

The Chicago Eagle

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

HENRY F. DONOVAN.

An Independent Newspaper, Fearless and Truthful.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES \$2.00 PER YEAR

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(Entered at the postoffice, Chicago, Illinois, as second-class mail matter.)



LARGEST WEEKLY CIRCULATION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY'S GREAT RECORD.

To one who has known the Chicago Telephone Company from its modest beginning in 1876 and has since had occasion to watch its growth, both in extent and efficiency, it is indeed a marvel. Then their subscribers numbered but a few hundred, now they have more than 35,000 subscribers in this and surrounding cities.

In no city in the world is the telephone so generally used as in Chicago. It has grown to be an absolute necessity in all kinds of business life, no business of any magnitude of any kind can be satisfactorily run without it.

Of the magnitude of the telephone system today the general public has not the slightest conception, nor do they comprehend the amount of money invested and the enormous cost of operating the plant. The Chicago Company has to-day in use about 70,000 miles of wire, very much the largest part of which is in cables carried in underground conduits.

Insurance men will have no cause for self-congratulation over the fire losses of 1900. These losses are still increasing, though not at quite so rapid a rate as in preceding years. The total amount of property destroyed by fire during the year now closing was \$178,065,963, an increase of \$7,528,538 over 1899.

"North" office in a splendidly equipped building on Chicago avenue, near Clark street. They have also during the year built new buildings, each of which was splendidly equipped with all the newest and most perfect as well as the most costly apparatus.

The public at large does not and has not done the Telephone Company full justice, because, while it has a fair idea of what is paid in to the company, it has no comprehension of what is paid out by the company. In most if not all other lines of business a great business can be carried on at a much smaller profit of expense than can a small business, but with the Telephone Company it is different.

But in forcing the commissioners to rescind their former action the protesting architects dealt a fatal blow at their own prospects. The commissioners in rejecting the Watson-Lorimer design also rejected the designs of Charles Mulligan, a sculptor, who has said that he was told by Chairman Payleek that his design was the best submitted, and of the two firms of architects of Frommann & Johnson, 505 Schiller Building, and Sherman & Flavin, 2509-17 State street, all of whom have figured conspicuously in the fight against the Watson-Lorimer design.

During the past year they have placed "phones" with more than one thousand residence subscribers on the North Side at a rental guaranteeing not less than one dollar and fifty cents per month. These are placed with ten subscribers on a line. This service is thus far experimental; if the experiment shall prove successful and without impairing the general service it will be extended to the other Chicago offices as rapidly as possible.

Practically, they give "phones" at any price desired, the cost depending upon the character and amount of service rendered.

ARRAIGNS COUNTY MERIT BOARD.

County politicians, who, it is charged, have manipulated the County Civil Service Commission to their own political advantage, are to be administered a severe rebuke this week in the shape of a bulletin published by the Citizens' Association, exposing bad methods employed by the commission during the last few years.

Following will be some of the charges made:

"That no regard has been paid to the letter or spirit of the civil service law."

"That the commission in performing its duties practically serves as a sub-committee of the Republican party in dispensing patronage."

"That the commissioners themselves think the service as administered is a farce."

"That resignations have been forced through political influence, and appointments made in the same manner."

"That illegal practices have been resorted to by holding special examinations when eligible lists existed, and eligible lists abolished to make room for political favorites."

"That certificates to positions have been illegally signed by means of a rubber stamp in the hands of political employees."

The members of the County Civil Service Commission are: President, James J. Morrison; Secretary, George Lovejoy, Republicans; and Walter J. Lantz, Democrat.

FIRE LOSSES INCREASING.

Insurance men will have no cause for self-congratulation over the fire losses of 1900. These losses are still increasing, though not at quite so rapid a rate as in preceding years. The total amount of property destroyed by fire during the year now closing was \$178,065,963, an increase of \$7,528,538 over 1899.

KILLS LORIMER-WATSON DESIGN.

It was reported this week that the West Park Board has withdrawn its approval of the design for a \$15,000 fountain to be erected by Douglas boulevard which was executed by Robert Bruce Watson, State Supervising Architect and a particular friend and henchman of Congressman Lorimer.

The design of Mr. Watson was approved by the Park Commissioners at a meeting in November, and the prize of \$100 which was offered for the best design for the fountain was awarded to him. Many local sculptors who were anxious to compete for the prize, it is asserted, were given no chance, except in a limited way, to do so.

But in forcing the commissioners to rescind their former action the protesting architects dealt a fatal blow at their own prospects. The commissioners in rejecting the Watson-Lorimer design also rejected the designs of Charles Mulligan, a sculptor, who has said that he was told by Chairman Payleek that his design was the best submitted, and of the two firms of architects of Frommann & Johnson, 505 Schiller Building, and Sherman & Flavin, 2509-17 State street, all of whom have figured conspicuously in the fight against the Watson-Lorimer design.

DISCRETIONARY POWER ASKED.

The Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission asks the Legislature for a law giving it discretionary power to pass on the advisability of the construction of new lines of railway in the State.

The object stated is to prevent speculators from preying on the credulous public and putting bonds on the market for the construction of roads that can never be placed on a paying basis. Another and an entirely proper object would be to prevent the unnecessary paralleling of lines which are all sufficient for the region served.

This kind of speculation not only preys upon credulous purchasers of the securities of the new railroads, but it robs the holders of the securities of the roads which are held up. It is worse, therefore, than the speculation which does not threaten an existing line with destructive competition.

The difficulty is to prevent such abuses without trusting some body of men with too much power. The power to veto the construction of an unnecessary road carries with it the power to veto the construction of a road which is really needed. It carries with it the power to favor the interests of a great combination and to protect it against wholesome competition. A power which can be so easily abused should not be lightly granted.

COLLECTION OF INSURANCE TAXES

It is evident that some change must be made in order to enforce the State laws requiring insurance companies doing business in the State to pay a State license. Some Indianapolis companies issuing insurance policies in Illinois, but having no agent in the State, are said to owe \$10,000 in license fees which cannot be collected—or which the representatives of the companies say are not collectable.

Foreign insurance companies with State agencies in Illinois pay the State a license fee under the law. But an insurance company in another State maintaining an agency within the State may solicit business by circulars, furnish rates and collect premiums by mail. There is no person on whom service of judicial process can be served and who can be held to answer for the company transacting the illicit business.

Insurance should be free in the State, or all companies should be taxed alike. There should be no insurance business of an illegitimate character like that of a "speak-easy" or "hole-in-the-wall" or "blind-plg." through which prohibitory liquor laws are violated.

The respectable business of insurance should be conducted within the law.

HON. A. W. NOHE

Hon. Gus Nohe is one of Chicago's bright members of the Legislature. Mount Carroll has some interest in Gus, as he acquired part of his education in this city. Well, he is not in it, but is original and has piled up a bill to be presented to the coming Legislature that may become a law, which will be an eye-opener to the men of the State engaged in the broker business.

ber, and his constituents know it, or they would have turned him down long ago. Many old soldiers remember the smooth-faced lad who during the war was an attaché of Gen. Logan's headquarters. He was Gen. Logan's confidential telegraph operator. He could shin it up a pole, attach a ticker and get the news passing over the wires from one rebel camp to another, and thus largely helping the General in directing his forces to the best advantage. Gen. Logan loved that beardless boy as his own son, and that boy, Gus, is still loyal to the memory of the grandest volunteer general of the war—Mount Carroll Mirror.

MISS HALEY TALKS REVOLUTION.

Miss Margaret Haley, speaking as a representative of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, Monday, predicted that present day conditions would bring about a revolution more bloody than the world has ever known. Her prophecy was made while addressing the members of the Catholic Women's National League.

"We are now not far from the conditions that existed in France before the revolution," said Miss Haley. "The conditions are of the kind that will demand a bloody revolution or a revolution of a kind never known in history. Questions of this kind have always been settled by blood."

"Men who sit indifferently at home and allow these conditions to go from bad to worse will be responsible for such a calamity if it comes. This is not a question for the teachers, but it is a question in which they are rightfully interested, for it concerns the children, who are the coming citizens. Their hands must not be tied."

The action of the State Board of Equalization on Nov. 22 should be known as a great public crime. But the great public has been sitting calmly by as if it were nothing. A hundred years from now we will see the matter in a different light or it will be because we are still sleeping."

Miss Haley told of her experiences on the way to Springfield, when the representatives of the corporations interested went to the capital to appear before the Board of Equalization. She related that she heard the attorneys say that the board "simply needs a little more encouragement in face of all the newspaper talk and the Teachers' Federation bluster."

Miss Haley on Monday showed signs of breaking down. She was barely able to finish her address and then partially succumbed to exhaustion. After Miss Haley had concluded her address the Catholic women endorsed the tax crusade of the teachers and the members became so much interested that they asked for a part in the work. It was suggested to the league that at present a desirable work is the enlisting of the parents of school children. The plan is to go out through the school districts and wherever twenty-five parents can be interested sufficiently to provide a meeting place speakers will be provided. In this way it is hoped the members of the Legislature will be reached.

"There is greater danger in the Legislature which will meet this winter," said Miss Haley, "than in any Legislature that has ever convened in Illinois. The corporations are aroused and unless the people are on their guard the law which provides for the taxation of capital stock may be changed, as the rule has been."

In response to this statement the Catholic women promised to send its members among influential citizens to secure a delegation to represent the interests of taxpayers at Springfield.

THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

The County Democracy inaugurated its officers for 1901 New Year's Day, with the following select program: Selection by orchestra. Address of Welcome—President John Powers.

Songs—County Democracy Quartette. Installation of officers. Duet—Sallingers. Address—Mayor Carter H. Harrison. Xylophone Solo. Address—Hon. Jonas Hutchinson. Songs—County Democracy Quartette. Address—Hon. Philip Stein. Solo. Selection by orchestra.

The new officers are: John Powers, President; J. H. Brunjes, James J. Gray, and T. E. Ryan, Vice Presidents; Robert E. Burke, Recording Secretary; M. S. McDonald, Treasurer; James H. Farrell, Marshal; John G. Hoeger, Quartermaster; L. G. Matalene, Assistant Quartermaster; James T. Jones, Sergeant-at-arms; Executive Committee, Vincent H. Perkins, John H. Sullivan, Walter V. Magnus, William J. O'Brien, Joseph J. Ward, J. C. Dooley, John H. Dullard, F. J. Solon, Richard E. Burke, Fred E. Eldred, Thomas J. Powers.

O'DONNELL LOSES WILL CASE.

In the Probate Court Monday Judge Cutting decided against the public administrator, P. H. O'Donnell, and appointed the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company administrator of the Fullerton estate. Former Acting Probate Judge Barten appeared for Mr. O'Donnell, and argued that under the law the heirs could not name the administrator. This has been the ruling in the Probate Court since the incumbency of Judge Kalkreuth, but Judge Cutting reversed it. The case turned upon the construction of a statute providing that non-resident heirs cannot serve as administrators. Mr. Barten held that this incapacitated them from naming the administrator.

TAKE HOLD OF POSTAL LINE.

The resignation of Leander D. Parker, General Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Company, who was succeeded by E. J. Nally, Assistant General Superintendent, took effect Jan. 1. The post is one which entails the management of all the wires, offices and business of the Postal Company west of Pennsylvania, north of New Orleans and east of Arizona. Mr. Parker held the position since 1883 and Mr. Nally has been his assistant since 1890. Mr. Parker's retirement is due to poor health.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The Union League Club has just celebrated its majority. It was organized in 1879, its charter bearing date Dec. 19 of that year. During the twenty-one years that have passed since then the club has been one of the leading social organizations of the city, and has taken a leading part in civic affairs. To-day it has a membership larger and more influential than ever before, and is an important factor in the city's life.

President Alexander H. Revell's administration touched the high-water mark, the merchant prince lavishing upon club officers a personal attention like the care he bestows on his own business interests, or like his zealous participation in the recent campaign that resented prosperity and McKinley for four years more. Mr. Revell also served as President of the Marquette Club, and is now Vice President of the Hamilton Club.

"Not strange," said a pioneer Union Leaguer, "that few, if any, names are canvassed so seriously and generally as that of Mr. Revell for the new century's first Mayor of Chicago. Alexander H. Revell as Mayor of Chicago would need neither a prompter in Cushing's Manual nor a sledge hammer to hold the Council to order. He would be exactly Harrison's opposite, and therefore would adorn, not disgrace, the high office."

In connection with the subject of leadership at the Chicago bar, no name comes more quickly to the lips than that of John S. Miller. Following is Mr. Miller's tribute to the men of the Union League, over which he once presided: "The members of the club are the active men in Chicago who have, during the last twenty years, been making its success and history. The club's declaration of principles upholds leadership to the national government, the dignity of American citizenship, and effective State and municipal administration. The club is increasingly a force in promoting the above objects in Chicago and the Northwest."

Public spirited as a citizen, enterprising as a real estate owner and dealer, Vice President Marvin A. Farr believes the land market and every other business interest of Chicago demand a wholesale infusion of efficiency and probity at the City Hall and that the Republican party can alone successfully perform this duty.

Widely known as one of the rising politicians of Chicago, Fred W. Upham occupies as high a place in the business world as in the realm of politics. He is President of the Fred W. Upham Lumber Company, with offices in the Old Colony Building, a concern that does a large business.

Mr. Upham has just been re-elected a member of the Board of Review, of which body he served as President during the past year. His record in that important office has been characterized by marked ability. That it met with public approval was shown by the fact that at the November election Mr. Upham's majority was the largest given to any candidate in Cook County. Although his name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the next Republican Mayoralty nomination, Mr. Upham disclaims any ambition in that direction.

Judge Ephraim Banning is well known as an eminent lawyer of large and lucrative practice, a public-spirited citizen and staunch Republican. He is not an office-seeker, but always actively interested in politics for the benefit of the party and the country. He was a Presidential elector in '96, member of the State Board of Charities in 1897—a position he still graces; delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1900. He has always been zealous, both as citizen and lawyer, in reference to matters pertaining to the best interests of the city at large. In May, 1891, he was a member of the committee that went to Springfield to oppose legislation giving the Illinois Central the Lake Front, and wrote the report of the committee, a bludgeon of fact and logic, which at the time was published as "dealing the big steal a body blow." He was the organizer of the movement that procured the legislation giving us the Juvenile Court law, he securing the appointment by the Chicago Bar Association of the committee which prepared and pushed the bill establishing the court, he being the committee's Chairman. He is the father of the movement of the Chicago Bar Association to secure legislation preventing corrupt political practices, and is a member of the association's committee on that subject. He is also Chairman of the committee of fifteen recently appointed from all parts of the State to secure legislation along humanitarian lines. In 1898, as a member of the State Board of Charities, he was active in organizing the Army and Navy League, and the same year held charge of the Shawneetown relief work at Chicago in behalf of the sufferers by flood.

West Side improvements have found in Judge Banning a similarly vigorous and successful advocate. Thus about three years ago he was the leader of the movement in which the Illinois Club, of which he is a member, so interested itself to secure better water facilities for the West Side. He has also been prominent in endeavoring to have the City Hall removed to the West Side, and to extend Ogden avenue so as to make a direct connection between the North and West divisions. A few years ago he opposed the abuses connected with horse-racing at the Garfield Park tracks, and the movement resulted in stopping the racing.

Likewise, in the direction of benefit to the whole State of Illinois, Judge Banning has been a patriotic, tireless worker. For the last year or more he has been active in urging the adoption of such a system as will take all our State institutions out of politics. He recently made a speech at the Union League Club on this subject, at the same time as Governor Mount and others, and his views were accorded hearty endorsement. While looking out for the interests of the whole State, he has always been especially



MR. RICHARD J. COLLINS, Talked of Strongly by Democrats for City Clerk.

vigilant, as a member of the State Board of Charities, with reference to Chicago interests. For instance, when the new insane hospital was opened at Watertown more than two years ago he insisted that the Presidential vote of 1896 should be taken as a basis for redistributing the State, instead of the Federal census of 1890, in accordance with previous practice, thus securing accommodations for more than 300 additional patients from Chicago; and less than a month ago he insisted that the new epileptic colony, intended to receive patients from the entire State, should be located near the center of population, which means near Chicago, and with one other member filed a minority report to this effect, which will come before the Legislature at its approaching session.

How influentially Judge Banning was favored in the legal and judicial world of Chicago and the West for high Federal service which he would have adorned is a chapter too recent for further reference.

Such a record is possible only to a man of Judge Banning's great executive ability and force, and corresponding physical ruggedness. At the same time, all who are privileged to know the Judge in social and personal relations recognize in him the embodiment of kindness, genial sociability, horse sense, and true-as-steel friendship.

No business man in Chicago stands higher in public confidence or has achieved more marked success than Frank R. Tobey, head of the great furniture house at the corner of Wash-burn avenue and Washington street. Mr. Tobey has for many years been prominently identified with those movements that were for the betterment of the city and the individual. His name has long been a synonym for integrity and sound business methods.

Henry E. Weaver, Director '98-'94-'95, President of Weaver Coal Company and manager Maryland Smokeless Coal Company, Marquette Building, devoted enthusiastically, as director of the Union League, to its advancement. Henry Weaver leads the "strenuous life" of the typical Chicagoan, and has all the frankness, good nature, friendliness, ability, and success required to be a successful business man. Mr. Weaver may be the next President of the Union League Club, and he has frequently been urged by Republican leaders to run for Mayor of Chicago.

Attorney L. O. Goddard is an active member of the political-action committee, and strives at all times to keep up the high standing of the club in carrying out the purposes for which it was formed. He is also secretary and counsel of the Chicago River Improvement Association, organized several years ago to push the improvement of the Chicago River, particularly in the way of lowering the tunnels and replacing the swing bridges with bridges of the bascule type. Much of his time is given gratuitously in furthering works of public improvement so that Chicago may retain its commercial supremacy. In all such matters the Union League Club takes a lively interest, and finds an effective assistant in Mr. Goddard.

C. D. Irwin, of the Union League since '86, and A. W. Green since '98,—hope that "the bulls and bears of the new century will not diminish in numbers or resourcefulness, but that, on the contrary, the board will grow with the city and the century, and a visit on 'change will still be one of the standard attractions to the visitor within the city's gates. To-day the greatest grain market in the world, Chicago's laurels in this regard should only grow the brighter."

W. H. Bartlett, Union Leaguer since '82, and Frank P. Frazier since '96, share the expectation of continued and ever-growing ascendancy throughout the twentieth century for Chicago as a financial and commercial center.

YATES' INAUGURATION.

Arrangements for attending the inaugural ceremonies of Governor-elect Yates were perfected at an enthusiastic meeting of the Republican Veteran Yates Club held at the Sherman House. It was voted that the members attend in a body, going to Springfield by special train Sunday night, Jan. 13. Prominent men are members of the

club, and with their wives and friends will make a brilliant and notable part in attendance at the inaugural.

Reports were made by the special committee that has secured the incorporation of the club, and by the membership committee who announced the members in good standing in the original organization would be accounted in like standing under the charter.

The following officers were installed: President, Francis A. Hiddle; First Vice President, Charles R. E. Koe; Second Vice President, Dr. E. P. Mudgett; Recording Secretary, Ernest Burkert; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph A. McCartney; Treasurer, George Mason.

OBIITUARY.

DANIEL MCGUIRE.

One of the best known and best liked citizens of Chicago, Mr. Daniel McGuire, passed away on Monday.

The deceased was largely known through his extensive business connections, having been interested in a number of prominent enterprises.

Of a charitable disposition, he never more happy than when doing kind acts, and many of the beneficiaries of his noble nature will miss him. He was a prominent member of Vincent's Catholic Church, and was deeply interested in many of its works.

For many years Mr. McGuire was President of the D. McGuire Sprinkling Company and the Lincoln Water Company, and was also a director of the McGuire Manufacturing Company.

He was born in Niagara, Canada, 1843, and came to Chicago in 1862, starting as a clerk in a grocery store when 20 years of age. From that beginning, by careful attention to business and honest and upright methods, he established himself firmly in the commercial world, and amassed handsome fortune.

Mr. McGuire was very happily married, his wife being a daughter of Captain Simmons, one of the best known and most popular of lake captains.

Five children were born to the happy couple, all of whom survive, and two of whom are married.

Mr. McGuire was a brother of M. William A. McGuire, President of a well-known McGuire Manufacturing Company, equippers of electric railways, and of John F. and Michael McGuire, of this city.

Mr. McGuire's death occurred at a family residence, 852 North Park avenue, after an illness of only three days. Pneumonia was the cause.

The funeral, which was largely attended, was held on Thursday at Vincent's Church, Rev. Father Frank J. Walsh, C. M., being the celebrant of the Requiem High Mass.

The interment was at Calvary.

MASON NOT DISTURBED.

Word comes from Washington that Senator Mason is a candidate to succeed himself, and that he will return to Chicago in April to push his candidacy for re-election.

When seen recently at Washington, Mr. Mason said:

"I am going to look after my political interests in a short time and keep my work going on until I find whom the people of Illinois really want for Senator."

The Senator was then asked what thought of the candidacy of Comptrol Dawes, but contented himself with smile and no response.

"I will wait till adjournment of Congress," he said, "and then go out to Illinois and begin to look into the matter." Senator Mason added that he believed the people of Illinois will return him to the Senate, and says he is not at all worried over the situation as it looks now.

Hon. Ernst Hummel will be the Democratic candidate for City Treasurer next spring. When elected before ran ahead of every man on the tick. He also made a magnificent record. Hummel's name is expected to bring the city ticket thousands of votes.

A determined effort is to be made to ascertain the legality of "Shaggy" and "bath's" work as justice of the peace.

Of course the people will ratify the choice of the Grand Jury for Mayor