

CHICAGO'S CENTURY OF YEARS

Founding of Old Fort Dearborn to Be Celebrated in Prodigal Manner.

FESTIVITIES SUITED TO THE OCCASION

Progressive History of the City, the Hardships and Sacrifices of Pioneer Days and the Triumphs of Later Years.

During the next ten days Chicago will burn considerable fireworks and at least \$100,000 of public money in honor of the centennial of the first settlement on the site of the city.

The story of Chicago's one hundred years is one oft repeated to a lesser degree in the history of most western cities.

In the Chicago of a hundred years ago there was a little log fort enclosed by a double fence of heavy pickets, a cheap log hut where the first settler lived, a stream gently flowing among the rocks.

In the Chicago of today there are over two millions of men, women and children, gathered from every part of the world.

It is a marvelous contrast, and to the great majority of us who have no link of memory with the earliest days of Chicago's history, an almost impossible thing to encompass in its entirety.

Here by the waters of Lake Michigan, the one thing of all our surroundings that has remained unchanged during the long century of time, have been wrought some of the wonders of the world.

And Chicago, in her own way, steadily and bravely mounts an eminence and shows signs, in a hundred different paths, that her people have not lost sight of these higher aims.

Honor to Pioneers. And the inspiration she has for these ideals in her great heritage will become a powerful factor in the work.

It is hardly giving the wonder city full credit for its marvelous record of progress to consider the time of its settlement.

In 1837, after the declaration of peace with Great Britain it was decided that the site should again be occupied by soldiers and two companies of infantry.

In 1839 the fort had a gubernatorial and congressional session, the latter being held in the old fort.

With the second reorganization of the fort came a still further growth, and in the following year Chicago's first hotel was erected at the forks of the Chicago river.

It was among conditions like these that the first Sabbath school was started in the little town, to be succeeded a month later by the first of a series of temperance meetings.

From this time on the settlement continued to move steadily forward, and in 1832 Chicago had a postoffice of its own.

for years for fur hunters and the Indians, who sold their skins, but it was its position at the junction of the stream and lake that caused its selection for the building of a stockade by a company of United States regulars in August, 1832.

Through the garrison only numbered seven men, with three small cannons, the fort was a rather pretentious structure, and contained, in addition to the soldiers' and officers' quarters, a hospital, store, guardhouse, well and a magazine built of masonry.

In these early years of the fort there was very little to disturb the lives of the soldiers or give them more than a passing interest in what was going on outside of their own daily duties.

These people traded furs with the Pottawatomies, fished and hunted, met one another at the store and cleared their land, well content with their life and undisturbed by the vague rumors current at times of the gathering together of hostile Indians.

Fort Dearborn Massacre.

This condition of fancied security, however, did not last long. Two murders of whites in 1811 within a very few miles of the fort brought warnings of what was to happen.

Though John Kinzie and other settlers begged Captain Heald to put no faith in the promises of the Indians to permit the party to go unmolested and urged the retention and defense of the fort, it was decided to leave.

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through Milwaukee, to perfect its little fire department, to establish banks and go through all the fears and hopes of its first land chase.

The gradual settling up of the land both north and east brought entire peace from Indian troubles and permitted the citizens to go ahead in their work of improving themselves and their town which they did with all the energy their descendants have since exhibited in the same direction.

The great harbor convention of 1847, one of the most important gatherings ever held in America, called the attention of the whole country to the claims of Chicago as a port and a center of western trade.

The next year, however, saw the city emerging from the cloud. Its first gas lighting plant was installed, and it had churches of every leading denomination holding regular services and beginning to inaugurate those delightful and restful socials.

Beginning with 1855 efforts to improve the leading thoroughfares took on tangible shape and lasting results were achieved.

These are the great fire of 1857 and the World's Fair of 1893. I mention them together because they are very close relations to the other. The spirit, chastened by calamity and death, that rose from the one was the spirit that conceived and carried the other to a successful execution.

Seventy-three miles of street frontage were laid out, and nearly 15,000 buildings were erected, and 100,000 persons homeless—these are the bold figures. But it is only by going beyond them and into the details of the tragedy that we realize the true extent of the calamity.

These letters appear in all their vivid reality the true details of those three terrible days, the cruel vandalism and brutality, the wrecking of homes, the universal papermiser, the heart-breaking and useless battle against flames, a battle fought in a thousand different places at once by organized firemen and little bands of men, women and children.

But if the calamity was appalling the recovery from it was little short of glorious. The brotherhood of man became something more than a name in the first weeks after the fire, not only within the limits of the ruined city, but in every part of the civilized world.

Then the next day the city was in the ruins of the old. Many of the victims of the fire, advanced in years when the calamity came, gave up the struggle to regain their lost fortunes and for the balance of their lives tasted the bitter poverty, though in all cases generous help was at hand if they had desired to accept it.

The majority, starting from the bottom again, were imbued with the determination to make a better and a greater city on the ruins of the old, and now, thirty-two years after that time, we see the result of their efforts.

ZION CHURCH CONDEMNED

Temple of Worship for Colored Baptists and Other Buildings Pro-nounced Unsafe.

Zion Baptist church, an ancient and weather-beaten temple where colored people worship, is to be removed from the path of progress.

The building inspector is continuing his work on the buildings that have lost their youth and pristine strength.

Old frame dwelling known as 1431 South Seventeenth, R. S. Hall, owner, old frame dwelling known as 1431 South Seventeenth, R. S. Hall, owner.

Old frame shack near No. 1207 Cass, old decayed fruit stand on northeast corner Seventeenth and Harnay.

Old frame dwelling known as No. 1213 Douglas, Isaac E. Coudon, agent; old frame dwelling known as 1222 Dodge street.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

1-4-11-Waiting—all want you. Some boys took the fire alarm pulled the fire alarm box at Twentieth and Ohio streets.

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

Board of Education Accepts Plans for a High School Building.

WILL START WORK ON CONSTRUCTION NOW

Architect John Latenser of Omaha is Awarded the Prize and Will Look After the Building—Magic City Gossip.

Last night the Board of Education met and opened bids for the construction of a high school building at Twenty-third and streets.

Secretary Lavery was instructed to advertise for bids for the grading at once. As for the other plans submitted, the board deferred action on giving the premiums offered until the next meeting.

After the contract had been let to Latenser last night there was some talk of going into court and restraining the board from building, for the reason that plans by Davis had already been approved, accepted and paid for.

Charles Jones, colored, was shot in the leg yesterday afternoon by Duif McCune. Jones and McCune were playing a game of chance at the colored club rooms.

Harvey D. Mosely has been appointed to a clerkship in the offices at the Union Stock yard.

Frank Rakay, who lives at Twenty-third and W streets, fell yesterday at the Omaha Packing plant and broke his left leg.

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A. L. Bergquist, secretary of the Fire and Police board, filed complaint yesterday afternoon against L. A. Scott and one John Doe charging them with being vagrants.

Invitations were issued yesterday to friends in South Omaha for the marriage of Ernest L. Gustafson and Miss Emma Josephine Peterson of Bradshaw, Neb.

W. S. Collins of Basin City, Wyo., is in Omaha on his way to Washington, where he expects to file the title to certain lands under the ditch of the Basin Canal company straightened out.

The 1904 taxes are due on October 1 and become delinquent on January 1. City Tax Commissioner Bergquist has completed his list and the books are now in the hands of the city treasurer.

Wednesday afternoon James J. Crowe, 322 North Twenty-fourth street, South Omaha, who was held by the police on suspicion of being the man who held up the Gest saloon, was released last Sunday.

Walter Todd of Davenport, Ia., was passing through the city last night and stopped for a short time to take a look about him.

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THE CHILDREN ENJOY. Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown.

Simply Breathe It. A Few Minutes Use of Hyomel Four Times a Day Cures Catarrh.

FOR SOLDIERS MONUMENT FUND. Association Arranges for Carnival and Drill Contest to Be Held at Coliseum.

MRS. KIRSCHNER IS CLEAR. Acquitted of Charge of Beating Child and Her Lawyers Will Sue Constable.

FIX TITLES TO OIL LAND. Basin City Man Goes East to Perfect Right to New Territory.

TODD FINDS TROUBLE EARLY. Iowa Man Fancies Himself Robbed and Gets Locked Up for His Pains.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY. WANTED, first class barber at Grand Hotel barber shop, Council Bluffs.

Work of Burglars. Burglars entered the house of Peter Holt, 214 North 16th street, yesterday and secured a mackintosh, revolver and silver watch.

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. There is no medicine in the world so good for weak or delicate women as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Gorham Silver. as also grace of design and excellent workmanship.

CITY OFFICES. 1401-1403 FARNAM ST. OMAHA. TEL. 624-861