pahlman, Henry Misner, J. E. Willick, Bartley Ford, Erni Pattriolett, and William Boomer. Their duties were especially arduous and hazardous, as the city was then suffering from a severe cholera epidemic and they had to assist the health authorities in taking care of the sick and enforcing such primitive quarantine regulations as were attempted. population numbered about 12,000, with a large proportion of the troublesome class which took full advantage of the prevailing excitement to make work for the police. While the small force was overworked and kept almost continually busy, the salaries were light, the entire expense of supporting the ten men, including the Jail and City Attorney's charges, being just \$6.344 a year, or an average of \$630 per man. In those days it was the practice to compel prisoners con-victed of offenses against the city ordinances to work out their fines in the ball-and-cha gang by doing scavenger service on the streets. In its issue of Sept. 6, 1851, THE TRIBUNE made a strong protest against this practice, condemning it as inhuman and a disgrace to civilization. By this and other editorials of a similar nature public sentiment was crystallized in favor of a reform, and when the bridewell was crossed a form and when the bridewell was opened a few onths later the ball-and-chain gang passed

Douglas Rioters Overawe Constables. One of the most critical moments in the life of the old constabulary was when Sanator Stephen A. Douglas attempted to make his famous anti-Knownothing speech from the steps of the old North Market Hall, on Michigan street, near Clark. This was on the night of Sept. 1, 1854. The crowd was not in symmathy with Douglas and refuse. the night of Sept. 1, 1854. The crowd was not in sympathy with Douglas and refused to let him talk, howling him down with yells of derision. Douglas had a strong bodyguard of friends around him, and matters were fast shaping themselves for a bloody riot when he was hurried into a carriage and driven over the Clark street bridge to the Tremont House, the bridgetender wisely swinging the structure open in time to cut off the mob which was chasing after Douglas with the intention of making a personal attack upon him. The little band of constables, under command of Marshal Darius bles, under command of Marshal Darius Knight, was powerless against the over-Knight, was powerless against the over-whelming mass of angry citizens, and the experience of that night demonstrated the fact that stronger police protection was a pressing necessity for Chicago.

Reorganization of the Force Following this the City Council in June, 1855, created a regular Police Department with Cyrus P. Bradley as Chief. The city was divided into three precincts, and a force of fifty-eight patrolmen and seven Lieutenants and Sergeants selected. Dr. Levi L. Boone had been elected Mayor in the same year, and his attempt to enforce the Sunday closing law and the collection of a high license from the saloon men speedily led to a bloody encounter between the new police-men and a mob at Clark and Randolph streets, in which a number of men were killed and wounded. One of the wounded was Officer Hunt, who had his left arm blown off. He is still on the police force and for many years has been assigned to special duty in the Controller's office, besides getting interest on \$3,000 which the City Co cil voted him in 1855 as a compensation for

his injury.

From 1857 to the close of 1871 the Chicago Police Department had a hard time of it. Business depression in the former year, coupled with the peculiar policy of Mayor Wentworth, aggravated the idle people and made them dangerous and difficult to handle. War days brought to the city a large number of dissolute characters with whom the police were unable to cope, and the fire of 1871 gave evil disposed persons an opportunity for acts of crime which they were not slow to take advantage of. On the night of March 21, 1861, Mayor Wentworth, who was then serving his second term, found his power had been taken from him by the appointment of a Police Board at the instigapointment of a Police Board at the instiga-tion of citizens who were dissatisfied with his erratic course, and he retaliated by dismissing the entire force from duty, leaving the city without protection of any kind. Under the new organization Cyrus P. Bradley was made General Superintendent, and it is universally admitted that the real dis-cipline and effectiveness of the department originated with him.

Police History After the Fire. Much of the space in The Tribune of 1871 was devoted to efforts to bring about a reform in police methods and to purge the form in ponce methods and to purge the moral atmosphere. In this it was ably sec-onded by its contemporaries, and consider-able headway was being made when the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871, broke out and de-stroyed the city. Naturally everything then in hand was dropped for the work of suc and rehabilitation, which occupied the pub-lic mind to the exclusion of other matters. Joseph Medill was elected Mayor on the fireproof ticket in the fall of that year, and his services were mainly given to the improvement and enlargement of the police force as one of the most urgent and vital munici-pal necessities of the hour. The city was in a disorganized condition, and to bring order out of chaos it was imperative that strong control should be had over life and property. It was a time when the sudden eradication of all immoral elements was im-possible, yet a band of reformers insisted upon instant purification, and worked up an agitation which embroiled the city in a political tumult and ended in the disastrous failure of the object they had in view.

From 1871 to the present time the record of the Chicago Police Department is familiar history. The bravery of its members in grappling with the labor riots of 1877, and courageously facing scenes of death and blood; their heroic conduct in the Anarchist disturbances and street car strikes of 1885-'86, and again in the big Debs war in 1894, is well known and appreciated by the people of this city and needs no further description or this city and needs no further description or eulogy to keep it freshly graven on the tablets of memory. The force now comprises 3,395 patrolmen and officers, with a yearly pay-roll of \$3,304,308. In 1896 the arrests numbered 96,847, and fines to the amount of \$300,319 were imposed in Police Courts. A remarkable showing, truly when placed in Comparison with the pecord of 1847, when ten men kept the peace—or, rather, tried to do so-at an annual cost of \$6,440.

Chicago's Old-Time Fire Fighters. No accurate history of the Chicago Fire Department has ever been compiled, an omission which seems the more curious when the magnitude of the organization and the important events in which it has figured are considered. Under instructions from the Town Board William B. Ogden purchased two fire engines and 1,000 feet of hose in September, 1835, and this is supposed to have been the beginning of a regular department. Previous to that time the only protection from fire was given by the bucket companies. With the purchase of the two engines in 1835 volunteer organizations were companies. formed to man them, and a number of hosecompanies also came into existence, e was great rivalry between these com-

had held supremacy/until the formation of the latter company in 1847, and then the struggle was a furious one. In 1852 the Red Jackets, having bought what was then con-sidered a fine "winger." ered a fine "piano" engine, made a tri-phal tour of the East with a chip on their shoulder, daring kindred organizations to make a trial of expertness against them. U. P. Harris was then in command of the Red Jackets. In the City Hall Park in New York there stood at that time a flagpoie surmounted by a figure of Justice, over the scales of which no firemen had as yet succeeded in throwing a stream of water. When the Red Jackets arrived in New York when the ked Jackets arrived in New York the crack companies of that city assembled in the park and did their best to break the record, but failed. Then the Chicago boys manned the brakes of their engine, and a stream was sent not only to the scales but clear over the head of the figure. It was heralded far and wide as a phenomenal performance, and when the Red Jackets came back home there was a more hitter war back home there was a more bitter war than ever between them and the Fire Kings. Fights were frequent, and many a man's head was cracked with a spanner.

Volunteer Redshirts Displaced in 1858. Rowdysm took the place of fire-squelching, and at length matters became so bad that in 1858 a paid department was formed. that in 1853 a paid department was formed. The volunteer firemen resented the innovation, and there were a number of sharp scrimmages between the contending factions, but in the end the men of the new department won the battle, and the old organizations gradually dropped into that state of absorptive once graphically destate of obscurity once graphically de-scribed by Grover Cleveland as a condi-

scribed by Grover Cleveland as a condition of innocuous desuetude.

One of the things which directly influenced the institution of a paid department was a disastrous fire at Nos. 109-111 South Water street on Oct. 19, 1857, when twenty-three people lost their lives and \$500,000 worth of property was destroyed. It is asserted by veracious chroniclers that the volunteers were more intent upon settling their personal grievances with spanners and wrenches than in putting out the flames, and the great calamity which followed their neglect of duty led to a revulsion of public opinion, which had hitherto sustained them, so that when the proposition to maintain a paid department came before the Council the citizens gave it strong indorsement. a paid department came before the Council the citizens gave it strong indorsement. Some of the old volunteer hose companies had made enviable records in their best days, and despite the fact that control had gotten into the hands of rowdies there was much genuine regret among those who had assisted in the winning of laurels when the time for actual disbandment arrived. Hope hose company was the famous brag outfit in the line of hose work, and had defeated all the principal organizations of similar nature in the country, just as the Red Jackets had vanquished their engine competitors. The Hopes had a magnificent silver cart, which was kept at the corner of Franklin and Washington streets, where they retained it until 1860, when it was sold to a

tained it until 1860, when it was sold to a

With this cart the Hopes ran 500 yards and made connection with 300 feet of hos The first regular Fire Chief after the

inauguration of the

new system was U. P. Harris. Under his

ment was enlarged, until at the time of

control the

trucks, and six hose companies, manned by 243 firemen. From has grown to 1,135 firemen, with an equipment of eighty one engines (including four fireboats) twenty-seven trucks or hook and ladder outfits, and one hose ng explained by the fact that each engir ers for carrying hose and fuel. The yearly pay-roll is \$1,500,000 Chief Marshal Swenie has been in command continu ously since when he suc Matthias Benner, un der whom he had served as Assistant Chief Marshal for six years. Chief Swenie has been a Chicago fireman ever since 1849. He 1849. He was first connected with Volunteer Hose Com-Jackets, with whom He became identified 1861, and has been in compliment to the effiremen can be given than was conveyed in the words of Fire Marshal Shaw of

London, when, on the

to this country a few

or more effective body of firefighters

world. This statement is now universally accepted as the truth. Under the guidance of Chief Swenie the local Fire Departmen has been brought up to the highest standard of any paid fire department in America

## LONG GONE DAYS KEPT IN MEMORY.

The old Chicago is fast passing away, and in a few years the early life of the great city can only be shown to future generations by the mementoes, relics, and literature pertaining to those times. No organization will grow more rapidly in the public estimation than the Chicago Historical Society, which is now performing a work for Chicago the sentimental value of which cannot be measured. This splendid association which now occupies a magnificent home at Dearborn avenue and Ontario street is a monument to the civic patriotism and generosity of a number of Chicago citizens who would not permit historic relics to be lost in the swift progress of the city.

At the suggestion and chiefly through the

well directed efforts of the Rev. William Barry, the Chicago Historical Society was organized on April 24, 1856, with William H. Brown, President; William B. Ogden and J. Young Scammon, Vice-Presidents; S. D. Ward, Treasurer; and William Barry, Li-brarian. On Feb. 7, 1857, the society was incorporated. In February 1860-1 received a generous adowment from the estate of Henry D. Gilpin, which is now known as the Gilpin Fund. The society sufered a great loss in the fire of 1871, when all its treasures were swept away. In 1868 a fine building had been erected on the present site, but could not pass through the ordeal of the fire. When opened to the public there were stored within its walls over 100,000 volumes, newspapers, maps, manuscripts, etc. It seemed as though the society was crushed beyond recovery. Among the rare manuscripts burned was the original draft of Linscripts burned was the original trial of Emericoln's emancipation proclamation, a documentary history of Chicago and the Northwest, and 1738 files of newspapers. There were 4,689 manuscripts, and many of them relating to the early Indian wars and nations which were almost priceless. The society is now however, on a firmer basis than ever, and is accumulating a vast amount of data which will be of the utmost value in connection with the city's history.

Much of the historical information printed in this number of The Tribune was secured from the archives of this society and The

from the archives of this society, and The Tribune acknowledges its indebtedness to Charles Evans, the affable Secretary and or the honor of being the first at d for years it was a nip-and-tuck e Fire Kings and the Red Jackets e principal competitors. The former courteous spirit, which must be commended in the highest manner.

CHICAGO'S FIRST

PICTURE-TAKER. It was an exile of Sweden who bro the first daguerreotype camera to the West. He died without seeing the art develop much beyond his primitive knowledge of picture taking, and the following notice, which appeared in The Tribune of Dec. 28, 1859, was all that was written at the time

of his death "Died-In this city, on the 27th inst., at noon, Polycarpus von Schneidau, Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, in the 48th year of his age. Funeral this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the residence of N. E. Peterson, 252 North La Salle street. His friends are invited to attend.

are invited to attend."

The full name of this pioneer picture taker was John Carl Frederik Polycarpus von Schneidau. He came to America in the early '40s, and when Daguerre's wonderful discovery, by which images from the lens of a camera could be fixed upon metallic plates, became known, Von Schneidau was one of the first to be attracted by the new ne of the first to be attracted by the new process. He went East, studied the art with Daguerre, the chief pioneer of modern pict-ure taking, and returned to Chicago a little later prepared to operate a camera himself He opened a gallery at Lake and Dearborn

married the object of his affection in 1842, but was forced to resign his military posi-tion and with his wife flee from the country. He came to America, his destination being Pine Lake, Wis., a small settlement which had been established a few years a party of Swedes who had emigrated here

Von Schneidau soon found, however, that he was not fitted for an agricultural or com-mercial life. He was a man of polished and courtly manners, and farming was a long way from satisfying his desires. In 1844, at the instance of friends, he moved to Chicago. Here he spent a year in teaching French, music, dancing, fencing, and gymnastics. During the next two years he explored the district around Lake Superior with the hopes of discovering copper mines.

In 1847 Daguerre's discovery became known to Von Schneidau. The taking of what was then termed as "sun paintings" interested him greatly, and he went to New York City to investigate the process and to consult with his intimate friend and fellow-countryman. John Ericsson He also country countryman, John Ericsson. He also consulted scientific men in Harvard and Yale Colleges. He spent considerable time with

PIONEER READERS OF THE TRIBUNE.

There are a number of people in Chicago and others in this and adjoining States who have been regular readers of THE TRIBUNE ever since it was started. Of these pioneers many were subscribers to The Gem of the Prairie and other publications, from the merging and consolidation of which THE TRIBUNE sprang into being These people, when hunted up and talked to, are found to have kept up with every notable event ever chronicled by The Trib UNE. They are walking cyclopedias on the history of Chicago's growth, and are well early '50s in different parts of the country.

other old-time reader of THE TRIBUNE wh undertook to preserve a file of the paper He began taking it in 1861, and although he has moved about from one place to anot THE TRIBUNE has always followed him. has filed every issue from Oct. 9, 1872, to the spring of 1888. He had filed the Repub-lican up to the date of the fire, when he was living on the West Side. Mr. Fish is an oldtime bank bookkeeper, and was engaged in that calling from 1861 up to 1887, when his health failed. He served eight years with the National Bank of Illinois and five years with the Chicago National. In writing to The Tribune under date of May 15, 1897, he says:

"I am still taking the paper, and consider it the best Western daily extant. Yours

ruly, SETH FISH,
"Born March 7, 1820."
William McCredie of Hinsdale has been taking THE TRIBUNE since August, 1857. In those days Mr. Ballantine was commer-

A. D. Hayward, No. 25 Bryant avenue, says he has taken the Press, Press and Tribune, and THE TRIBUNE in the order named

L. Humphrey, Baraboo, Wis., has been a subscriber since 1862, and mentioned several occasions when the dealer failed to deliver it. "If any one," he writes, "knows the feelings of a 'cat in a strange attic' I think that's about the way I feel without the paper.

Laurance Henely and wife, No. 3146 Grove Laurance Henely and Wife, No. 3146 Grove-land avenue, are old-time readers. Mr. Henely began to take the paper in 1861, and Mrs. Henely was reading it while a young girl in Dubuque, Ia.

Subscribers from the Start.

G. B. Bingham, manager for William Carpenter Camp, says: "My father and mother were among the old settlers of Chicago. My mother was related to the Clybourns. The TRIBUNE has been read daily in our family since its first issue. I continue to take it and probably always will. It has always been our family paper. My brothers and sisters all take it. If there are any leather medals to be distributed for this record please send

half dozen for the Bingham readers." Edward M. Teall, President of the Chicago Underwriters' Association, writes have been taking THE TRIBUNE or Press and Tribune for the last forty years. In this connection allow me to say that my father had an advertisement in the Daily American on April 9, 1839, the first daily paper issued. The American had formerly

been a weekly."

Elias Cosper of Rockford, Ill., a forty-six year reader, writes: "I have always been a warm admirer of The Chicago Trikune. subscribed in January, 1851, to the Chicago Democrat, and followed with the Democratic Press, Press and Tribune, and by the sur vival of the fittest, The Chicago Tribune I have taken the paper daily now over forty-six years. While living in Chicago I enjoyed the personal friendship of Gov. Bross, one of THE TRIBUNE'S original powers. I have taken great pleasure in the recent course

and congratulate it on its successful opposition."
L. H. Waterhouse, Aurora, Ill., says: "I have taken THE CHI-TRIBUNE its antecedents al-most continuously, away back to the

cago in 1847, when John R. Barker of 2421 Indiana avenue who was a press boy

publishing of the Gem of the Prairies,

and am still taking

thirty - three years ago, writes:
"I have taken the paper since 1856 that time I had just started the first hardware store on State street and the second store in Snow's Block, just north of Van Buren street. Five to eight years previous that I was a p boy and had the hon-or to feed the first Taylor cylinder press, which was first driven by two colored men, next by horse - power, and was owned by Zebina Eastman, who printed the weekly paper, Western Citizen. We often ran off zzions of The TRIBULO which then had only to carriers, had only t. Y. carriers, Bowen and Mellen. Mr. Bowen is still here in the insurance business. We also often printed the Evening Journal, cated then in J. Scammon's saloon building, corner of Lake and Clark. The Journal was printed usually on a hand press. Sometimes we had to print the Com-mercial Advertiser, owned by A. Dutch,

located where

Booth's oyster store is now. 'Long John'

afterward bought a

press of the same make and sent for me to set it up. They press, which was considered too slow for newspaper work. When we look at the present mode of doing it we can see how much of a change there has been since that

Some of the Pioneer Patrons.

Following is a partial list of persons who have been reading the paper for long periods. These have been gathered from a casual inquiry or from personal knowledge of the relations of old-timers with THE TRIBUNE. There are doubtless ames and addresses are impossible to obtain on short notice:

Over fifty years—J. M. Hannah, No. 534
Garfield avenue; E. R. Kerr, Kewaunee, Ill.
Fifty years—L. H. Waterhouse, Aurora,
Ill.; George Dodge, No. 49 Curtis street;
Miss Ella Lee, No. 858 Clybourn avenue; and Mrs. P. A. Hough, No. 4828 Kenwood ave-Forty-six years—Elias Cosper, Rockford,

Forty-five years—Gilbert Rossiter, Lake Forest, Ill.; George Marlowe, Rogers Park, Ill.; E. J. Flanders, No. 3842 Aldine place, and Capt. Robert Clidesdale, No. 1262 West

Harrison street, Chicago.
Forty-four years—Mrs. James McGraw,
No. 927 West Adams street. Read the Paper Over Forty Years.

Read the Paper Over Forty Years.
Forty-three years—C. L. Blood, Three Rivers, Mich.; Alonzo Snider, No. 229 South Marshfield avenue; Robert Stevenson, No. 92 Lake street; and H. A. Jackson, No. 202 State street, Chicago.
Forty-two years—C. H. Beckwith, No. 1853 Michigan avenue; J. F. Lord, No. 7728 Sangamon street; J. S. Barnes, No. 86 Madison street; S. Wiltshire, No. 420 Wabash avenue; Mrs. N. R. Hawley, No. 6811 Lafayette avenue; H. H. Brown, No. 150 La Salle avenue; John Pratt, No. 1068 Jackson boulevard. Bourbon, Ind.; Peter Caldwell, No. 4424 Wal-Bourbon, Ind.: Peter Caldwell, No. 4424 Wal.

lace street; and John Harper, No. 254 North Clark street, Chicago. Forty years-Samuel Upton, Dubuque, Ia.; William McCredie, Hinsdale, Ill.; J. S. Bar-clay, Oak Park, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Hickey, No. 5746 Wabash avenue; Mrs. J. E. Dunham No. 6818 Yale avenue; Edward M. Teall, No. 157 La Salle street: and Samuel C. Smith.

No. 2935 Vernon avenue, Chicago. Thirty-nine years—O. T. Griffiths, No. 1033 West Adams street; Mrs. Gertrude V. Lord, No. 7728 Sangamon street Thirty-eight years-Rachel Blake, No. 6926

Wentworth avenue; H. A. Bogardus, No. 4110 Indiana avenue; and S. P. Dewey, La Grange, Ill. Thirty-seven years—L. M. Elmendorf, Lansing, Ia.; W. I. S. Bayley, No. 324 East Forty-fourth street; and R. B. McIver, with

Thirty-six years—Thomas Ashley, Ploomington, Ill.; Rufus Chapin, No. 591 La Salle avenue; Fred Kaehler, No. 1744 Roscoe street; and Joseph Riborg, No. 267

informed on events which happened in the cial editor, and Mr. McCredie furnished him not only the power to recall events in detail railroad statistics. with an accuracy shown by the files of The Tribune itself, but they have kept the paper for years back and with such care that they are in a good state of preserving. Colleges. He spent considerable time with Daguerre, studying the process, but to what extent is not known. He returned to Chicago with the necessary outfit for taking daguerreotypes, and thus became the pioneer of this city in art work.

Von Schneidau had been for many years an valion.

Mrs. A. M. Peters, No. 1746 Melrose street, began keeping her copies of The Tribune before the fire. Some of them were destroyed in 1871, but she kept up the practice and is now able to show great stacks of Tribunes about the household. Mrs. Pe-

Office of the Business Manager.

ter of interest and hundreds of persons called there out of mere curiosity.

Von Schneidau became proficient in the use of the new process and received a gold medal at the Mechanics' Institute for his

exhibits. Some of the daguerreotypes taken by him in this primitive stage of the art

are still in existence and bear evidence of

the skill of the artist. Von Schneidau was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 26, 1812. He was a son of John Henric and Baroness

Antoinette Cronhjilm, the last male de scendant of an illustrious house—one o

the few remaining representatives of the

Rix nobility. He entered early into military life, attending the naval academy at Stockholm. In 1834, at the age of 22, Von

Schneidau was made a sergeant in the navy by special decree of King Bernadotte. He was soon promoted to a Lieutenancy in the

royal navy, and three years later was appointed general staff officer and aid to the

Von Schneidau loved a Jewish girl-Caro-

lina Jacobson. She was beautiful and be-longed to an influential family in Stock-

process of daguerreotyping was a novelty, and Von Schneidau's camera was something much wondered at. His studio was the cer

The Counting-Room.

streets, the first of its kind in the city. The | intimate friend of King Oscar I., and in 1852 | ters was born in Chicago in 1839, and has he was appointed Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway. Two years later Denmark was also added. As a recognition of the services which he rendered the Swedes and Norwegians who came under his jurisdiction in the West during this time King Oscar sent him his portrait and a gold medal, both of which Von Schneidau held ever afterwards as valuable treasures. In 1856 illhealth, caused, it was thought, by the chemicals used in his gallery, compelled Von Schneidau to leave Chicago and try the baths of Elgersburg, Germany. He also went to Berlin, and was under the care of specialists, but found no relief. in Berlin he met and became the friend of Von Humboldt, and also became acquainted with several other German scientists. He returned to America in 1858, a helpless par-

William B. Ogden and B. H. Sheldon were for years intimate friends of Von Schneidau and his wife. After his death, at the request of the Swedish Government, they became the guardians of Von Schneidau's only child, Pauline. She was taken to Mr. Ogchild, Fauline. She was taken to Mr. Og-den's home in Boscobel, N. Y., on the Har-lem River, where she was educated. She was married to Eugene M. Jerome of New York on July 1, 1867, and is now living with her husband in Williamstown, Mass. holm, but by the laws of Sweden a Protest-ant was forbidden to marry with one of the Jewish faith. Despite this Von Schneidau

Office of the Advertising Manager.

resided here ever since. A daughter teaches in the Kamehameha school in Honolulu, and to her she sends The Dally Tribune reguarly. Mrs. Peters says she has watched the development of the paper with great pride J. Y. Cutter, who now resides in Marley, Will County, Ill., writes interestingly of the history of Chicago and his residence here since 1847, during all of which time and since then up to the present he has taken the paper regularly, commencing with the first number, June 10, 1847. He came to Chicago as a stage driver for Frink & Walker. He worked in Foss Bros.' plan-ing mill, and was there when the first pub-lic school in Chicago was built. He speaks of the opening of the first theater, in 1847, of the river and harbor convention, and of the famous men it drew in conference, mentioning Joshus Giddings, Tom Corvin mentioning Joshua Giddings, Tom Corwin, Ben Butler, John C. Fremont, Tom Benton, and others. Mr. Cutter became a policeman under James H. Woodruff. He was present when the first locomotive, the "Galena," was brought up the lakes and unloaded in Chicago. He still has in his possession alytic, and died in this city Dec. 27 of the

in Chicago. He still has in his possession a medal which was given him for fidelity shown while a member of the force during the beer riots of 1855. Mr. Cutter removed Jevne & Co. to Marley in 1866, where he has resided on farm ever since. Seth Fish, now of Jamesville, Ia., is an-

Mear Tempo

office in Park, and an antiqua mountable night was Tuesday tl to get ou on time of It was a freaky in t ing public, f

the rebuilding Tribun THE TRIBUR ried, and the building and the order for Everything Even the st constructed w stance by the that it was e dinary walking its home THE by-laws forbi of the individ rebuilding was of the following

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" On Wednesday person entered th one of THE TRIBU the warm contro THE TRIBUNE an rage was the wo the controversy. the proprietors of covery of the per bring detection, a zens joined in send TRIBUNE \$100 as their letter to the "'We feel tha date the conducte newspaper which the less promptly made through the Edward I. Tinkha Raymond, Gurdon

embracing member Chicago's Water V The initial water was completed in th Chicago Hydraulic a small portion of at Lake street and reservoirs holding lerected thirty-five for

Low Prices for The lowest price a ever sold freely in in February, 38 cents a bus

was twenty-five