

## COOK'S GANG.

### A Carnival of Crime in Progress in Indian Territory.

Desperate Pillage of Towns of Watova and Tala.—A Train Held Up.—Troops Solicited to Aid in Restoring Order.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 25.—Monday night's programme in the great carnival of crime which is now holding the boards in the Indian territory consisted of the wholesale robbery of several small towns in genuine desperado style by Bill Cook, supported by a strong and desperate company of eight or ten followers. Four men rode into the town of Watova early in the evening, marking their approach by a promiscuous discharge of firearms. The bandits terrorized the inhabitants, most of whom sought safety in their homes behind barricaded doors. The outlaws visited every store in the village and drove the merchants away. They took from the stores all the money they could find and everything else they wanted. The Watova post office was robbed of about \$60 in cash and \$55 in stamps.

Filled Another Town.

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certaining the legality of the proposed action.

Bankers and Business-Men Aroused.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—Bankers and business-men living in the towns in the Indian territory, as well as those living outside the territory but doing business with territory firms, are greatly worked up over the condition of affairs which has made it necessary for the Pacific Express company to refuse money shipments either into or out of the territory. In the opinion of Superintendent Chase, of the Pacific Express company, there is but one way to stop this lawlessness, that is to make a state out of the Indian territory. A war of extermination such as Gov. Crittenden waged against the James gang in Missouri is what is needed. This can only properly be done by admitting the territory to statehood.

### SWEPT BY FLAMES.

Prairie Fires Rage in Five Nebraska Counties.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 27.—The most destructive prairie fires in the history of the state are now raging in Cherry, Thomas, Grant, Hooker and Sheridan counties. They first started in Thomas county, in the Snake creek valley Tuesday, and after once getting under headway, fanned by a stiff breeze, traveled westward into Cherry and Hooker counties with a speed and ferocity that

## TRADE REVIEW.

The Situation in the Commercial World Shows Improvement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Engrossing political excitement in many of the states causes a natural slackening in some kinds of business. But on the whole business indications are rather more favorable than they were a week ago. Gold exports have ceased, quite a number of mills have gone into operation and the demand for products, if not equal to that of prosperous years, is better than it has been most of the time this year. The prices of farm products do not improve much, and there are still some strikes to resist reduction of wages, so that the purchasing power of the people cannot have materially increased, but there is a more hopeful spirit which prompts greater activity. On the other hand, the record of past transactions is somewhat less favorable than of late. Payments through the principal clearing houses throughout the country show a decrease of 1.2 per cent. compared with last year, and a decrease of 21.9 per cent. compared with the same week in 1922. The decrease for four weeks being 29.8 per cent.

"Cotton has sold at 8.81 cents for middling uplands, and the large receipts at such low prices indicate clearly that the crop will at least be close to the largest, if not the largest ever produced. The anticipated settlement of difficulties at Fall River has not been realized, and at present a good many spindles and looms are idle. It is interesting, that in spite of the low price of raw cotton, the principal manufacturers and wholesale dealers report rather more improvement in trade with the south than with any other section.

"The wheat market is a quarter lower, and nothing appears to justify any important change. Corn is higher, without any very clear reason, and it is noteworthy that at the same time pork is 20c lower—lard, 35c per 100 lbs. and hams, 40c lower. The contrast indicates how little the provision market depends at present on natural relations of supply and demand.

"Industrial accounts are on the whole encouraging. The boot and shoe industry leads in improvement, actual shipments from the east being larger than in any previous year. The demand for wool is not as large as it has been. Prices were put down before the new tariff took effect, so that results of foreign competition are felt mainly in reduced sales of some domestic wools. Almost nothing is doing in spring woens for men's wear, but manufacturers are more encouraged to believe that, as to a large share of the cheaper goods, they can meet any prices that foreign mills may make.

"It is still, as it has been for some months, a very encouraging fact, that the volume of commercial failures is small. Reports for the three weeks of October cover liabilities of only \$5,632,741, of which \$2,629,671 were of manufacturing and \$2,997,507 of trading concerns. The failures for the week were 20 in the United States, against 32 last year and 82 in Canada, against 44 last year."

Bradstreet's says: "Merchants interviewed in various portions of the country report in some instances the condition of business as not having realized anticipations and at other points that the recent bright outlook for trade is modified. Such advices are based in part on the practical conclusion of the fall trade season, and in part on demand for holiday goods. General trade continues checked throughout some portions of the regions supplied by Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul, due to unseasonably warm weather."

THE NEBRASKA FIRES.

They Are Still Baking, and Much Damage Is Being Done.

GORDON, Neb., Oct. 27.—The prairie fires now sweeping over the sand hills in this vicinity are doing much damage. The flames are traveling with almost lightning rapidity, and are consuming everything in their tracks. Thursday night the fire was driven by the wind through the central portion of Sheridan and Cherry counties. In the track of the flames were the big Osborn and Spade ranches and a number of smaller ones. In the morning not a vestige of these ranches remained except the bare and scorched ground. At noon the fire was reported to have reached Pullman and the whole country in that neighborhood is a raging furnace. It is not known whether any lives were lost Friday, but thousands of cattle have perished. People in the track of the fire are fleeing for their lives, leaving all their property to the mercy of the flames.

At Hemingford, John Bliss, one of the men badly burned while fighting the fire, is reported as dead, and others of the victims dying.

So far the flames have traversed a stretch of country over 200 miles in length and several miles wide. The last report is from Hecla where considerable damage was done. At this place the wind turned south driving the flames to as yet an unvisited country.

THREE KILLED.

Desperate Battle Between Tennessee Whitecaps and Their Foes.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 27.—For two years there has existed in Sevier county a large organization of white caps. They have committed outrages on defenseless citizens especially women. Some weeks ago another gang was organized in opposition which is known as bluebills. It is said to be composed of a better element of citizens and was organized for the purpose of wiping out white caps.

Thursday night a body of white caps numbering twenty-five or thirty started out to whip a man who lives 5 miles from Sevierville. It happened that this man was a bluebill and he hastily summoned his gang together. About twenty of them went to a bluff on Pigeon river and secreted themselves in a dense thicket of laurel. Shortly before midnight they heard the approach of white caps who were passing up the road in the jolliest humor discussing plans for their midnight work. As they approached the thicket bluebills opened fire with Winchesters and a pitched battle raged for several minutes. Two white caps, Laban Latham and John Kibble, were killed and several others wounded. The bluebills lost one man, Elithan Allen, a prominent farmer. Two or three others of their clique were badly wounded.

AN INNOCENT SLAIN.

Neighbors Quarrel, and During the Melee a 6-Year-Old Boy Is Killed.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 27.—Patrick Dougherty, aged 6 years, was shot and instantly killed Friday evening, receiving in his breast the full discharge of a double-barreled shotgun, which his father, John Dougherty, had secured to defend himself from George Carley, a neighbor with whom he was quarreling. Carley had a revolver and was out in front of his house looking for Dougherty, and the latter was standing in his doorway. He claims the gun was accidentally discharged. Both men are under arrest.

## MONUMENT TO M'CLELLAN.

Unveiling Ceremonies at Philadelphia, Pa.—Oration by Gen. Franklin.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The ceremonies at the unveiling of the McClellan statue were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. McCook. Gen. Smith then made an address, referring to the dead general as the creator of the army of the Potomac. A poem written for the occasion by Dr. S. W. Mitchell was read. As the flags fell from the



STATUE OF M'CLELLAN.

statue a salute of seventeen guns was fired by battery A of the national guard of Pennsylvania and the First regiment band played "Hail to the Chief." The programme was then resumed with orations by Gen. William B. Franklin, of Hartford, Conn., Gov. Pattison and others. The statue is 23 feet 9 inches from the ground to the top of the hat. The casting, after a model by Sculptor S. J. Elliott, of Washington, D. C., shows the general in full field uniform.

## BADLY SHAKEN UP.

Earthquake Felt on Both Sides the Pacific Ocean.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Advices from Tokyo to the Central News state that the town of Sakaita in the province of Akita was visited by a violent earthquake Monday evening and almost entirely destroyed. Many of the residents of the town were killed and a large number injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Dispatches received in this city Tuesday evening show that southern California was shaken by several earthquake shocks shortly after 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. At Los Angeles they were light and scarcely noticed, but at Oceanside, Santa Ana, San Diego and other places the troubles were more severe and drove people from the large buildings into the streets. Windows were broken and clocks stopped at San Diego, and a telephone message received there from Campo, a small town on the Mexican border 55 miles east, says the shocks were very severe, but the damage was not serious. Seismic disturbances were heaviest at San Juan Capistrano, where, besides the breaking of windows, crockery of all descriptions was shattered in many houses, and the old mission bells tolled in low tones. The vibrations were from northeast to southwest, and each shock was of about a minute's duration.

## SWIFT RIDING.

Bicycle Records Broken at Buffalo and St. Louis.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 25.—John S. Johnson on Wednesday afternoon rode a mile in the unparalleled time of 1:35.3, almost fourteen seconds faster than any single rider has ever covered the distance in the world; six seconds faster than any tandem has ever traveled the distance, and one-tenth second faster than the world's record for running horses—1:35.3, made by Salvador on a straight track at Monument Park, N. J., August 28, 1890.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—The cycling record for 100 miles, paced, formerly held by Frank Redway, of Canada, 5 hours 1 minute, 12.3 seconds, was beaten on the Fair Grounds track here Wednesday afternoon by Bert Harding, who went in 4 hours, 37 minutes, 56.4 seconds. G. A. Maxwell beat Johnson's 3-mile record, 7 minutes, 15 seconds, going the distance in 7 minutes, 5.3 seconds.

## NO PENALTY FOR REPEATING.

Discovery That All Laws for Punishing Repeaters Have Been Repealed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 27.—According to a decision by Assistant United States District Attorney Draffen, rendered Thursday afternoon, vote repeating at the November election can go on uninterrupted ad infinitum without the slightest danger of prosecution of offenders by the United States authorities. Mr. Draffen says that after careful investigation and research bearing on the elections he is unable to find anything in the statutes authorizing the United States to punish persons for fraudulent registration, except section 5.512 of the revised statutes, known as the crimes act, and he finds that this section has been repealed.

## ARE AFRAID OF SMALLPOX.

More Than 5,000 Residents of Washington Are Vaccinated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—There is a bad smallpox scare in Washington. The disease seems to have started in the family of a clerk in the pension office. Already there have been two deaths and six cases attributed to the same source.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Up to noon there were no new cases of smallpox reported here. The health authorities are using their utmost endeavors to prevent an epidemic. The news of the spread of the disease has caused considerable alarm and it is estimated that over 5,000 people have been vaccinated.

## Optim Smugglers Sentenced.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 27.—Joseph Rogers was given eighteen months and his brother, Stephen Rogers, fifteen months in the Kings county (N. Y.) penitentiary in the United States court for smuggling opium.

## FEASTED ON THE FREE LUNCH.

The Man from Alabama Enjoyed the Delicacies of a Saloon and Wanted to Die.

A party of boys playing near the corner of Twelfth and Canal streets ran excitedly to a policeman and told him that they had found a dying man in a lumber yard near by. The officer hastened to the place pointed out to him, and there he came upon an old fellow lying on his back, groaning. He appeared to be suffering greatly; he was rolling his eyes, and wholly regardless of any possible punishment that might be waiting for him in the eternity which he was unquestionably approaching, he would bellow a blasphemous malediction upon all life and all causes that lead to death.

"Go on away from here now," he commanded, raising up and "walling" his eyes at the officer.

"What's the trouble with you?" the policeman asked.

"None of your business. Goon away from here, I tell you. And I want you to drive them there boys away and not let 'em stand a gazin' and a gapin' at me."

"I guess a little too much whiskey is about all that's the matter with you."

"Ain't touched a drop of lick."

"Well, I had—wish I had luck enough to kill me. Go on away now and let me die."

"You are all right. You are not going to die."

"Look here," he said, propping himself against a pile of lumber, "I reckon I know my business better than you do. I didn't come all the way from old Alabama for you to tell me what I am goin' to do. Reckon I know my own affairs."

"Yes; fotch a car-load of calves up here, and dinged if I ain't found that I am the biggest calf among the whole lot."

"Well, you'd better tell me something about yourself, so that word may be sent to your people in case you do die."

"Never mind about my people. A man that's as big a fool as I am ought to go away off somewhere and die and not let his folks know anything about it."

"I don't know whether to call a patrol wagon or not," said the officer, laughing, but with a severe look commanding the boys to cease their merriment.

"Don't call nothin'. Jest go on away from here and let me die alone. I tell you that as big a fool as I am don't deserve no sympathy at all."

"What have you done?"

The old fellow eased his position and thus answered: "I told you that I fotch some calves up here from Alabama. Well, after I sold 'em I put the money in a letter and sent it home, afraid that these sharp fellers here might git the best of me, and then I started out to see if I couldn't git the best of somebody myself, knowin' that as I had no money to speak of I was on the safe side. Well, I went along down the street, and feelin' pretty hungry as I hadn't eat much to amount to anything since I left home, I stepped into a place and set down at a table. I never did see as much stuff piled on a table. There was a great bowl of marmalade in the center of the table, and it was a laddle; there was big bowl of beets, a peck of butter in little cakes, pickles by the jar, and great piles of bread. After I had looked at the layout I naturally concluded that it would be a small fortune to eat there, and I was about to get up, when the thought struck me that this might be a good chance to get ahead of the feller that run the house—thought I would order about ten cents worth of something and then stuff myself while he wasn't looking. Well, that's exactly what I did. I dipped into the marmalade, gouged out a handful of pickles, dived into the beets and pitched into the butter, dobbin' on a whole gob at a time. Yes, sir; I'd glance around at the feller, and whenever I'd see that he wasn't lookin' I'd dive in again. I was determined that for once a man from my section of country should get ahead of a Chicago man. I never did stuff so—eat till I could hardly breathe, and was about to get up and sneak out when the feller that I thought I had been foolin' came along and told me to eat all I wanted to—said that I was welcome to everything in sight. Well, I got up after several attempts and staggered out. I wandered around till I found myself here, and I have laid down here to die. I don't deserve any attention, I'm such a blamed fool, and I want you to go on away and let me alone.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## Buying Apples in Maine.

"The apple buyers have to be fellows who can see through a millstone," says one of the Maine farmers. "We do not often get taken in, for there's a sort of mental telegraphy that tells us when to investigate, and that's what I mean by 'seeing through a millstone.' I was taken in once, though, by a man who brought seventeen barrels a dozen miles, and looked me calmly in the eyes as he assured me quietly they were all A1 in size and quality. I looked one barrel all through, and as they were all right, my mental alarm bell remained quiet. So I paid him a first-class price and he went off with his money. In less than ten minutes, having occasion to move one of the other barrels, a loose heading dropped out and the contents rolled upon the floor, displaying as mean a deaconing as it was ever my lot to see. There were good apples at the ends, but the middle part was good for nothing. I examined the other barrels and found every one, except that I looked through at first, a blank fraud. I went for the seller before he had time to leave the town and made him pay back the money and take his apples home with him. You can bet I notified all the other buyers in that part of Maine, and now that man can't sell a peck of potatoes without 'em being well looked over beforehand."—Lewiston Journal.

## Wa'e—Young Spendley Is Trying Hard to Raise the Wind.

Butcher—What for?

Wa'e—Same old thing. Wants to blow himself.—Puck.

## SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

The church of England is to have a college at Jerusalem. Bishop Hlyth has received the firm from Constantinople sanctioning the erection of the proposed college.

The Congregational Home Missionary society reports receipts for five months of \$175,406, an advance of nearly \$50,000 on the receipts for the corresponding period of last year.

It is proposed to use St. Saviour's church, in Southwark, which is second only to Westminster abbey as a specimen of pure early English architecture, as the pro-cathedral for south London.

The Swedish parliament has shown its interest in religious influences for Swedish sailors by an appropriation of 10,000 crowns for church work among those who are gathered in foreign harbors.

A church in Vermont recently advertised for a minister, and, besides stipulating that he should be young, married and interested in social and church club work, insisted that he must be a republican.

A meeting was recently held in Westphalia for the purpose of organizing Christian workers, both Protestant and Catholic, into trades unions in order to counterbalance the effect of the socialist unions.

A medical school for women is to be established by the Russian government at St. Petersburg, through the efforts, it is said, of Prince Volkowski, who represented the government in matters of education at the Chicago exposition.

The fifteenth annual report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Protestant church is highly creditable to that society. The treasurer's report shows an income of \$8,628.20 and disbursements of \$3,548.43.

The First Baptist church of Portland, Ore., has recently dedicated a house of worship which cost \$175,000. It will seat 2,000 persons. The Congregationalists are erecting in the same city a church which will cost over \$100,000.

Prof. Todd, of Amherst college, who has for some years been an enthusiastic student of eclipses and of the sun's corona, is perfecting plans for his expedition to Japan in 1896, where an important eclipse of the sun will be visible on August 9 of that year.

The increase in the number of medical missionaries in all lands is significant. In 1849 they numbered thirty-nine; in 1894 they are four hundred, of whom eighty are lady doctors. During 1893 not fewer than one hundred and sixty applied to the International Medical Missionary institute, New York, to be received to prepare for the same service.—Ran's Horn.

The great organ which stood in Festival hall, has been purchased and presented to the University of Michigan by friends and graduates of the institution. It is now being set up in University hall, which has a seating capacity of about 3,500. The instrument contains 3,901 pipes, and while ranking fourth in size among the large organs of the United States, it stands first in completeness and perfection of mechanism.

Life is not a mean succession of idle triviality. Man is not a mere creature of appetite and passion. God has lifted the world and man into the sweep of his great thought. The world he is remaking gloriously. You and me he will recreate divine. It rests with us to place ourselves in the line of redemption. Look up that you may be lifted up. Your Saviour, your destiny, your guiding star, are not beneath, but above. Then let yours be the upward look and the onward effort!—Berry.

A school of sociology has been established at Hartford, Conn., under the auspices of the Society of Education Extension. The curriculum covers three years. Seventeen names of instructors are already given and others are to be announced. The school is to be open to men and women. For regular students a college diploma or its equivalent is required. Non-graduates can take the entire course, but will not be admitted to matriculation. The terms are a matriculation fee, two dollars, tuition for the full course of the year, fifty dollars.

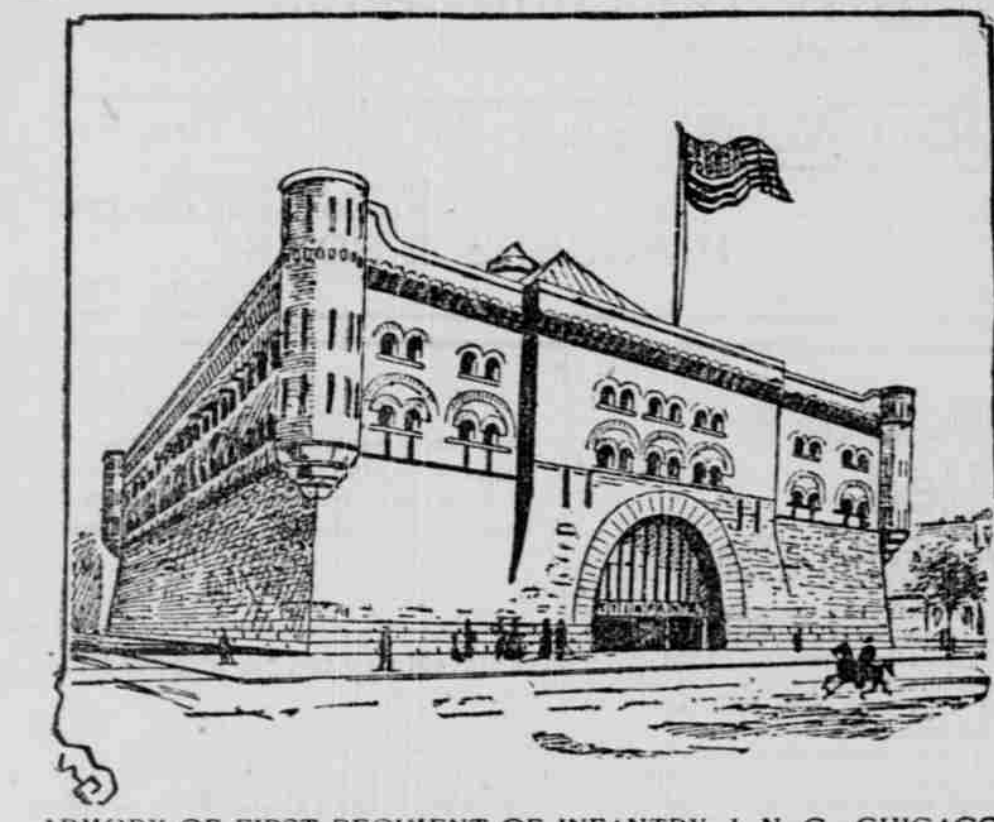
## CLYDESDALE HORSES.

How These Splendid Draught Animals Were First Produced.

The Clydesdales, perhaps the horses most highly-esteemed by farmers, especially in the hilly countries, are bred in districts bordering on the Clyde, and owe their origin to one of the dukes of Hamilton, who crossed some of his best Lanark mares with stallions he imported from Flanders. This breed is conspicuous for its high courage, activity and endurance. Several years ago the late Gen. Peel told me how successful he had been in mating his thoroughbred Topophyllite with Clydesdale mares.

"When you use," said he, "thoroughbred for draught mares, always use the biggest and best you have, and you will be sure to produce draught horses second to none. Horses good as Stockwell are not too good for Clydesdales. What I have bred will go on their knees to move the heaviest loads. They won't be beaten."

This fact proves how beneficially a good cross of fresh blood operates, and particularly so when the new blood is obtained from the thoroughbred—not from inferior specimens of this breed, but from the very best—from "horses as good as Stockwell." The Clydesdale differs from the Shire horse in that it has a long, low back, short, flat ribs, good, hard legs, and long pasterns, which would seem to have been derived from a cross with a half-bred or thoroughbred horse. This certainly is not a desirable conformation, and our Scottish brothers have for several years past inoculated this breed by the introduction of the best Shire blood, both male and female, which has resulted in the production of animals with shorter and stronger pasterns. This breed is much in request in this country, and the best specimens are readily sold to Americans at high figures.—Nineteenth century.



ARMORY OF FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, I. N. G., CHICAGO.

First built in 1899 at a cost of \$225,000, with an additional \$100,000 spent in furnishings. Destroyed by fire April 23, 1899, and rebuilt and just completed on practically the same plans. The building is 175x164 feet, inside measurement, and 90 feet high. It is built of brown granite and red pressed brick, the massive granite walls, ten feet thick, extending upward without a break, excepting the large doorway of Michigan avenue, to a height of forty-five feet. The main drill floor covers the entire building space, all of the rooms being on four balconies suspended from the roof. The basement contains twelve rifle ranges, twelve bathrooms, eight bowling alleys, an arsenal, and heating and lighting plant. The building is lighted in the daytime by an immense skylight, and at night by innumerable gas and electric lights. It was formally opened on Tuesday, October 9, by a grand military ball, at which distinguished civil and military guests from all parts of the country were present.

peated their depredations. They rode into town and proceeded to rob stores right and left. Every store in the place was visited, and the proprietors compelled at the point of revolvers and Winchesters to turn over their cash.

## Escape of a Train.

The post office was robbed last, and while the scoundrels were plundering it the east-bound passenger train pulled in, but did not stop long when the trainmen were told that the Cook gang was holding up the town and would probably attempt to rob the train. Talala is near Claremore and about 40 miles west of Correta. The bandits did not tarry long after the train pulled out. They galloped out of town, discharging their Winchesters.

## LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 25.—The Cook band of outlaws continues to commit depredations in the Indian territory.

A station 12 miles southwest of Wagoner on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road was held up and robbed in broad daylight Tuesday. This information was brought to the city Wednesday by Col. D. B. Nelson, who came through the territory en route to his home at Knoxville, Tenn. He reports that the Cook gang has divided into squads of four men and they are robbing stations and travelers right and left. Tuesday afternoon, he says, one squad rode into the Missouri, Kansas & Texas station 13 miles from Wagoner and held up the agent, taking money, jewelry and supplies. The robbers were unmasked and took their time in getting out of the place after committing the robbery. A few miles from the station they met a drummer riding in a buggy. He was halted and at the point of Winchesters compelled to give up \$350 which he had just collected for his house. Col. Nelson says that a part of Cook's gang were seen in Fort Gibson Tuesday morning. They were making no efforts to evade the officers.

## Troops for the Territory.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Secretary Hoke Smith has requested the secretary of war to send troops to the Indian territory to suppress the lawless band, which have been operating there and in the adjacent country. Accompanying the request was the communication Secretary Smith received from the Indian territory, detailing the deplorable condition of affairs there.

Commissioner Browning, in a letter accompanying the secretary's, suggests that a troop of cavalry be sent into the Indian territory to assist Agent Wisdom in preserving the peace. It is expected that the troops would then be used to hunt down and drive out the marauders who are harassing the people.

## These communications reached Acting Secretary Doe at the war department Tuesday afternoon and after reading them carefully he referred them to Gen. Schofield, commanding the army. Gen. Schofield looked into the matter and then returned the papers to the acting secretary with a suggestion that the request for the aid of troops be maturely considered with a view to as-

## certaining the legality of the proposed action.

Bankers and Business-Men Aroused.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—Bankers and business-men living in the towns in the Indian territory, as well as those living outside the territory but doing business with territory firms, are greatly worked up over the condition of affairs which has made it necessary for the Pacific Express company to refuse money shipments either into or out of the territory. In the opinion of Superintendent Chase, of the Pacific Express company, there is but one way to stop this lawlessness, that is to make a state out of the Indian territory. A war of extermination such as Gov. Crittenden waged against the James gang in Missouri is what is needed. This can only properly be done by admitting the territory to statehood.

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