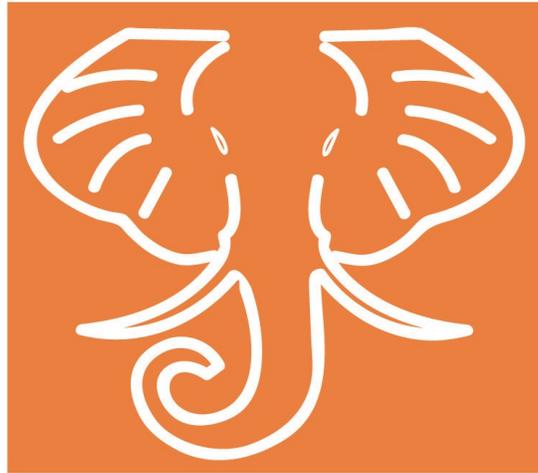


The city of La Salle : historical and descriptive : with a business review.

La Salle, Ill. : A.L. Hennessey, [1882]

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THE
CITY OF LA SALLE,
HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE,
WITH
A BUSINESS REVIEW.

LA SALLE, ILLINOIS,
A. L. HENNESSY, PUBLISHER,
JUNE, 1882.

ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY

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THE CITY
OF
LA SALLE, ILLINOIS.



HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

On the 2d of March, 1827, a land grant was made to the state of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in the building of the Illinois & Michigan canal, whose western terminus was fixed at this point in 1836. The grant comprised each alternate section for five miles on both sides of the line of the canal; the selection to be made by the commissioners of the land office. They chose the odd sections, the even sections being retained by the Government. In 1829 the state created a board of Canal Commissioners and the line was surveyed in the fall of the following year, 1830.

The natural wealth of this part of Illinois now began to attract the attention of pioneers, and it is about this period that the first settlements on or near the present site of the city are recorded. Simon Crozier, an Indian trader, is supposed to have had the honor of heralding the coming man. He built his house on the south side of the river near Shippingsport. His descendants are now residing near Utica.

In 1830 Samuel Lapsley came here from St. Louis and built a log house which stood until a

few years ago between Fourth and Fifth streets, north of the Christian Brothers' Academy. He cultivated a tract of land which extended as far north as Fifth street and as far east as Joliet street, bordered by the bluff south and by a ravine on the west. On this he raised corn and wheat. When the State took possession of the canal land he lost his improvements. His death occurred in 1839.

In the spring of 1830 commissioners sent by some young men in the east to select the site for a colony which they wished to establish in Illinois, fixed upon this point. Their choice was determined by the richness of the land, the reported existence of immense coal beds, and the superior land and water communications promised by the early completion of the canal and railroads. About this time Burton Ayres arrived from Ohio and built a cabin one-half mile northwest of the spot now occupied by Matthiesen & Hegeler's rolling-mill, where he also erected a blacksmith shop and made plows for the Massachusetts colonists, who followed him in the spring of 1831, Aaron Gunn, sr., being

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among the number. The season proving a rainy one, the young colonists became discouraged and removed to Princeton and La Moille. The war with the Indian chief Black Hawk breaking out in 1832, the white settlers were driven from La Moille, Aaron Gunn going to Hennepin. The latter returned to La Salle in 1835, Government land being offered for sale in that year, and purchased 400 acres north of the canal section.

In 1835 D. Lathrop was sent by the Rockwell Land Co. of Norwich, Conn., of which he was a member, to purchase land for the purpose of speculation. He selected the half section now known as Rockwell, supposing that the city which should arise at the crossing of the river by the projected Illinois Central railroad and at the terminus of the canal would probably be located here, and made his choice accordingly. In the winter of 1837-38 he returned to Connecticut and started out with a colony of about one hundred and thirty persons, many of whom dropped off at points along the river. Among those who reached this point were Mrs. George Neu of Homer, D. Carr of Bachelor's Ridge and Miss Serls, now Mrs. Elisha Merritt. A number of this party died with the cholera, which broke out shortly after their settlement.

In the spring of 1837 the city was laid out on section 15, canal land, leaving those who had previously purchased from the government land on which they anticipated the city would stand, entirely beyond its limits. The first sale of city lots was made in 1838. The old Central railroad, which the State undertook to build, was graded through La Salle in 1839-40, the subsequent bankruptcy of the State preventing its final completion. The construction of the canal was begun in 1836 but work was discontinued in 1841. In 1845 the work was again resumed and completed in 1848, the first boat which passed through the locks at this place being the Gen. Thornton built by Isaac Hardy. At this time the total population of La Salle was only 200. The visitation of the Asiatic Cholera in 1849 and '52 proved a most terrible scourge, retarding the growth not only of La Salle but of

all western towns, many of the settlers dying while others fled the country.

It was a number of years before business recovered from the shock it received on the occasion of the State going into bankruptcy in 1841. But the development of the resources of Illinois was not to be stopped by a single financial crisis. Emigration still continued though for a while it was very limited; business in time however received a new impulse and the construction of railroads was again undertaken. The Chicago & Rock Island, now the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad was built through here in 1853, and the next year the Illinois Central railroad bridge across the river was finished, the two portions of the road previously completed being connected.

The first church within the limits of La Salle was a log structure built by Fathers Rowe and Parodi, in the year 1838, on the present site of the Brothers' Academy. In 1848 a building to be used as a school house and a Baptist church was constructed on the corner of Fifth and Marquette streets. This was the first school house. It was subsequently removed and is now used as a dwelling. The present Catholic church was begun in 1846 and finished in 1852. It has since been enlarged and improved, and now forms one of the finest church edifices west of Chicago. The old school building standing in the northern part of the town was built about the year 1855 by a stock company for the purpose of a high school. Little success attended the efforts of those engaged in the enterprise and the project was shortly afterwards abandoned.

Man proposes, but God disposes. The trouble with man is that he can never make due allowance for what ingenious contrivance his fellow-man will be at next. It was so with the founders of La Salle. It was laid out in the days when railways were but little known in the West and the opening up of water routes was considered the only available means by which to encourage and secure the settlement and development of this region. The Illinois and Michigan Canal was to be the making of the city and when it was dug Chicago was the only city

in the State which it was believed could rival the maritime metropolis that was destined to flourish at the junction of this water course and the Illinois River. The termination of the canal, it may be remarked, was not fixed at this particular point because it was not possible for boats to ascend further up the river, but because, while the bill for its establishment was pending in the State Legislature, there chanced to be, in order to secure its passage, a necessity for another vote in its favor, and this vote was only to be obtained on condition that the proposed route of the canal be changed so as to connect with the river here instead of at the actual head of navigation, old Utica, about five miles farther east. However, founded and nourished through the instrumentality of the river and canal, La Salle grew and prospered, but did not exactly develop into a city second only to Chicago, for the reason that before the anticipated accumulation of wealth, business and population were attained, a wide-reaching system of railways had spread out over the country, and water transportation lost its prestige as the grand requisite for commercial wealth and extensive business transactions. La Salle was not to become a commercial city. It was to be a producer and not a trader, and the railways so effectually superseding waterways as avenues of intercommunication, while they ruined prior hopes and expectations, opened the way for the development of resources at first little known and the real value of which had not been before anticipated. The coal found here, with the facilities by rail and water for transportation in all directions, have been the agencies which made possible the building up of the extensive factories now in existence at this point, and continually enlarging and increasing in numbers.

The location of La Salle is one of the most picturesque on the Illinois River, and is in sight of the historic "Starved Rock," on whose summit was closed, about 1770, the final act in the great tragedy commenced a hundred years before, and only a few miles distant to the westward, which resulted in the total destruction of the

once powerful Illinois Indians by their inveterate enemies, the Iroquois. One of the most beautiful views perhaps in the entire State can be obtained from a summit near the eastern limit of the city, the eye readily taking in an immense stretch of wooded bluff, cultivated plain and winding river, variegated with villages, railway lines and bridges. One of the last mentioned, the Illinois Central, lacks only a little of being a mile in length, an iron truss supported on eighteen heavy piers, with a roadway almost a hundred feet above the surface of the river.

The population is about 10,000. More than a thousand coal miners find regular employment, and half as many men are engaged in the manufacture of zinc, while the glass works and other manufacturing establishments give employment to many more.

The mineral products of the vicinity, though not embracing precious metals to any alarming extent, are numerous, consisting in coal in inexhaustible quantities, the field extending over about fifty square miles and being underlaid with three veins varying in thickness from three feet six inches to four feet eight inches; fire clay, much of which is manufactured into brick, tile, sewer pipe, etc., here, and large amounts annually shipped to other points for use in furnaces and for other purposes; cement rock, from which hydraulic cement is made; glass sand, said to be far superior to that found in the Pittsburgh region; very large yellow ochre deposits, which have not thus far been utilized, with immense ledges of marble, which has not yet worked its way into popular favor. Large beds of gravel also exist here and considerable quantities have been used for macadamizing roads in the surrounding country and the streets of the city.

The coal, which has been the real foundation of the wealth of the locality, was discovered by the early explorers of the country. The first mining was done by "drifting," as it is called, or taking out the coal from the out-crops on the hill-sides. The first boring for coal to deter-

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mine its depth below the surface, quality, thickness of vein, etc., was made by Dixwell Lathrop, recently deceased, near the canal basin in the winter of 1853-4. The following year what is known as the Kentucky shaft was sunk and the next year the La Salle shaft, both now the property of the La Salle Coal Mining Company, which also owns the Rockwell or Carbon shaft, sunk about 1865. In the immediate vicinity there are eleven shafts open, nine of which are operated, the coal firms numbering seven. The total capacity of these shafts combined aggregate somewhat over 1,000,000 tons annually. The La Salle shaft, which is a leading and representative one, is 400 feet deep, extending to the third vein. The first vein is in no case operated; the second is largely worked in this and many of the other shafts, but the third furnishes by far the best coal. Although coal has been mined here continually for twenty-five years the supply is not perceptibly diminished, the fact being that the mine is not yet adequately developed for its most successful operation. The entries radiate principally eastward from the bottom of the shaft, many being over a mile in length. From the distant parts the coal is hauled in cars holding 3,000 pounds, by mules to the cage or carriage on which they are elevated to the surface by steam power. The shaft is about 10x20 feet square, lined with timbers with a partition in the middle, each side equipped with a cage, one of which is lowered while the other is being raised, both being operated simultaneously by means of wire cables wound on a drum.

Glass was first manufactured here about twenty years ago, but the business was not very successful financially until recently, or since the De Steiger Glass Company was organized in 1878. This company put up new factories, purchased those formerly built, and entered largely into the manufacture of both bottles and window glass, with a determination to succeed if success could be attained by pushing business. They have always found sale for all the glass they could make, and often experienced difficulty in filling their orders. In methods and apparatus

they are now in advance of anything heretofore known in the United States. Noticing that large importations of bottles were being made from Europe into this country, notwithstanding the import duty of 30 per cent ad valorem, they resolved to make, in all necessary respects such changes in their factory as would enable them to put on the market as good a bottle as could be imported.

The principal difficulties to be overcome were the obstacles placed in the way by the Bottle Blowers' League, an organization which has persistently stood in its own light for years, and caused a great deal of trouble and immense loss to the proprietors of glass factories by the strict observance of arbitrary rules adopted for the supposed protection of the membership. During the summer of '80 the old employes of the company were discharged, and a number of German bottle blowers imported, despite the combined efforts of the German Government and the League to prevent it. These men work differently from the Americans, particularly in turning the bottle in the mold during the blowing process, a straw or shaving being placed in it previous to the insertion of the glass. This gives the bottle a smooth or polished appearance, without seams, and makes it compare with the ordinary American made bottle about as a plate-glass window does with a skylight. In order to further facilitate and economize labor the company built, during the summer and fall, a Sieman's continuous tank, largely used by European glass manufacturers, but, with the exception of one at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., lately destroyed by fire, never before constructed in this country. It is a huge reservoir, eighteen feet wide, forty feet long and four feet deep, made of blocks of fire-clay. It is arched over with imported fire brick and is round at one end. It is supported on heavy masses of brick work. Adjacent to it are furnaces for the production of gas with which to produce the requisite heat for its operation. This passes from the generator down through pipes below the tank and burns while passing up through checkered brick work where it comes

in contact with the air, and subsequently through flues at each side of the tank under the arch, and over the molten glass. No heat is applied to the bottom. The tank holds 200 tons of glass, is fed at one end and the glass is taken from the other, or the circular end, for blowing. The advantages claimed for this over the old methods are that blowing will not have to be discontinued from twelve to fourteen hours every day to allow the pots to be recharged. Work can go on continuously night and day. The quality of the glass will be perfectly uniform as also the color; no heat will be lost as in the case of pots, the gas being admitted first from one side of the tank and then from the other, alternating about every fifteen or twenty minutes; there is no loss from the breaking of pots, while the expense of fuel is kept at a minimum. Probably the principal reason why these tanks have not heretofore been used in this country is that the glass-blowers' organizations have forbidden their members to do night work, with the view of preventing over-production, and as the heat must be maintained at all times for the preservation of the tank the gain in other respects would be more than counterbalanced by the enforced loss of time. Aiming to protect themselves, the glass-blowers have actually stood in the way of progress in their own branch of art. The members of the Bottle Blowers' League and former employes have expressed great indignation at this action of the De Steiger Glass Company, but the step was taken in self-defense and is a wide departure from the long established practices of American glass makers, nevertheless a departure which the public, as far as it is interested, heartily indorses, and other glass manufacturers will beyond any doubt soon follow in the wake of the De Steiger Company.

The zinc industry, which is now by far the largest in the United States, was begun in 1858 by Messrs. Mattheissen & Hegeler. For eight years they confined themselves to the manufacture of spelter only, but in 1866 erected their rolling mill. They heretofore virtually controlled the zinc trade of the country. Having no

competition worthy the name in the manufacture of sheet zinc, they, of course, controlled the market, and at the same time managed, by being large purchasers as well as producers of spelter, to govern the price of that article also. A wealthy company, which has been for years operating zinc furnaces in Peru, has in self-defense built a rolling mill of its own of a capacity little inferior, if not equal, to that of Mattheissen & Hegeler so that it shall no longer be at the mercy of its competitors.

The ore, which is either the sulphate, silicate or carbonate of zinc, is obtained principally from Wisconsin and Missouri, and costs a little less than \$20 per ton besides freight. It is first pulverized in a crusher and then thoroughly washed, and, if the sulphate, roasted to drive off the sulphur. After this it is mixed with slack coal and put into retorts placed in an immense furnace heated by the combustion of gas from a Sieman's gas generator. The zinc comes out as an impalpable powder and is melted and cast into blocks, in which form it is known as spelter. The product of the factory is not far from 10,000 tons annually. The coal consumption reaches 300 tons daily.

In order to utilize the sulphur from the ore which has heretofore been wasted Mattheissen & Hegeler have erected, and recently put into operation, a factory for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. An immense building, 60x450 feet in size, built of wood, thirty feet high, and supported on a series of timbers about fifteen feet high, contains the leaden chambers which entirely fill it, the weight of the lead used including, besides the chambers, pipes, tubing, etc., is 2,000,000 pounds. Adjacent to this building stands the highest chimney in the State, it being in perpendicular height, above the foundations, 256 feet six inches. It is built of brick and stone, the inside diameter at the base being twenty feet, but only a few feet at the top. It is lined throughout with plaster of paris. The cost of erecting this factory will be very close to \$200,000. The acid for the new glucose factory in Chicago will be made here.

The Mattheissen & Hegeler zinc rolling mills occupy several buildings or rather one large building in several parts. The spelter is melted and cast in shallow pans perhaps 10x25 inches in size, and then passed to the rollers, which are huge cylinders of iron over two feet in diameter. There are five sets of these operated by two engines, the capacity of which combined is about 450 horse power. The zinc is passed through two sets of rollers and then cut and weighed, after which it is again rolled out still thinner, and when it has passed the last set of rollers is finally cut to the proper size for market and boxed ready for shipping.

The most prominent artificial characteristic of La Salle is Mattheissen & Hegeler's big chimney. The last brick of the half million and more used in the construction of it was laid and the railing, promenade and iron work attached to the upper extremity during the early part of November. The exact diameter of the chimney inside is 19 feet 8 inches at the bottom and about 7 feet at the top; the thickness of the wall, starting from the foundation, is 2 feet 8 inches and at the top is 17 inches. The foundation walls extend 11 feet below the surface and in the whole structure there are above 550 cubic yards of solid masonry. Before the staging, which was all inside, was taken down, a pulley was attached to the railing surrounding the top and over it depends a rope, by means of which to draw up a man on an attached carriage, should it be necessary at any time to ascend the chimney. On the inside from the top to the bottom the masonry is heavily coated with pure plaster of Paris for the purpose of keeping the sulphur-

ic acid from attacking the walls and eventually causing their ruin. The idea of dissolving up the huge chimney may seem as preposterous as the story of Hannibal dissolving the rocks that impeded the march of his troops over the Alps; but facts are facts, nevertheless, and the disintegration of the chimney, though not very rapid, would certainly follow the neglect to afford the masonry complete protection from contact with the powerful solvent. The acid fumes, of which there are more or less in the chimney at all times, would permeate the masonry and come in contact with the iron and doubtless other substances contained in the brick and with them form sulphates or other compounds of sulphur. It would also attack the lime in the mortar and stone and form sulphate of lime; and these chemical reactions constantly going on would have the effect in a good deal less than a hundred years to very materially endanger the stability of the structure. Plaster of Paris is sulphate of lime, or lime that has taken up all the sulphuric acid it can contain and is in consequence no longer susceptible to the action of the acid, and being thickly spread over the entire inside, it thus forms a complete barrier against acid depredations upon the brick and stone work.

The chimney built in connection with the glucose works in Chicago and which is now finished, is two feet lower than Mattheissen & Hegeler's and is described as the most noticeable erection of the kind in the city. Such being the case, La Salle can claim, without much chance for refutation, to have the highest chimney in the West.

BUSINESS.

The Telephone Exchange.

La Salle was among the very first to appreciate and utilize the telephone, and long before Exchanges were thought of had several private lines in successful operation which were quickly followed by many others, when the "Exchange" plan was developed. Outside of the larger cities La Salle was among the first of the interior towns of our state to take hold of this new and novel invention. The general plan of operation is a central office, with wires radiating in all directions to the various subscribers, any of whom desiring communication call up the central office, giving the number or name of the party wanted; the connection is almost instantly given.

The Exchanges in La Salle and Ottawa are controlled by the same company, and free connection is given with each other to all subscribers. In good weather the transmission is as distinct and satisfactory as though but a mile apart. An Exchange at Princeton, recently opened by the same Company, has also been connected with La Salle, and a nominal fee is charged for use of this line. The Exchange here, starting with 45 wires, has run up to 115 with fair prospects for more. Mr. Wm. H. Allington, manager of the W. U. Telegraph Co.'s main office here for the past nine years, was the prime mover in the establishment of the system and is Exchange manager. Under his management the telephonic service has become highly efficient, and with a keen perception of the wants of the patrons, he secures the addition of every new feature which tends towards improvement in the practical workings of the service. His place in charge of the Exchange interests here and his position at the central office would be difficult to fill, as no one could watch matters more closely or more earnestly endeavor to study and meet the wants of the subscribers. The work of the central office is thoroughly systematized. Every "connection" is recorded, and between 10

P. M. and 6 A. M. the exact time of connection is also noted. The daily average for the week, month and year is ascertained. Last year (1881) 204,960 connections were made, a daily, weekly and monthly average of 561, 3,941 and 17,080, respectively. An operator is always on duty, the central office never being closed. Subscribers and other interested are welcome to call at any time after 3 o'clock P. M., and the practical working details, etc., will be explained by the manager or operator on duty.

The Schools.

It is impossible for us to give more than a passing notice of our schools in a pamphlet such as this; but the few facts here given will not be uninteresting. The public schools are well organized and conducted under the wise administration of a prudent school board, aided by an efficient staff of teachers. At present there are five gentlemen and sixteen ladies employed, and the school work is acknowledged by all visitors to be characterized more by substantial work than showy pretensions. The High School department is a credit to a city of principally a mining and manufacturing population as La Salle. The assistant principal, Prof. M. A. O'Connor, A. M., one of the few graduates in the schools of La Salle county, is acknowledged to be a teacher of experience and high literary attainments. He has been engaged for the past eight years in his present position—an unprecedented length of time; and though dealing with the children of so many conflicting elements, his bearing has been characterized by firmness and impartiality deserving the public confidence which he enjoys. The wisdom of the school board is shown by the fact that when they have a good teacher they recognize the fact and make it an object for him or her to stay. There are a few private schools which are also well patronized.

Geo. A. Wilson's Boot and Shoe Store.

Boots and shoes are a necessity certainly where perpetual summer doesn't reign. Hottentots, Ethiopians and Digger Indians may manage to get along well enough without them, as their duties are not usually considered arduous or particularly fatiguing from a pedestrian's point of view; but in civilized communities, from infancy to old age, from the hod carrier to the æsthete, all *must* have foot-covering. Boots and shoes grew up with civilization. The primitive shoe was simply a piece of skin or some other material fastened to the sole of the foot to protect it from injury by coming in contact with the ground. Then the article was made a little wider and turned up around the edges so as to afford some slight protection to the sides of the foot, and in time it dawned on the intellects of people that they might just as well bring the opposite sides of the piece of skin together on the top of the foot and they had the moccasin or original shoe. Then continuing the skin further up on the ankle the primitive boot was finally developed. Next the attention was turned to the methods of manufacture and the principles of tanning, and as leather became known the form of boots and shoes gradually assumed the shape in which we now find them. Then later inventions brought forth the Standard Screw Fastened Boot and Shoe, and about this time George A. Wilson came to La Salle and opened up a small stock of goods for which he paid cash. Selling cheap soon had the effect to bring him plenty of customers and he kept on buying and selling, and after the lapse of six years or about the present time, he finds himself in possession of a large store filled with every kind of foot-covering made, leading among which is the above mentioned standard screw fastened goods.

Everything that any ordinary person could ask for in the way of foot gear can be had in Wilson's store. He has everything in the way of mens' boots, from the finest calf to the coarsest and heaviest brogans and plow shoes. Boys' wear is one of his specialties, and parents will do well to remember this, as there are no better goods of the kind made than can be found on his shelves. Childrens', misses' and ladies' shoes and slippers, light and heavy, lace and button, kid, pebble goat, calf, cloth, etc., etc., are in large assortment. In rubber goods, boots of all kinds can be found, as well as overshoes.

Mr. Wilson asks the attention of every careful and economical buyer in the vicinity to the following:

He has no old or undesirable goods to offer at

apparently low prices to catch the eye and look cheap in print, but having largely increased his facilities offers a large and complete stock of standard goods, made on honor, that will give service and satisfaction.

He makes a uniform bottom price on all goods; not bating a person on staples, such as plow shoes, etc., and then gouging him on custom fine goods.

If a merchant buys a large stock twice a year on four months' time he pays enormous interest to the jobber. He must sell a part of the goods at or below cost in order to make his payments at maturity, has left on hand the sizes that his trade does not demand, which soon become shop-worn and unsalable, and finds when he has taken account of stock, that although he has made a profit on a part of his goods he has gained nothing by his year of hard labor. But Wilson doesn't do business on that plan, and his paying customers don't have to make good to him his losses on bad debts. He buys for cash.

He asks a trial knowing that honest goods, bottom prices, promptness in attending to customers' wants, and a careful consideration of their interests, will hold their trade.

A MYSTERY.

"I that rustic path was treading, when the sun his rays were shedding—beaming, gleaming, fairly streaming thro' the trees; and I watched the streamlet glistening, as, entranced, I there was listening to the melting, merry music on the breeze, when, beneath a tree reclining, where no ray of sun was shining, lo! I saw a fellow-being on the ground! Though no other feature shifted, quickly he his eyes uplifted—upward lifted as he wildly looked around. 'Good friend,' said I, approaching, 'do not charge me with encroaching—are you waiting for some messenger of news;' But no other word he uttered, and no other sentence muttered, save—'You'll find there's none like G. A. Wilson's boots and shoes!'"

"That's a strange expression, surely," said I, looking down demurely. "I trust, dear sir, that you the question will excuse."—But he only looked the prouder, as he spoke the words the louder, "There's always perfect comfort in G. A. Wilson's shoes!"—"Why bless me, man, I shouted, as his sanity I doubted, "'Tis surely naught to me what people's goods you use!" But he only cried the higher, with enthusiastic fire,— "You'll save your cash by wearing G. A. Wilson's boots and shoes!"—So I left him there reclining, where no ray of sun was shining, and frequently I wondered at the words the man did use; thinking surely 'twas a mystery, and that some hidden history was weaving 'round myself and G. A. Wilson's boots and shoes.—So then I resolved to buy them and have since had cause for gladness.

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Hall & Allaben, Attorneys.

Law is older than man; it is as old at least as matter, for matter has always obeyed law. Divine law is said to be perfection itself; natural law may not be divine, but it seems to work after a pretty regular system. The intervention of man don't influence it very much, and he has been principally engaged heretofore in endeavoring to find out something about it. Human law man made himself, and of course he knows a little about it, or ought to. It is recognized as being somewhat imperfect and operating differently on different occasions and subjects. It has its uses and abuses. Its principal defect lies in its inability to maintain justice on a par with money, that is, with justice on one side and money on the other, human law holding the scale, justice is apt to fly up. As the world progresses this defect will doubtless be wiped out. Anyway law is necessary and not always abused. The abuse of it in most cases lies with the lawyer, though good, honest, intelligent and upright lawyers are not by any means few. And right here the attention of this community is called to the law firm of Hall & Allaben some time since established in La Salle. They are gentlemen in all that the term implies; men who are thoroughly posted in law matters; who know right from wrong and are ever ready to work in the cause of justice. They believe in faithfully serving their clients and earning the money they ask for their services. They practice in all the courts, and have been retained on a number of important cases now on the dockets. They will always be found *reliable* by those requiring legal services of any kind, and are worthy to be trusted with the management of any case requiring adjudication.

Philip Conlin's Livery Stable.

As man's strength is limited so is his ability to get over ground or, in other words, to move himself from place to place by walking. There is consequently a necessity for his being carried and no practicable automatic mechanical device having been heretofore invented that would pick a person up and carry him around, he has to resort to the old method of riding by horse power or else go on the cars. In cases then where it becomes necessary or desirable to ride, La Salle people always go to Philip Conlin for a livery rig, as he keeps the best and charges the least. His horses are always safe and at the same time as good travelers as can be found. With carriages always in good shape, neat, stylish and ready for service, Philip Conlin is one of the business men whom the city could not well do without.

John Martin's Grocery Store.

John Martin has been for years one of the most popular of La Salle's grocers. He handles reliable goods only and sells at bottom figures, and customers always rely on getting what they pay for when trading with him. He has all kinds of staple and fancy groceries, dried and canned fruit and other goods, fish, vegetables of every kind in their season, hams, bacon, and other dried meats, with pickled pork, etc. Butter, eggs, and other country produce always on hand. The best brands of winter and spring wheat, graham and buckwheat flour, with candies, nuts, and all sorts of confectioneries, flavoring extracts and the like; syrups, oils, etc., etc. Mankind, as well as all other animal creations must eat, or at least the opinion prevails that eating is a necessity, and until somebody proves that it is only a useless habit, eating will be continued. But starvation science advances slowly, and the head of the family and his better half acknowledges the case settled, anyway for their day and generation, and when they meet in friendly conference to discuss the matter they always resolve to trade hereafter with Martin.

The La Salle House.

It was ordained from the beginning that man must eat. Some have maintained that eating is only a habit contracted in earlier days when primitive man roamed the forests with a caudal appendage and shook from the boughs of trees in showers the nuts they bore, and then in sport gnawed the bitter shells and found the sweets within. Such may have been the case, but the habit, if such it may be called, served to encourage in animal organizations the growth of an elaborate digestive apparatus that has never been eliminated and which insists now on being kept in operation, whether a fellow is a disciple of Tanner, a gouty epicure, a millionaire, or a tramp. But such is life, and as we find it pretty much so we must let it remain. S. E. Foster detected this feature of the case a number of years ago, and it was this which primarily induced him to open up the La Salle House and cater to the famishing public. He regularly feeds the hungry and gives drink (but not that which intoxicates) to the thirsty, and he shall have his reward, though with his moderate charges it is hard to understand how he manages to get it on this side of the river. That is his affair however. Nevertheless, for a square meal, a good bed or regular board, the La Salle House justly claims the preference every time. And it gets it.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
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Solomon Rosenhaupt's Real Estate and Insurance Agency.

The real estate and insurance business is well represented in La Salle by Solomon Rosenhaupt. He represents a number of insurance companies, among them the Royal, of Liverpool, recognized as the largest in the world; the Queen's, of London; and the National, of Hartford. Insurance is something that every man wants who owns property. The security of perishable property can really be attained in no other way than by insurance, and even here there is great liability to loss unless the companies to whom the risk is given are perfectly sound—"time tried and fire tested." Rosenhaupt's companies are all of the class on which complete reliance can be placed, and a policy issued by him is good for its face in case of loss.

The buying and selling of real estate is a branch of his business which receives a large share of his time and attention. He has always on hand a number of choice lots or other city property, and frequently farms to sell or lease, and intending purchasers or parties desiring to sell can always find it to their advantage to call on him.

As agent for steamship lines, Mr. Rosenhaupt represents the Monarch, North German Lloyd, Hamburg, and several other lines, running regularly to and from principal English and Continental points. Parties wishing to visit the old world or bring their friends here can always be supplied with tickets at the most reasonable rates.

Mr. Rosenhaupt is also a Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, qualified to take acknowledgments, affidavits, etc., and attend to other notarial business. He holds the scales of Justice, and where the blind goddess is offended by those with lax regard for law, he designates the atonement due her, levies the assessment and collects the tax. Conveyancing of all kinds promptly attended to and deeds, mortgages and other papers made out in proper form. Last, but, perhaps, not least, he is qualified to tie the connubial knot when lovers call and so request, and the opinion seems to prevail among many that the work is better done by him than others though this is probable a mistake. A divorce can generally be obtained in court if the reasons for asking it are good and sufficient.

By way of appendix, it may be added that the Royal Ins. Co. is the only company doing business in this country that pays its losses in cash on demand without asking time or discount, and persons desiring insurance would do well to remember this fact and call on Rosenhaupt.

Thomas Crotty's Marble Works.

Thos. Crotty's Marble Shop in this city is an attractive place, by reason of the many finely finished monuments of various designs, sizes and styles. They are works of art, of the highest taste and skill, and of the finest grades of marble and granite to be obtained in this country. Extravagantly high priced work is not to be found here, but fine quality of stone, artistic excellence in finish and design are conspicuous features in every piece. Mr. Crotty has long been engaged in the business, understands it thoroughly and personally warrants all contracts and guarantees satisfaction in every case. Besides the finished stone-work on hand there is always in stock a liberal supply of the best material, with skilled marble cutters ready to execute any job required by patrons. There are a large number of monuments in every cemetery in this vicinity that have come from this shop, and each one speaks highly to its credit. Mr. Crotty gives his personal attention to the setting up of each monument ordered from him and never leaves one on an unstable foundation. Those wishing good work at low figures cannot find a better shop to patronize. Foreign and domestic granites, marbles, etc., always in stock. Mantles, and, in fact, all kinds of fine stone-work executed with promptness and in a style to suit the most fastidious.

George Orsinger's Pacific Bakery.

The man with an appetite agitating him asks where to eat. If he sojourns in Greenland his best plan is to hunt for a seal; but if he is in La Salle he cannot do better than call at the Pacific Bakery. All the delicacies of the season—be it spring, summer, autumn or winter,—are promptly served on the shortest possible notice. And not only are individuals served but parties as well. As a baker Mr. Orsinger has no superior. He has every facility for doing good work and good work is the only kind that he does. People in La Salle know this, and everybody patronizes him. Those giving select parties and wishing refreshments of any or all kinds invariably obtain them here. Festivals, excursions, pic-nics, etc., supplied with everything in the way of refreshments at the most reasonable rates. The dining- and sales-rooms have recently been most beautifully fitted up; and with ice cold soda, excellent ice cream, cool and pleasant rooms, everything contributes to make the Pacific Bakery and Restaurant the most attractive resort in the city. Mr. Orsinger first opened here 25 years ago, and in saying that he has distanced every competitor, is, at least, equivalent to the statement that he has worn well.

Breuning, Kilduff & Co.--Dry Goods.

The extensive dry goods house of Breuning, Kilduff & Co. was opened in La Salle last September, though the members of the firm have long been known as thorough business men in this community. Opening with a complete stock of dry goods, notions and fancy goods, and believing that in coming before the people and soliciting a share of their patronage the success attending business would be more securely attained by a few rules well observed, they adopted the following platform to which they adhere strictly in all cases :

1st. Polite and courteous attention to all.

2d. Keep a complete stock of desirable goods.

3d. All goods marked in plain figures and strictly one price to all.

4th. No goods misrepresented, and all goods taken back if not found as represented, and the money refunded.

The stock they offer is entirely new. There is not an old piece of goods in the house, and hence customers need have no fears of having forced on them unsalable or shop-worn articles. In the dress goods department the assortment is simply complete, comprising everything that the trade demands. A special feature is black and colored silks, many choice pieces being found on their shelves.

A full line of dress trimmings and buttons in all the latest styles form one of the principal attractions for purchasers.

The stock of hosiery is unsurpassed and comprises a fine line, from the cheapest cotton to the finest brilliant lisle.

Parasols, fans, etc., are exhibited in large and fine assortment at all prices and in all styles.

The white goods department includes everything that should be found here. Special attention is called to an elegant line of ladies' and children's muslin underwear, unsurpassed in variety and excellence. Cloaks, dolmans, and tolmas are kept in quantity, and made up from the finest and best goods.

The firm are determined in all cases to be leaders in the dry goods business and not followers. They defy competition, and guarantee the very lowest prices on every piece of goods sold. They have one of the neatest and most finely fitted up stores in the city, and the entire force, proprietors and employees, know all the ins and outs of the dry goods business, and deem it a pleasure to wait on customers. During the short time since their store was opened they have acquired a trade and reputation that many old houses might well envy, and their determination to merit prosperity has already given them a prestige guaranteeing the future.

J. Y. Thorp's Sewing Machine Depot.

The "Crown" comes into the market the last of all but it has sprung to the front rank at once because it has taken the good features of all other machines and put them in one grand combination, making the handsomest, largest, most silent and lightest running machine yet offered. All the "points" that twenty years' experience with all kinds of family and light manufacturing work have proved to be absolutely good are found in the "Crown." Other machines may have one, or two, or three, of these "points," but none has them all. Every device really desirable is found in the "Crown." Advantage has been taken of the experiments and experience with all machines ever invented and the "Crown" is a perfect embodiment of everything good in them. It is the most powerful and durable machine made. It is kept in sewing order for five years free of cost. This is not done on any other machine.

Next comes the Wilson OSCILLATORY SHUTTLE Sewing Machine. "Perfection having been obtained, further improvements are impossible." The old style sewing machines are fading away, and the Lightning Sewer stands solid as the Rock of Ages. Its capacity for speed and a large range of work is unlimited. It is made from the best material known; its shafts, needle bar, presser bar, presser foot, hemmer, screws, and all small parts, are made of the best steel. Its "take-up" is automatic, flexible, adjustable and positive, and gives satisfaction wherever used.

Next is the New B Howe. It has the loose pulley and improved bobbin-winder above the table; new treadle motion; light running in all its parts; improved stitch indicator; and wood work of the best and latest styles.

Last comes the Improved Singer—a Singer that does not sing, but sews admirably. It is light running, has quick action, perfect working. Its steel parts are accurately made by improved machinery from the latest patterns and models. It has loose balance wheel so constructed that the bobbin can be wound without removing the work from the machine; has self-threading eyelet, check lever and needle clamp; nickel plated balance wheels, oil-polished cases and Gothic covers. Every machine warranted.

The above machines have all the latest improvements; are backed by the best companies, and sold at bottom figures. Mr. Thorp has had the widest experience in this line of any man in the county; and you will always find him with a full stock of machines, attachments, needles, oil, etc. Repairing done promptly. Examine and get his prices before buying.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
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W. F. Corbus' Drug Store.

Drugs are among the essentials of a well regulated civilization. The use of them originated with necessity and the science of chemistry; and chemistry was founded by the alchemists who were seekers after the philosopher's stone, that imaginary something which had the power of turning everything into gold. The stone was never found, but the elements as we know them now, of which matter is composed, were found, and the practically numberless possible combinations of these result in giving to mankind a series of substances which were unknown in the world's early history but to us are boons that go far towards supplying the necessities of life besides adding largely to its pleasures.

W. F. Corbus is a man who has made the compounding of drugs and the preparations of medicines the study of his life, and in opening the drug business in La Salle in 1876 the design was formed of supplying *everything* which should properly be found in such an establishment; and an inspection of his store and goods will show that that design has been carried out pretty nearly to the letter.

In addition to the stock of regular drugs, which always consists of the choicest, purest and best the market affords, there is a large and select assortment of all the leading and standard patent medicines prepared for specific and other diseases. Toilet articles of every kind are exhibited in abundance, comprising the finest soaps, brushes, sponges and the like. Wall paper is one of the specialties of the business. The assortment in this class of goods is one of the most extensive to be found in the county, and embraces all the choicest patterns and designs, and the finest colored, tinted and finished papers made. A convenient arrangement for the exhibition of samples enables intending purchasers to see each and every design without the least trouble. A large lot of toys, games, dolls, etc., affords attraction for the children, while a show case filled with the finest cigars invariably catches the attention of lovers of the fragrant weed and courts their indulgence. Paints and oils are staple articles in all drug stores, and the stock here is very extensive, while the prices are absolutely the lowest. A large assortment of vases is another of the attractions of the store that immediately catches the eye and invites a selection.

Dr. Gilmour's Dental Rooms.

The highly competent and leading dentist of this city, Dr. J. T. Gilmour, has one of the best supplied offices in the state. He has had large experience, enjoys a good business, and calls the attention of the public to the following:

The American people pay the most attention to their teeth, for they have the poorest of any nation. Whether from peculiar ways of living or the race deteriorating is a question for the dental profession. There are various ways of taking care of the teeth. First they should be kept clean, brushing after every meal, which will not only clean the teeth but make a sweet breath and remove any foreign matter from between them. Meat, for instance, becomes putrid; chemical action takes place; then comes decay, and disease of the mouth and gums. These can to a great extent be obviated by cleansing the teeth, and if any are decayed, call on your dentist and have them filled. Everyone that cares for health should call on the dentist at least once a year. Never crack nuts or bite thread with the teeth. Refrain from taking very warm food or drink, especially after taking anything cold, as it cracks the enamel, causing decay. Have your teeth cleaned once every year.

A word in regard to filling: Gold, silver, tin, gutta-percha and various cement fillings are used. Gold generally is the best on account of its not discoloring, but silver can be used to a much better advantage in weak teeth. Tin without doubt is the best filling in existence if it can be put in where there is no wear, as it seems to agree perfectly with tooth structure; but it is unsightly and always turns black, which leave gold at the head. The other fillings are used principally to cap nerves, for temporary filling, etc. When the teeth become very bad and the patient is suffering with dyspepsia, neuralgia, etc., have them taken out at once and an artificial set put in. Don't wait six months or a year after having the teeth extracted as the lower jaw straightens out and it is difficult to learn to wear them. Rubber, celluloid, platinum, gold and silver are used for plates. The best is gold; the next celluloid. The rubber plate poisons every mouth more or less. Celluloid being composed largely of camphor is healthful to the mouth in any and every case. Pivot teeth also inserted. Gold and porcelain crowns adjusted on roots, etc. These operations are quite expensive, but where there is a good root it pays. No charge for examining teeth. Call and make your appointment a few days in advance. Reasonable satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
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T. L. O'Connor's Tile Factory and Brick Yard.

The use of tile has become an acknowledged necessity in many places, and everywhere as something very much to be desired by all farmers. Its manufacture is receiving a great deal of attention from scientific men, and capitalists are investing large sums of money in factories and machinery for its production. In this particular industrial branch, La Salle stands in the front rank with one of the best equipped factories in the state, which is presided over and operated by Mr. Thos. L. O'Connor, one of the enterprising young men of the city. His tile machine is of the Tiffany pattern, cylindrical in shape, built of cast iron one inch thick, somewhere about two feet in diameter, and standing probably about four feet high. In the center is a series of horizontal knives attached to an upright shaft. The clay is fed into the machine at the top by means of an endless elevator, and the knives moving around cut and pulverize it and at the same time carry it downwards upon a large screw which forces it horizontally and in a steady stream through a circular aperture, the diameter of which is the same as the tile produced. This aperture is supplied with a revolving core which shapes the interior of the tile and leaves it perfectly smooth. It is cut as it comes from the mill into foot lengths by means of fine steel wires attached to a frame, operated by hand. The tile is then set up on end in the large drying room, where, after drying without exposure to the extreme heat of the sun, which would produce cracking, it is taken to the kiln and burned. The clay used is of a superior quality for the manufacture of both brick and tile and was so pronounced by the late highly competent geologist, Dixwell Lathrop, years ago.

In addition to the tile machine, Mr. O'Connor is operating two brick machines. One is the common style made by G. E. Sibley, New York, with a capacity of 30,000 brick per day. The other is a "Pentfield," with a capacity of 1,800 per hour. This is built somewhat similar to the tile machine, only the screw is here replaced by a plunger which forces the clay out in a stream 4x8 inches square under a pressure of 320,000 pounds or 160 tons. It is afterwards cut up into brick 2½ inches thick with wires the same as the tile. An ingenious apparatus in the interior of the machine takes out all stones, gravel, and other objectionable material that may be present in the clay.

The following facts relating to tile drainage, from farmers of wide experience, may not be amiss here: It is a misfortune to farmers not to know the advantages of tile draining. The results are in all cases to increase the productive power of the land drained. All kinds of grain and tame grasses, fruit trees and shrubbery yield always better, and in many cases several hundred per cent. better, on well drained soils, as experience has long since verified. On land that is not drained the water must soak away by slow process or be taken up by evaporation, which leaves the under soil cold, especially in the spring. On drained land it passes at once to the drains, and in its course through the soil carries with it the warmth of the sun and the atmosphere, by this means making the time of planting the spring crop several weeks earlier. The water also passing quickly down carries food to the roots of the plants. It prevents injury by drouth, letting the air circulate to a greater depth in the soil. On land not drained the decayed animal and vegetable matter is taken up by the atmosphere and produces malaria, while on land that is drained this is carried down by the rains and nourishes vegetation. All lands need draining unless they have a gravelly or sandy subsoil; and drainage is not less useful in making roads than in the raising of farm crops. The distance between tile drains must be determined by the nature of the soil, its depth and the amount of fall. Some porous soil will permit water to reach the drains for a long distance, while a tough compact clay is almost impervious to water and requires the drains to be much closer together. In a black, loose soil drains at the depth of four feet are sufficient at a distance of ten rods apart; but if the land is a hard-pan or a stiff clay, to drain it thoroughly the distance apart should not be more than from four to six rods. Deep drains have a great deal of advantage over shallow ones. Farmers never get any benefit from their land below the level of their drains; but they do get the benefit of the soil above, even if the drain lies eight feet below the surface. An orchard or vineyard should not be drained less than that depth. Always secure a good outlet, if it is at all possible, and make the fall as great as the contour of the land will admit. The greater the fall the smaller the tile that can be advantageously used, and the deeper down they are laid the further apart can be the drains. With a twelve-inch fall in a hundred feet a five-inch tile will carry off as much water as a six-inch tile will if the fall is but four inches to the hundred feet. Always aim to get the greatest amount of water off in the shortest possible time.

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W. E. Birkenbeuel's Jewelry Store.

The jewelry business of the city is entirely led by W. E. Birkenbeuel. That only which is actually necessary in life is not all that people live for. The beautiful and artistic is also sought as it should be and the more intelligent the people become the more they seek to gratify their inherent longing for that which pleases the eye as well as serves a purpose of usefulness. Mr. Birkenbeuel opened his store in this city in 1875 in partnership with H. Linnig, of Peru, who some time ago withdrew, leaving the whole business in his hands. Appreciating the demands and wants of the community, he has stocked his store with literally everything that could be desired by the most fastidious, and in soliciting trade he does it with the full confidence that none will find it necessary to leave his counters and showcases in order to make satisfactory selections in the way of *anything* in the jewelry line. To enumerate his goods would be impossible. He has watches from all the best American and foreign manufacturers in gold and silver cases, and at all prices, from the cheapest to the finest, including chronometers, horse timers, etc. Diamonds in large variety and of the finest quality. The stock of silverware is something unusual, consisting of tea sets, cake baskets, butter dishes, trays, water pitchers, cups, goblets, castors, fruit stands, knives, forks, spoons, etc., etc. Rings and pins are plentiful in plain and ornamental, with gold, pearls, rubies, amethysts, diamonds and other precious stones. Chains, necklaces and bracelets in hundreds of different styles from the plainest to the most ornamental and richly finished, glisten within the cases. In clocks the wonder is that makers can design so many different styles and kinds in wood and metal. There are large and small clocks, round and square finished clocks, alarm clocks, those that strike and those that don't strike, calendar clocks, electric clocks, clocks with springs and clocks with weights, and in short, the whole clock family and all the relatives. Spectacles lie in heaps, and the near sighted and the far sighted, the young and the old, can all find just

the kind they need and in styles to suit their tastes and purses, from the plainest steel frames to the finest gold. Gold pens from the leading manufacturers are plentiful and in such variety as to afford something to suit the hand of every person.

Pianos, grand, square, and upright, from all leading manufacturers, can be purchased here; also organs from the plainest finished to the most elaborate and finest toned. Violins in choice assortment can also be found and always of the best. Accordeons, guitars, banjos, drums, flutes, clarinets, tamborines, etc., are always on hand in abundance for musicians to select from.

Guns and rifles, breech and muzzle loaders of different patterns, including all the best, on exhibition for the accommodation of sportsmen. Powder, shot and shell are also for sale and any hunter can here get a complete outfit any day. Revolvers and pistols, wood and ivory handles, plain, silver and nickle plated, with cartridges, are always in stock.

There are always on exhibition smokers' articles, such as meerschaum pipes and cigar holders; microscopes, telescopes and opera glasses, among them many very fine instruments; thermometers of different kinds. Glass and porcelain vases, among them some of the finest and most elaborately finished every offered for sale in any city of the Union; pocketbooks in leather, morocco, etc.; drafting instruments in brass and German silver, both Swiss and American make; toilet articles, such as perfumeries, brushes, combs, Japanese fancy boxes, jewelry cases and the like; fancy baskets, writing desks, music cases, orginettes and sheet music; ink stands, pen holders and fancy stationery; albums in large variety to adorn the tables of the most wealthy; pocket-knives, razors and penknives of almost every style and kind manufactured; nut picks, single and in sets; napkin rings in many designs, both unique and plain; canes, light and heavy, long and short, wood, gutta percha, etc., plain or fancy; watch charms of handsome designs, sleeve buttons, studs, collar buttons, and the like, bone, ivory, ebony, silver, gold, etc; Swiss wood work of beautiful and useful patterns; playing cards, dice, dominoes, chess, checkers and games of various kinds; bird cages of all shapes and sizes; pictures, chromos, oil paintings, etc.; fishing tackle, poles, hooks, lines, fly-baits, etc. Always has first-class workmen in his employ, and in watch, clock and jewelry repairing he guarantees satisfaction. All silverware bought at his place engraved free of extra charges.

Original from

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Ancient Order United Workmen, Eureka Lodge, No. 130.

Among the societies of La Salle Eureka Lodge No. 130, A. O. U. W., stands as one of the most prominent, having a membership of nearly 100, composed of the very best men in the city. The Lodge room is on the corner of Gooding and First streets. Meetings every Monday evening. Geo. Wilson, M. W.; J. Y. Thorp, Rec.

The A. O. U. W. is purely a benevolent and business organization, cosmopolitan in its character, having in its membership all classes; men of every vocation working in every department of labor; men who toil with the head and those who know how to use the brawny hand; employer and employee, differing, perhaps, in political and religious beliefs, but all believing in the existence of a God, the Creator and Preserver of the Universe, and extending towards each other that charity taught in the open Book which is found on the altar of every Lodge. The most distinctive aim of the Order is mutual life insurance, the cheapest, most effective and most rational plan known to business men. It was sought among the various systems of life insurance and co-operative aid associations, and believes it has found the method of proving life insurance within the general reach of the masses, as safe, if not safer, than that obtained from the general life insurance companies of the day. Its system or method is as follows: The Supreme Lodge of the Order has original and exclusive jurisdiction over all subjects pertaining to the welfare of the Order, and appellate jurisdiction from the decision of Grand Lodges and of subordinate lodges under its immediate jurisdiction, and its enactments and decisions upon all questions are the supreme law of the Order. It also issues charters to Grand Lodges and to subordinate lodges in territory not under the jurisdiction of Grand Lodges. Grand Lodges are only established in States or Territories having within their limits 2,000 members, Master Workmen in good standing; and when the membership of any Grand Lodge falls below that number it ceases to exist and the subordinate lodges within its limits revert to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge. The various local lodges in a

State having a Grand Lodge are under its jurisdiction, and those in a State having no Grand Lodge are under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge. Upon the death of a member under the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge, the assessments for insurance are levied on the members under that jurisdiction; upon the death of a member under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, the assessments for insurance are on the members of its jurisdiction. Assessments in jurisdictions having only 2,000 members will be \$1 at the death of each member, never more. In jurisdictions having more than 2,000 members, the assessments vary according to the number of members; in some, two assessments for every three deaths; in another only two for every five deaths; the overplus in each assessment is applied on account of the next assessment. All assessments are made by Supreme or Grand Lodge officers, and are so arranged that the funds to meet one assessment are always ready in the hands of the Receivers of the various subordinate lodges, so that when an assessment is made to pay the policy of a deceased member the money is forwarded by the subordinate lodges to the Recorder of the Supreme or Grand Lodge, and by the proper officials paid to the proper person or persons to whose benefit the insurance policy is issued. Upon the death of a Master Workman, the subordinate lodge in which his name is enrolled notifies the Recorder of the Supreme or Grand Lodge, as the case may be, when an assessment is made and the various subordinate lodges notified. Within 20 days after notification the money must be sent by the Receivers of the subordinate lodges to the Recorder of the Supreme or Grand Lodge, \$1 for each member, and the members of the various lodges are then required to pay \$1 each, which is then placed in the hands of the Receivers to replace the money sent by them, so as to be ready for the next assessment; and no one to whom a policy has been made payable has yet been heard to say that the A. O. U. W. has not faithfully, punctually and fully met every obligation made to the widows and orphans of its deceased brothers.

The regulations for membership are, that the person applying must be over 21 and under 50 years of age, of good moral character, able and competent to earn a livelihood for himself and family, and a believer in the Supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of the Universe; must submit to a medical examination as rigid and complete as those of the most cautious insurance companies; must undergo a rigid examination as to character, and pass a secret ballot before being admitted.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

H. J. Barker's Grocery House.

Young men will get married. Adam was the first man who objected to living alone, and his sons all the way down to the present day have raised the old man's objection, followed in his footsteps, and sought out a woman for an everyday companion. This is of course all well enough, and everything is apt to run along smoothly providing there is no difficulty encountered in getting the provisions. Here is where the rub may be expected. If the old folks happen to be millionaires the rub won't be very hard, but otherwise look out for tough scratching. This can only be avoided in one way: by purchasing the family supplies at H. J. Barker's. The question—what does he keep?—can be best answered by the simple statement: everything that regularly belongs to a well assorted stock of groceries and provisions. Then, enlarging on this a little, it may be added that his goods are *always the best*, on which account they are naturally the cheapest, and, as a rule, made still cheaper by a careful and judicious system of purchasing in large quantities for cash, and at the same time taking advantage of any good bargains that may chance to be offered by the wholesale houses.

Entering somewhat further into particulars, mention may be made of his fruits, which either green, dried or canned are absolutely the best in the market. The impression prevails with some that buying canned goods is like "buying a pig in a bag." However correct the impression may be as applied to others, it don't fit Barker at all. *He warrants every can*, and if not found as represented may be returned. His prices on this class of goods are so low that no woman under the circumstance can afford to can her own fruit. Leading fruits, such as California pears, apricots and peaches, are sold by the case at about the same price at which common goods are sold elsewhere. Teas, coffees and syrups are among Barker's specialties, and he has lots of splendid bargains to offer in these goods. He is also the leading commission merchant in the city.

Barker's teas are leading all others in quality and price. Those that have not bought tea of him don't know what bargains they are losing every time they buy elsewhere.

Anderson's Furniture Store.

An attractive home is one of the most desirable acquisitions of life. While the Bedouin Arab may be perfectly satisfied with his tent, in which he keeps his wife, children and horses housed together, the race which has passed the nomadic stage of its existence and finds the possession of a local habitation one of the leading objects of an inherent ambition naturally wants its interior, if not its exterior, fitted up in such a way as to gratify a sense of the beautiful, as well as to serve the purposes of the useful. And therefore the representative of that advanced race, which is the intelligent man or woman of the present day, always goes to K. Anderson for furniture. The stock he keeps comprehends everything that naturally should be found in a well regulated household in the shape of furniture. Chairs are comfortable things to sit on, and Anderson has them in all possible varieties; the plain wooden chair, made strong and substantial; the wooden arm chair and wood rocking chairs for children and adults. Then he has a better grade, consisting of caned chairs, including rockers, arm chairs, etc., finished up in the neatest and most tasteful style. In the finest grade of chairs he takes the lead, in these parts at least. His easy rockers and others are simply superb, finished in rep, raw silk, velvet, hair, cloth, etc., with spring bottoms, adjustable backs, and every other feature which can in any way add to their real usefulness and beauty. In tables the variety is large, ranging from the plainest stand to the finest walnut marble-top center table. Bedsteads are abundant and embrace the cheaper articles in stained wood, the better finished ones, though plain, in walnut, ash, etc., and those handsome and stylishly finished, which go with the finest bed-room sets. The stock of bureaus could not well be more attractive; and from the convenient and nobby little bureau to the best finished marble-top, all are excellent. Hair, wool, husk and spring mattresses of all the leading kinds are constantly in stock, as also picture frames of all kinds.

Undertaking is a leading feature in Mr. Anderson's business, and receives the most prompt attention. He keeps everything in this line, so that patrons can always find just what will suit them. A handsome hearse, the finest absolutely in the Twin Cities, is free to patrons. He is the only undertaker in this vicinity who embalms and preserves bodies without the use of ice, having made a special study of this branch of the business and practiced it for years.

All kinds of furniture repairing and upholstering done in the best manner, and all goods sold at the very lowest rates.

W. A. Locke's Fine Art Studio, 99 First Street.

Photography, as a branch of the fine arts, receives its due share of attention in this city. The gallery long and favorably known under the management of George Syphers, has for a number of years been operated by W. A. Locke, who is a man of fine talent and thoroughly posted in all branches of the art. Mr. Locke has added very largely to its facilities and popularity and brought it to the highest standard of excellence. The success of any business depends on the satisfaction afforded its patrons, and judging from the reputation of the gallery its patrons can safely depend on obtaining the very best work in every case and securing the full value of their money. The photographic art is ranked among the finest, and one requiring a great deal of experience and skill in order to attain any approximation towards perfection. The apparatus for successful work is very expensive and the most delicate and sensitive work is required in every detail. Mr. Locke's gallery and operating rooms occupy two floors of one of the large brick store buildings on First street. One floor is used only for printing and finishing, while on the other are the operating rooms, the reception rooms, parlors, etc. The display of pictures and specimens of fine art is truly beautiful and consists of photographs in all the latest styles; also portraits finished in oil, India ink, crayon, etc. The walls of the art parlor are adorned with fine steel engravings, artotypes, albertypes, oleographs and many other fine specimens of the fine art; also a magnificent display of fine silk, plush, velvet and gold picture frames. In addition to the taking of fine pictures, Mr. Locke carries the most extensive line of elegant picture frames to be found, from the plainest grades to the most delicate gold frames, all of which are of the newest and latest patterns.

Photography is one of the arts chemistry has made possible and practicable. It is the compelling of the sunlight to perform the work of the painter and it does it in a manner vastly superior to anything that the hand of man has attained to. It has also brought within reach of the poor as well as the rich the power to indulge in the love for the beautiful, which is one of the inherent characteristics of human nature. Its use is not strictly confined to the formation of pictures; it is used for other purposes, principal among which is that of making stereotype and electrotype plates for printing.

H. D. Brown & Co.'s Dry Goods House.

The dry goods house of H. D. Brown is one of the oldest establishments in the county, twenty-five years ago having been under the management of Adams & Hatch. The present firm, in which Mr. Frank Longworth figures as the "Co.," acceptably to the public, occupies the old field to-day, prepared to show the people of this vicinity a most extensive and complete stock of dry goods, carpets, hosiery, curtains, notions, furnishing goods, etc., and a cordial invitation is extended to all to examine the same. The character of the stock is constantly being improved by placing on the counters at all times in all departments the best goods the market affords. This gives persons in search of fine goods an opportunity to purchase without going out of town to find them. It would be impossible here to give an adequate idea of the extent and variety of the goods comprised in this stock, but all should see it for themselves.

The advantage in having a mammoth stock to select from is obvious, and prices are the lowest in every instance. H. D. Brown & Co. keep regularly on hand a superb stock of silks, black and plain, colors and fancy, from the cheapest to the very best; also the latest novelties in black and colored dress goods in the finest fabrics, together with an elegant line of ladies', children's and men's hosiery and gloves, parasols, ribbons, laces, fancy goods of every description, and suits for children in many elegant styles. They have a fine stock of ladies' cloth and silk wraps, such as jackets, ulsters, dolmans, etc. Better bargains than are offered in this house are hard to find, as the aim has been and always will be to satisfy in every sense of the word every customer in every purchase, be it large or small. "Brown's" is a household word in scores of families, and many never think of going elsewhere to purchase dry goods. They have always traded there, always knew that they got full value for their money, and will continue to patronize the house as long as they buy and the firm sell goods. With business tact, judgment and foresight to grasp new ideas in the line of their trade, the ability to anticipate and prepare for supplying at all seasons the numerous wants of the community, Messrs. Brown and Longworth have a long lease of business prosperity before them and at the beginning of the next century will doubtless be found still in the field selling good goods at the lowest possible prices.

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J. J. King, Merchant Tailor.

To trace tailoring back to its origin would be almost equal to tracing up the origin of man. If, as Darwin claims, men originated from the monkey, then tailoring began early in the transition stage when the hirsute covering began to grow too thin to afford protection from the inclemency of the weather. If the story of Adam's creation be the true version of man's first appearance on the earth, then tailoring first began in his family. Man's tastes coupled with his requirements in the matter of dress have called for many modifications in the forms of garments and all these had to be studied and worked out by the industrious and indefatigable tailor. The human form may be divine, and all that, but the tailor's skill brings out that divinity.

Among the tailors of La Salle deserving of a generous notice may be mentioned Mr. J. J. King, who has for a period of 25 years been engaged in clothing the leading citizens of this city and Peru. Long experience in the business has enabled him to become acquainted with the wants of the community and the fact of his long stay here is conclusive evidence that he suits his customers and gives satisfaction in all cases. It would not be doing him justice to say less than that he is the best judge of cloth to be scared up in this county. If possibly he has an equal in this respect he certainly has no superiors. Customers can always depend on what he tells them in relation to the quality of goods. The quality of cloth varies so greatly that ordinary people or those who have never had opportunity to learn in what a good article consists, find it necessary to learn in each particular instance from one who knows. Mr. King is the man in this city *who knows*, and his skill and ability are appreciated.

With a good stock of cloth regularly on hand he is prepared to furnish suits or single garments at low prices. If he should chance to have no patterns that please a customer he shows him a high pile of samples among which he cannot fail to find something that exactly suits him, and which is always obtained within a day or two afterwards from some leading Chicago house. With every facility for doing good work and with the ability and sound judgment which long years of practical experience alone can produce, he asks for the continuance of that trade which has been so generously tendered him in the past, and guaranteeing satisfaction in the highest degree both as to quality of goods and workmanship, his business is steadily maintained and customers remain long with him.

Mrs. J. J. King's Dyeing and Scouring Establishment.

A person's first impression in regard to coloring fabrics is that it is a very simple operation requiring no more skill than is necessary in the production of the required shade in the liquid and the dipping into it of the article to be colored. Such however is not the case for there are few arts in which experience, aptness and actual skill are more called for in order to attain even tolerably good results than in dyeing. If each piece of cloth were made entirely of the same material—cotton, wool, or whatever it might be—and each thread were twisted the same there would be little difficulty then in obtaining any desired color. The same piece of cloth may contain cotton, wool and silk and the warp be tightly twisted like a spool of cotton thread while the woof is perfectly loose, and while the one part would entirely take up the coloring matter the other would absorb it very slowly and thus when removed from the dye the article instead of being of a uniform color would be greatly variegated. The skill is in knowing just how to operate with both cloth and color so as to make all parts of the fabric receive its proper share of the coloring matter. Very often uniformity in the final result is a matter of absolute impossibility and an approximation to the desired result is all that can be hoped for. Mrs. King has had many years of experience in the business and what she does not know about the practical work of dyeing is very little. She seldom fails to produce good results for she knows the boundaries beyond which the impossible lies. With the best of dyes, those imported from France being the only kind she uses, she succeeds where with ordinary dyers, success is impossible. The establishment of this business was something long needed in La Salle. There are few persons, be they rich or poor, that do not often find it desirable to have goods dyed that are not half worn out but which it would be the most unpardonable extravagance to throw away simply because they are faded and not suitable to wear on that account. Almost everything of this nature can be made nearly as good as new by dyeing and should such be necessary, cleaning and repairing, which Mrs. King promptly attends to. She colors all kinds of fabrics, be they cotton, wool or silk. Felt hats cleaned and dyed and silk hats cleaned and blocked. It may be added to the above that the Mrs. King's dye works are in La Salle to stay; they are one of the permanent fixtures of the place.

M. J. Bungart--Stoves, Tin and Hardware.

The day is not long passed since the old fireplace, occupying nearly the entire end of the family residence, with chimney filling up a large portion of the adjacent out-doors, was abandoned with its numerous adjuncts in the way of andirons, cranes, hooks, pots, tin ovens and a dozen or so et ceteras. It had its day and though some may lament its departure and sigh for the return of the good old times, the present generation has something better and is therefore disposed to look upon the picture so vividly drawn by those who entered the world when the last century was still unfinished as that of a relic of barbarism or at least of semi-civilization.

Stoves as they are now made by the leading manufacturers in all their varied forms evince the most wonderful progress since a few decades ago in the devices for cooking and heating. An illustration of this can best be seen by a visit to M. J. Bungart's commodious store well filled with a full stock of the best and most improved styles the market affords. As a leader among leaders in the line of cooking stoves may be mentioned the "Crown Prince." The highest compliment that can be paid it is to note the fact that more of the Crown Prince stoves are sold in this community than of any two other styles offered to the trade. It possesses every commendable feature found in cook stoves, and further than this nothing need be said in regard to it. The Vapor Oil Stove is one of Bungart's specialties, and its desirability for summer use cannot be questioned. It is safe, convenient, clean and cheap, and does not heat up a room to an intolerable temperature every time it is necessary in mid summer to boil the tea-kettle or heat a flat iron. The prices range from \$4 up, and no housekeeper once using it would think it possible afterwards to do without it.

The supply of heating stoves in this store is always large, comprising the best made either for hard or soft coal. Ruby and other furnaces are also furnished when parties desire to heat with hot air. A general assortment of shelf hardware, cutlery, nails, etc., is always in stock, and also a large lot of garden and farm implements, such as shovels, hoes, forks, rakes, scythes, and the like. In tinware Mr. Bungart does a large business, having abundant facilities for doing everything in the tin manufacturing line except the making of pressed ware and of this he always keeps a large quantity on hand. He does all kinds of general jobbing, roofing, guttering, etc., and gives his patrons satisfaction every time.

Williamson & Holmes--Cash Grocers.

The inhabitants of this world are nearly all after cash. This is the end and aim of all endeavors—the main object of life. How to obtain this boon is something that has exercised the human mind ever since a medium of exchange was first devised away back in the early ages, when man learned that he could not with his own hands make each and every article that his necessities and comforts required, and he discovered that it was convenient to trade with his neighbors. A few only, up to the present day, have discovered the great secret that the best way to get and accumulate cash is to trade on a cash basis. Williamson & Holmes made the discovery a few years since and reorganized their grocery house, which they had been conducting in the customary way for a long time with rather indifferent success, on a strictly cash basis. They launched out anew with the intention of making money themselves and at the same time giving their customers lower rates than ever on all kinds of goods in the grocery line, thus giving them a chance to save a little of their own hard earned money. And the plan of the firm has worked successfully, and they and their customers are satisfied that true economy consists in paying as you go, contracting no debts, but owning what you possess.

The stock carried by this firm is very comprehensive and embraces everything in the grocery line. Among the leading articles here may be mentioned teas and canned fruits. Of the former they always carry the best and largest assortment in the county, while the latter includes all the best and most reliable brands of fruits, vegetables and meats. In crockery, lamps and glassware the stock is immense, embracing all kinds of plain and fancy ware, common, china, majolica, etc., with lamps of about every kind made, from the cheapest to the very finest, and glassware of every conceivable kind, style and pattern, not considered out of date.

Green fruits, such as berries of all kinds, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, apples, etc., always on hand in their season in abundance and at the very lowest market rates.

Country produce—butter, eggs, vegetables and poultry, can always be disposed of here on the most advantageous terms.

Such things as nuts, confectioneries, jellies and similar goods are always fresh and of the very best. Tobacco, cigars, pipes and other smokers' articles always ready for use. Sporting goods—powder, shot, shells, fishing tackle and about everything else desired by the sportsman always for sale.

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Geo. Raymond--Lumber, Coal and Paint.

Lumber is one of the necessities of our existence. It was not always made as now by means of expensive and elaborate sawing machinery, but it was made and used nevertheless when the ax was the only tool in the hands of the artisan. It is used not only in all building construction, but in the manufacture of so many different articles in every day use that it may properly be said to be universal in all its applications to the wants of man.

For a period of three years past Geo. Raymond has been engaged in supplying the wants of the people of this city and vicinity with this very necessary commodity, and so well has he satisfied the public in his system of dealing that he has now a large number of firm friends on whose patronage he can always depend.

His stock comprises everything that should be found in a well arranged lumber yard, including common lumber, fencing, flooring, plank, studding, siding, lath, shingles and the like. Dressed lumber is on hand at all times in large quantities as also an extensive assortment of seasoned lumber, including mouldings of dozens of different designs, with matched lumber for wainscotings, ceilings, and the like. He has a fine stock regularly on hand of sash, doors, blinds and other factory made articles for builders, everything being of the very best material and workmanship, well seasoned and guaranteed to give satisfaction in all cases.

When any commodity is purchased at a high price it must of necessity be sold at a high price to afford the dealer a margin for profit, but Mr. Raymond don't buy lumber in that way. He is in a position to secure fully as low rates as the most favored dealer in the State and is, consequently, able to sell at figures which are in every sense the very lowest, and purchasers of lumber will save money by keeping this fact constantly in mind.

In addition to lumber Mr. Raymond keeps regularly in his warehouse a full supply of the best lime the market affords, both for masonry and plastering, also hydraulic cement, stucco, plastering hair and other materials required in building.

Anthracite coal is another article in which Mr. Raymond deals, and has always enough on hand to meet any demand that may be made upon him. The superiority of hard coal over our ordinary soft coal for domestic heating purposes is recognized by all who have had opportunity to compare the two. Hard coal will burn at least three times as long as soft coal

and hence the same quantity will last three times as long, produce less than one-half the quantity of ashes, make no smoke or gas, no dust to render rooms unpleasant or unhealthy, while the heat produced with hard coal is at all times by far the most intense. The celebrated Cumberland Blossburg coal, the best known for blacksmithing is also regularly kept on hand.

Mr. Raymond also keeps regularly on hand a full supply of Rubber Paint, the best in use, manufactured in 100 shades, colors and tints, from pure white to jet black, by the Rubber Paint Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. For many years chemists and others have experimented in mixing India rubber with oil, lead, etc., in order to produce a perfectly *water-proof* paint, and at last, successful in the effort, have formed a chemical combination of rubber with oil paints which, when applied, becomes hard and elastic enough not to crack or peel from the action of the atmosphere, with a gloss equal to work finished with varnish. The company own all the patents covering perfect combinations like the above, known and sold as "Rubber Paint."

After several years' trial and the severest tests, they confidently assert that \$2 worth of paint will cover more surface, and do it better, than \$3 worth of white lead and oil, and will last three times as long. Two coats of the Rubber Paint are better than three coats of ordinary paint. The particular point of superiority established for this paint may be summed up as follows: It is the most economical paint, costing one-quarter to one-third less than any other, while one-third more can be accomplished with a given quantity. Its durability surpasses that of any other paint, for the reason that in whatever weather or condition of climate used, it is not effected; while its greater body forms a coat remarkably firm and strong, and at the same time so adhesive and elastic that it will not crack or peel off. It retains color better than any other paint, and brings out colors with more brilliancy and effect. It is available for all kinds of painting, and especially for fine inside work, and may be used with equal advantage on iron, wood, brick or plaster. No paint manufactured will resist water equal to it, making it unequalled for painting vessels, boats or roofs. In all requisites of a first class paint, the Rubber Paint is unequalled, and, it is believed, must supersede all other paints now in use. The Rubber Paint is prepared in pure white, and in all cottage and other colors, comprising any number of different shades, and put up ready for use, being a great advantage, as it can be spread by any one. One gallon of this paint will cover twenty to thirty yards, two coats.

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Jacob Knapp's Harness Store.

La Salle has at least one really fine harness store—that of Jacob Knapp. He has been in the harness business here for many years, is a practical workman himself, understands every detail of the trade and the business and is a popular man in the community. His stock comprises a large assortment of the different kinds of harness in general use, grading from the finest, best made, and most stylishly finished buggy harness to the lower priced though substantial and durable article. Following these comes all kinds of harness for draft horses from that suitable for the heaviest truck harness to the light team of the express driver, all made in the best manner and of the best material. A stock of saddles which includes about every kind in use, from the most common to the finest is always on hand. There is a large lot of colars regularly in stock for customers to select from just what they want. Whips by the hundred afford an ample assortment for every one to find something to suit him. Fly nets, horse covers, blankets, and in fact all kinds of articles used by horsemen can always be found in this store, and to the general stock is added a lot of trunks, valises, traveling bags and the like. All kinds of repairing neatly and promptly done.

The City Police Force.

La Salle has generally had an efficient police force. The order, as a rule, maintained in the city, has been as good, if not a little superior to that maintained in other places where the population is the same in number and character. And it can be properly and truthfully remarked here that the thanks of the citizens for the peace and quiet of the place are largely due to the efforts of the efficient Chief of Police, Mr. Jas. Murtha. He is one of those who are natural born detectives, if there are such, and has long ago made for himself a most creditable record. He has been engaged in a number of very important cases, and his success in ferreting out criminals and securing evidence against them has been by no means meager. He has served as an officer in La Salle for many years, and though he did not at first he has of late years given his whole time and attention to police and detective work. He is now supported by an efficient and competent body of men, who act in the capacity of policemen: Messrs. Larney, Doyle, Miebach and McGuire, and the city is probably as free from hoodlums and thugs as any set of men could make it.

Cummings & Nink, Cigar Manufacturers.

Since the day when Sir Walter Raleigh got a pail of water dashed over him by a servant, who, seeing the smoke emanating from his mouth, thought he had caught fire and was burning up, men have persisted in smoking. As to whether the practice is hurtful or otherwise is a matter for those to discuss who are qualified to say something on the subject. The substance of this paragraph is to set forth the good qualities of the cigars manufactured by Messrs. Cummings & Nink. They have had seventeen years experience in the business and claim not without the best of reasons that there is no better cigar in the market than they make. The following are a part of the brands they have on sale: La Cosmopolitana, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, Clear Havana; Aurora, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, Clear Havana Filler; Morning Dawn, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, Half Havana Filler; El Clarino, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, Part Havana Filler; Revolution, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, Clear Connecticut Seed. The public is recommended to try these cigars and they are offered with the full confidence that they will be found *good* in every sense of the word. They are in all cases just exactly what they are represented to be.

Something Worth Reading.

No matter how good or how poor the times are it is always beneficial to know where the best articles can be had for the least money. Should you wish to purchase anything in the clothing line you are referred to B. Lachmann & Co. They are the oldest and most reliable Clothing firm in La Salle. Having had many years' experience in the business, and being very close buyers, they come right to the front rank as leaders in low prices. Headquarters for well made and well fitting garments for Men, Boys and Children, and everything else that is usually kept in a first class Clothing establishment. This enterprising firm has lately established, in connection with their extensive business, a Merchant Tailoring Department, where none but first class garments are turned out, from 15 to 20 per cent. less than tailors will furnish the same. From 200 to 300 seasonable patterns always in stock to select from. Good suits range from \$18.00 to \$25.00, and a perfect fit garranteed. A full line of North Western Hats, in all colors and styles, manufactured expressly for B. Lachmann & Co. Every Hat is warranted to give satisfaction. Also a full line of Sweet's Overalls on hand. Farmers and mechanics will please take notice that this is the best fitting Overall made and will never rip. For further partictulars call at the Golden Eagle Clothing House of B. Lachmann & Co.

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L. Stone's Clothing Store.

As everyone must have clothing, the question of where to buy comes to every family at one time or another. La Salle people have solved this question as a general thing, and have pronounced in favor of Stone's clothing house as about the best place in the county to procure ready-made garments. The stock of men's ready-made clothing for young and old is one of the largest in the county. He keeps not only goods of the finest grade, but carries a full assortment adapted to the wants of the farmer, mechanic, laborer and all classes of young men, middle-aged men and old men, or large or small men, as well as every size between, with prices in all cases graded down to common sense figures. In the low priced grades there is nothing but good, honest goods, such as will wear well and look well and are worth every cent asked for them. In the higher grades are suits made from the best imported and domestic fabrics and in the latest styles.

Mr. Stone's goods are of a far better quality of cloth and of superior workmanship, sewing, etc., than ready-made clothing generally. He is a close and careful buyer, and workmanship is considered by him with the same importance as texture and quality of goods. He warrants every article sold to be exactly as represented. It is impossible to get cheated here, as everything is strictly one price, and each article is marked in plain figures so that all may read them, a child as well as a man. Boys' suits, suitable for all ages and for parents whose pocket books are poorly supplied with money as well as the prosperous merchant or mechanic.

The stock of gents' furnishing goods is immense, and comprises mens' and boys' white shirts, with working shirts of cheviot, flannel, cassimere, etc.; with collars, cuffs, ties; underwear, cotton, flannel, etc.; gloves and everything desirable in a gentleman's wardrobe.

All the late styles of hats and caps are kept regularly in stock, and the aim is to make this the place where a person can find any style of hat or cap for men's or boys' wear that may be desired.

There is a fine line of trunks and valises of all kinds, sizes and qualities, and at all prices, elegantly finished or plain; also a lot of excellent traveling bags for ladies or gents, many of them perfect marvels of convenience, in cloth, rubber, split leather and alligator skin, with shawl and trunk straps, and the like. A large lot of rubber goods, such as coats, leggins, hats, blankets, etc., is also regularly in stock.

Remember the place, one door east of P. O., old stand.

Geo. A. Elliott--Agricultural Implements.

Geo. A. Elliott is one of the oldest and best known merchants in the city of La Salle, having been engaged in his present business for a period of over twenty years. He keeps the best farm machinery the market supplies, and is always ready to meet the demands of the farming community for anything in this line. He has an assortment of old ground plows from leading manufacturers, such as the Furst & Bradley, Peru City, Buford, Grand Detour and others, including the Hapgood sulky plow which is warranted to run lighter on the team than any walking plow made; the Corbin disc harrow, something that is rapidly coming into popular favor and entirely supersedes the old style; also the Acme harrow, a very effective implement; the celebrated Challenge and Farmer's Friend corn planters with the Hayworth and Joliet wire check rowers; Union seeders, the very best known; Furst & Bradley, Buford, Grand Detour, Hapgood and other leading walking spring cultivators with the Buford tongueless cultivator, embracing all the latest and best improvements and devices in this class of machinery; different styles of mowers, including the Empire, D. S. Morgan and Hopkins, which perhaps have no superiors anywhere; the Furst & Bradley horse hay rake; also the celebrated Thomas self-dump rake, which is discharged by the power of the horse, steel tooth, very strong and durable; also the Eagle sulky rake, which can be dumped either by hand or foot.

Leading among the machines in stock is the Empire twine binder which stands at the head in the way of harvesting machinery. It does its work automatically and to perfection, draws the band tight, ties it firmly and binds only when the bundle has reached the proper size, and is the lightest draft machine in the market. Mr. Elliott also takes orders for Aultman & Co.'s threshing machines, horse powers, portable steam engines, etc. He is also agent for Russell & Co., Massilon, O., manufacturers of threshing machinery, portable and traction steam engines, saw-mills, and the like.

Corn shellers of various kinds, among them the Eureka, made at Joliet, including hand and horse power, promptly supplied to the trade. The celebrated Studebaker wagons, buggies and carriages, and Oshkosh buggies and carriages.

To enumerate everything kept in the warehouse would be a heavy task, but enough articles have been mentioned to show that he keeps the best of everything and the supply is never exhausted.

J. G. Feldes' Grocery and Crockery Store.

When a person has been successfully engaged in business for a long period of years it is evidence that he knows the wants of his patrons and supplies them. John G. Feldes' grocery and crockery house is the oldest German establishment of the kind in the city and was first opened up thirteen years ago. The large business now being done points conclusively to the fact that the proprietor has the tact and good judgment to discern just what the people in this community demand in the line of his business and keeps the purpose constantly in view to supply that demand. His mammoth emporium, for such it is in reality, is stocked with everything in the way of groceries, provisions, fruits, crockery, china, cutlery, glass, wood and willow ware. He is actually the largest dealer in crockery, china, glass and decorated ware, lamps, etc., in this county and as a natural consequence sells cheaper than any other house. He also imports and deals in wines, liquors, champaign, fine Kentucky whiskies, etc., and handles none but first class goods.

Entering a little more into particulars it may be mentioned that his grocery stock comprises selected goods in all the different branches. Among his specialties may be mentioned canned goods, which include fruits, meats and vegetables of every kind put up in tin, always of the leading and best brands and guaranteed to prove satisfactory. Teas, coffees and spices he keeps in very large assortments and can suit the most fastidious in these goods. Green fruits are always to be found here in their proper season and sold at the lowest market rates.

Tobaccos, cigars, pipes and smokers' articles generally are in large supply and variety and no one can fail to find here what will suit him in this class of goods. The display of crockery is something fine and there is nothing made in this line that any ordinary person has occasion to use which is not to be found on the shelves in Feldes' store. In majolica ware there is an assortment which is not equaled for variety and excellence in any other store in the county. In the glassware line may be seen nearly every style of lamp now in domestic use, from the plainest and cheapest to the most ornamental and finely finished.

In addition to the stock above specially mentioned there is always on exhibition a large and fine lot of vases, toilet sets, work baskets and fancy goods in almost endless variety, all of which like everything else in the store, is sold at the very lowest rock bottom prices.

Lucey & Theiss' Dry Goods Store.

The Dry Goods firm of Lucey & Theiss, successors to Scott Bros. & Co., has been recognized since its first opening as one of the standard business firms of the city, always alive to the interest of their customers, and knowing how to do business they deal in what their customers want to buy. They believe that the men who would build up an honorable and successful business, must see that the foundations are well laid. In this respect integrity and honor are principles which cannot be ignored. They practice close attention to their business, economy in expense, fair judgment, no misrepresentations, give fair prices, and are always ready, if possible, to do better for their customers than others in the same business. In addition to these principles, which form the foundation of their business, Messrs. Lucey & Theiss are never sleeping when the interests of their customers are at stake. In every department in their store the stock is ample and well selected, they being always ready and in a position to take advantage of any bargains that are offered by the wholesale trade and giving their patrons the benefits derived therefrom.

There has not been a year, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, where cash buyers have had advantages such as have been offered this year. Many goods, especially Dress Goods and all imported goods, can be bought at their counters for less money than the same goods were offered at wholesale in the early part of the season, and this means is taken of suggesting to buyers of Dry Goods that have not yet called on Messrs. Lucey & Theiss to go there, examine their stock, learn their prices and manner of doing business, and you will be sure to receive courteous treatment, whether you purchase anything or not, as the firm are always pleased to show customers through their stock. Their Dress Goods Department is second to none, and in it may be found full lines in black and colored of the celebrated Black Crow and Golden Cross Cashmeres, Nun's Veilings, Buntings, Stripes and Plaids, besides many novelties that are shown for the first time this season. Their Silk Department embraces all the standard brands of imported and American Silks, both black and colored, and the best line of Summer Silks in the county, with prices guaranteed as low as any house in America. Samples and prices of Dress Goods and Silks will be mailed free by request. Their stock of Lawns, Ginghams and Prints was never as well selected as

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now, and they are showing many novelties. In Housekeeping Goods they make a specialty, selling Table Linens, Nakins, Towels, Crashes, etc., fully 10 per cent. below competitors. They have the best line of Parasols and Fans in the county and fully 25 per cent. below last season's prices. See their Silk Parasols for \$1.00, and

Cambric Parasols for 10 cents. They beat them all. Ladies' Cloaks, Wraps, Dolmans, Ulsters, Shawls and Skirts are a specialty.

Space forbids any more enumeration of this stock, but all are advised to call and see Messrs. Lucey & Theiss. They will be pleased with your visit, and save you money in your purchases.



ROSENHAUPT & CO.,

Always Ready for trade with the Finest Assortment of

Seasonable Clothing

Ever Shown in La Salle.

HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

In Large Supply. All New Goods, bought at Lowest Cash Prices and
SOLD AT RATES BELOW THOSE OF ANY COMPETITOR.

☞ A large portion of the stock has been made to order and Satisfaction is
Guaranteed in all cases. Call and be convinced.

ROSENHAUPT & CO.