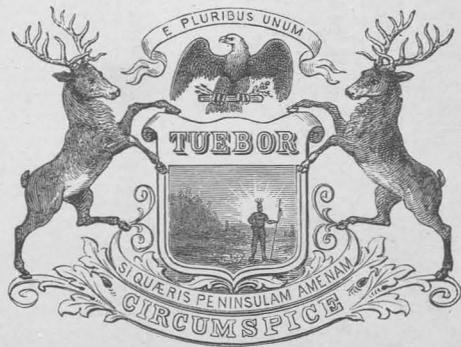


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*Guyot, Arnold Henry*

# GEOGRAPHY OF ILLINOIS.



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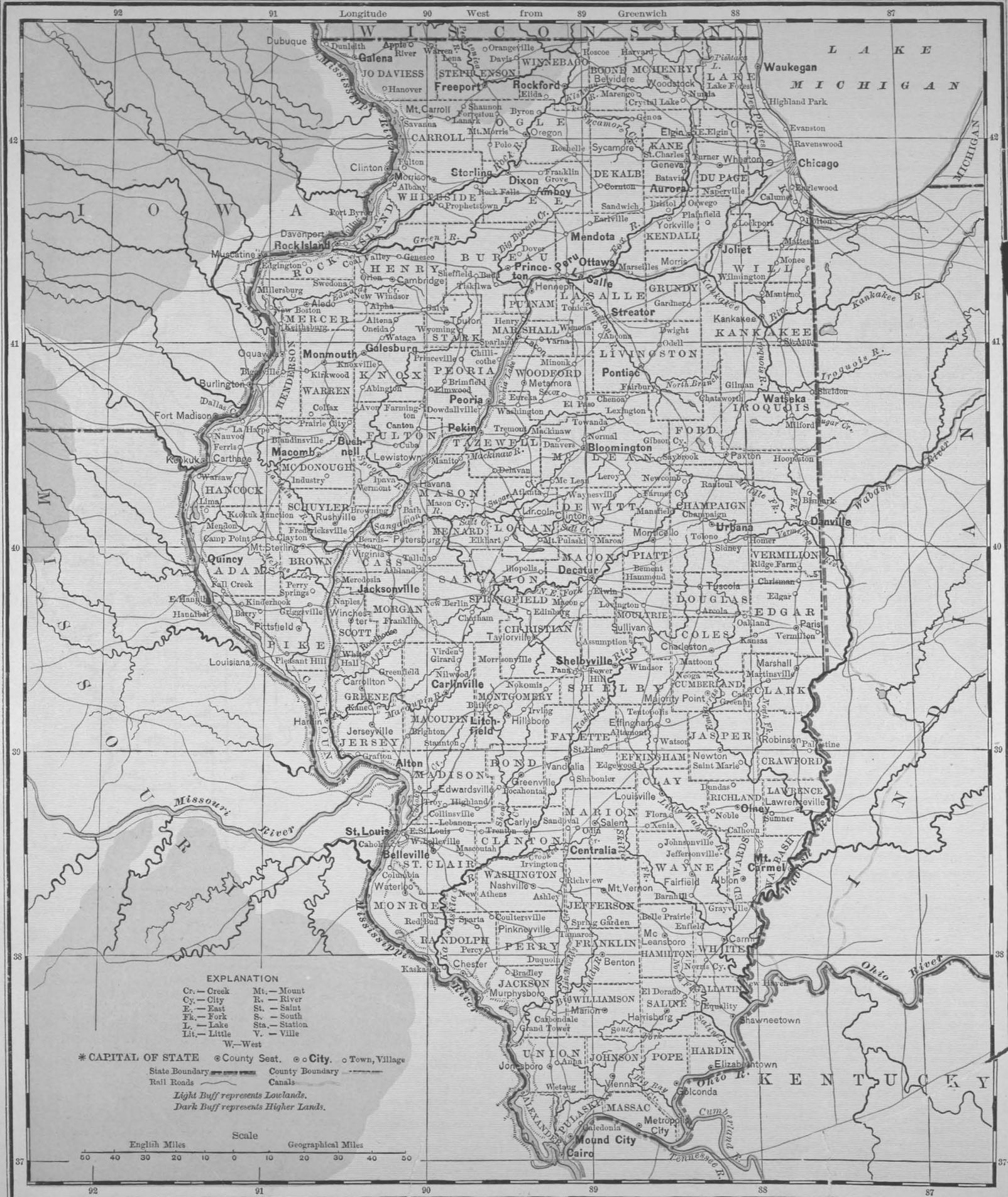
*PAR G.S.*

# ILLINOIS.

By A. Guyot.

Physical and

Political



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# MAP STUDIES.

**Position.**—Between what two parallels of latitude is Illinois chiefly situated? What meridian crosses the State nearest the middle? What rivers and lake form parts of the boundaries of Illinois? What States lie adjacent to Illinois?

**Surface and Drainage.**—In what part of Illinois are the higher lands? In what general direction does the surface slope, as shown by the course of the streams? What stream crosses the entire State from north-east to south-west? What two streams unite to form the Illinois? Where are their sources? What other important tributaries has the Illinois? What small lakes are drained by the Illinois and its tributaries?

Describe the course of Rock River; Kaskaskia River; Muddy River; Saline River; Embarras River; Vermillion River.

**Counties.**—What counties of Illinois border upon the Mississippi? Upon the Ohio? Upon the Wabash? Upon Lake Michigan? What counties lie upon the Indiana border to the north of the Wabash? What counties lie upon the Wisconsin border?

What counties are bordered or crossed by Rock River? by the Illinois? by the Sangamon? by the Fox? by the Kaskaskia? by the Saline? by the Embarras? by the Des Plaines? by the Kankakee?

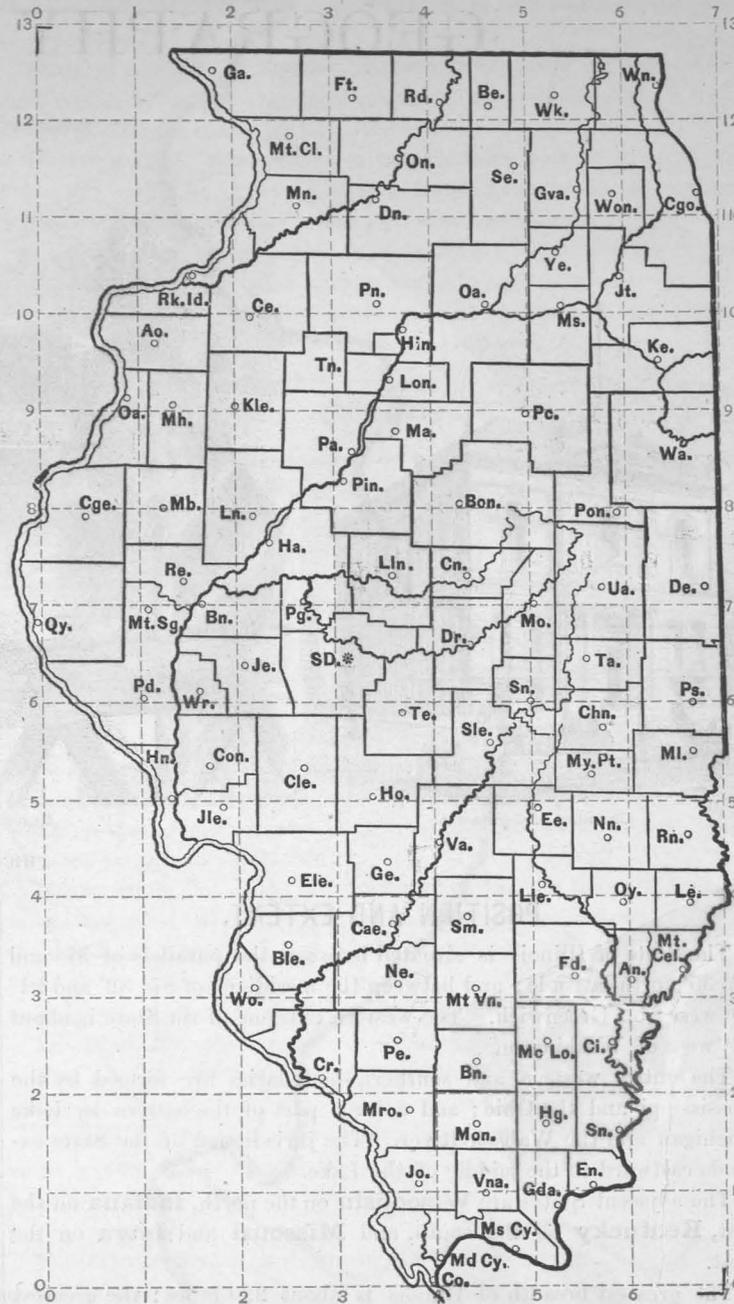
**Cities and Towns.**—What great city of Illinois is situated on Lake Michigan? What important city on the Mississippi, near the mouth of Rock River? What city at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi? What important city a few miles above the confluence of the Mississippi and the Missouri? What and where is the capital of the State? What important city on the Mississippi, nearly due west of Springfield? What city on the Illinois, at the outlet of Peoria Lake? What city is situated at the confluence of Illinois and Fox rivers? What two important cities on the Illinois, a little below Ottawa? What important city on the railroad nearly due south of La Salle?

Where is Chicago? Quincy? Peoria? Springfield? Bloomington? Normal? Aurora? Galesburg? Rockford? Jacksonville? Alton? East St. Louis? Belleville? Rock Island? Joliet? Decatur? La Salle? Peru? Ottawa? Galena? Champaign?

In what part of the State, and how situated, is Elgin? Cairo? Kankakee? Dixon? Waukegan? Danville? Streator? Lincoln? Pekin? Mendota? Freeport? Vandalia? Abingdon? Pontiac? Monmouth? Carlinville? Litchfield? Carbondale?

Which of all the cities named are on Lake Michigan? Which are on the Mississippi? Which are on the Illinois and its tributaries? Which are on the Illinois Central Railroad?

- Drawing the Map.**
1. Draw a very light horizontal line and divide it into seven equal parts, using one part (equal to about 30 miles) as a measure (M).
  2. At each end and at each point of division draw vertical lines downward.
  3. Lay off on the right-hand vertical line, 13 M's, and draw horizontal lines at the end points marked.
  4. Place, by observing their position on the horizontal and vertical line in the plan, the extreme north-western, north-eastern, south-western, and south-eastern points of the State.
  5. Trace the northern boundary of the State.
  6. Trace the eastern, southern, and western boundaries of the State.
  7. Trace the boundaries of the counties, commencing with the most western county in the northern tier.



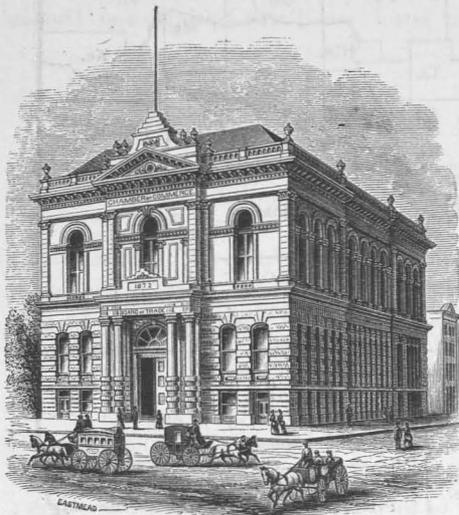
**NOTE.**—It is impossible, in an article of limited length, to describe the surface, resources, and business of each of the several counties and towns of the State; neither is such a description necessary. The teacher, if a resident of the county or town in which he is teaching, will have, from his personal observation, a much better knowledge of it than any book could give; and if a stranger, he can ascertain, by conversation with his patrons, all that he needs to know, to give his pupils a good idea of such parts as lie beyond the range of their own observation. The best method of carrying on these lessons will be to give the pupils, each day, a few of the questions indicated below, requesting them to ascertain by observation or by inquiry as much as possible upon each point. On the morrow call upon them to state all they have thus been able to learn; and afterward give as much additional information as may be thought necessary or desirable. Finish the lesson by drawing a map of the town and locating its mountains, streams, and villages.

**Study of the Pupil's Town.** In what town is the school situated? In what part of the county is this town situated? How is it bounded? What is its length, and what its breadth? How many square miles does it contain? Is the surface level, hilly, or mountainous? What mountains (if any) in this town? What streams (if any) cross it? What lakes or ponds lie within, or partly within it? In what parts of the town are they? What streams bring water into them? What streams carry the water out from them? Does this town possess any valuable mines or quarries? In what parts of the town are they situated? What is obtained from the mines? What is obtained from the quarries? Which do the farmers of the town chiefly raise, grain or stock? Why is this? What are the principal crops raised in the town? Where is the farm produce carried to market? By what means is it transported? What important manufactories are situated in this town? In what parts of the town are they located? What streams (if any) furnish the power? What materials are used in these factories? Where are these materials obtained? What articles are made from these materials? Where are these articles sent for market? How are they sent? What villages or boroughs are situated in this town? In what parts of the town are they? What are the principal kinds of business in

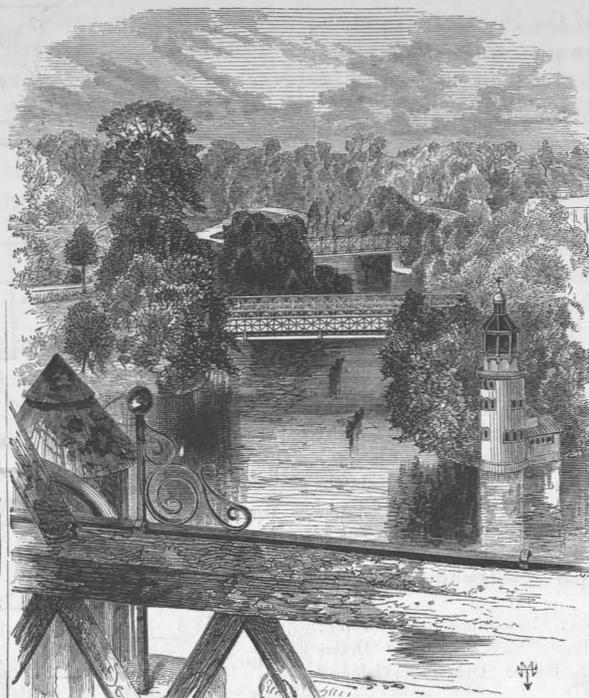
each? What railroads or stage roads cross this town? To what places do they lead? What officers have charge of the public business and interests of the town?

**Study of the County.** What is the name of this county? In what part of the State is it situated? How is this county bounded? What is its greatest extent from east to west? (Measure with the scale at the margin of the map.) What is its extent from north to south? What mountains (if any) border or traverse this county? What prominent peaks (if any) are included within its territory? In what part of the county are they situated? What river or rivers traverse this county? What lake or lakes (if any) are included in it? Into which streams do these lakes discharge? Into how many towns is this county divided? Name the border towns, commencing with the most north-westerly? Name the interior towns. What important cities or boroughs are situated in this county? In what town, and on what stream, if any, is each situated? What is the county-seat of this county? In what part of the county is it situated? What railroads cross this county? What towns are traversed by each? What cities or boroughs are situated upon each?

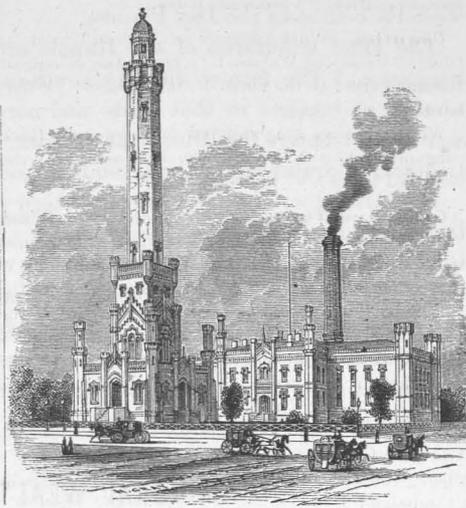
# GEOGRAPHY OF ILLINOIS.



Chamber of Commerce.



Union Park.



Water-Works.

CHICAGO.

## POSITION AND EXTENT.

The State of Illinois is situated between the parallels of 37° and 42° 30' north latitude; and between the meridians of 87° 32' and 91° 40' west from Greenwich. The western extreme of the State is about 14° west of Washington.

The entire western and southern boundaries are formed by the Mississippi and the Ohio; and a large part of the eastern by Lake Michigan and the Wabash River. The jurisdiction of the State extends eastward to the middle of the Lake.

The adjacent States are **Wisconsin** on the north, **Indiana** on the east, **Kentucky** on the south, and **Missouri** and **Iowa** on the west.

The greatest breadth of Illinois is about 220 miles; the greatest length 370 miles. The total area, according to the State Auditor, is 55,872 square miles, or 35,758,080 acres.

## SURFACE.

The State of Illinois is situated in the lowest part of the Upper Mississippi basin. It is a vast plain, with an average elevation of only about 600 feet above the sea level—being but seventeen feet higher than the lake.

The whole State has a gentle slope towards the south and west, the water-shed between the tributaries of the Illinois and streams entering Lake Michigan being a belt of low hills and banks of sand and gravel, but few miles from the lake shore. The Ohio at its confluence with the Mississippi is but 290 feet above the sea, nearly 300 feet lower than the lake.

The highest land in the State lies within the northern border counties, between Freeport and Galena, where the "Mounds" reach an

altitude of 900 feet above the Ohio bottom-land, and nearly 1,200 feet above the sea level.

The general surface of the State is either level or slightly undulating; but the extreme north-westerly portion is quite broken, and a small chain of hills rises in the southern part, in the latitude of Jonesboro.

The uniformity of the surface is varied by valleys, excavated by the rivers, deep below the general level of the adjacent country. They are nearly parallel in direction, extending down the general slope of the State from north-east to south-west. The principal are the **Illinois**, **Rock River**, and **Kaskaskia** valleys.

These valleys, at the bottom of which is a greater or less breadth of the flat alluvial bottom-land, are bordered by abrupt bluffs or river hills. Seen from the stream they are often highly picturesque, and give the impression of a hilly or mountainous country adjacent to it. They are, however, only the sides of the deep channel cut down into the plain by the great streams of an earlier period.

The valley of the Mississippi is of the same character, but much broader and deeper; being, in the part of its course adjacent to Illinois, bordered by bluffs from 200 to 400 or more feet above the river. The highest bluffs on the Illinois are only from 100 to 150 feet. Into the main valley open many secondary valleys cut by tributary streams. The bottom lands on the Illinois and Mississippi are from one to two miles wide.

## DRAINAGE.

The flowing waters of Illinois belong almost wholly to the Mississippi system—only insignificant streams entering the lake from this State.

The most important river within the State is the Illinois, which,

flowing in a south-westerly direction, enters the Mississippi a few miles above the mouth of the Missouri. It is navigable for a distance of 220 miles. An expansion of the stream in the middle part of its course forms Peoria Lake.

The Illinois is formed by the confluence of the Des Plaines and the Kankakee, which unite in the north-eastern part of the State. The former rises in the south-eastern corner of Wisconsin, and flows southward, a few miles from the shore of Lake Michigan, turning south-westward nearly opposite Chicago.

The Kankakee rises in northern Indiana and pursues an irregular westerly course to the Des Plaines.

The chief tributaries of the Illinois are the Fox River and the Sangamon. The former rises in south-eastern Wisconsin, drains a number of lakelets in that State and northern Illinois, flows southwardly and enters the Illinois at Ottawa. The Sangamon, with its tributaries, drains the central counties, and takes a westerly course.

Rock River crosses the north-western part of the State, entering the Mississippi just below Rock Island. It has its sources in lakes in eastern and southern Wisconsin.

The Kaskaskia rises not far from the head-waters of the Sangamon, and flows southward, entering the Mississippi at Chester.

The Embarras and Little Wabash, tributaries of the Wabash, and the Saline, entering the Ohio, are the principal streams in the southern part of the State.

### MINERAL WEALTH.

The mineral productions of Illinois include lead, coal, salt, marble, limestone, and sandstone.

An immense field of bituminous coal, estimated at 37,000 square miles, underlies nearly all the middle and southern counties. Its northern boundary may be approximately marked by a line extending from the mouth of Rock River eastward through La Salle County, thence south-east to the Indiana border.

This area includes seven successive workable seams, having together an average thickness of twenty-seven feet. No other country, of the same area, on the globe, can compare with Illinois in the extent and value of its deposits of fossil fuel.

The working of the coal is at present confined mainly to the margins, or outcrop of the coal-field, where the thickest seams are found at a much less depth than in the central part.

**Limestone** abounds in the counties north of the coal-field and along the Ohio and Mississippi. The best varieties for building purposes in the northern counties are found in Cook, Will, La Salle, and Rock Island. Jersey and Union counties are also famous for their limestone quarries. Jackson and Alexander have valuable marble quarries.

**Sandstone**, suitable for building purposes, is also abundant in the counties along the Mississippi. In Lee and La Salle are quarries of St. Peter's sandstone, furnishing a fine white sand, suitable for glass-making.

**Lead** abounds in the extreme north-westerly part of the State, occurring in crevices, seams, and caverns, in the limestone rock. The workable seams are confined to Jo Daviess and Stephenson counties, the most productive being at and near Galena.

This forms part of the great lead region of the Upper Mississippi, which includes also the south-western part of Wisconsin and the adjacent parts of Iowa—one of the richest lead regions known. Lead

also occurs in Hardin and Pope counties, in the south-eastern part of the State.

**Iron**, in one form or another, is common in nearly all parts of the coal region; but the ores have not been worked, except to a small extent in Hardin county.

**Potter's clay** is abundant in the southernmost portions of the State, especially in Union, Alexander, and Pope counties; and extensive deposits of fire-clay occur in Vermilion County.

**Salt-springs** are numerous in the southern and south-eastern part of the State, and medicinal springs occur in various places. Among the most celebrated of the latter are Perry Springs, and Dutton Springs, in Pike County.

### CLIMATE.

The State of Illinois, extending through nearly six degrees of latitude, presents a very considerable diversity both in regard to temperature and rain-fall.

The average annual temperature varies from 55° Fahrenheit, in the southern part below the latitude of St. Louis, to 47° in the northern tier of counties—making a difference of eight degrees. In general, also, the average temperature on the Mississippi is a little higher than in corresponding latitudes on the eastern border of the State.

The contrast in the temperature of winter and summer is very marked. Lying in the central part of the great plain which extends without interruption from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, Illinois is exposed in winter to the full force of the icy polar winds; while in spring and summer it is swept by the warm return-trades from the south and south-west.

Hence, while the spring and summer are warmer than the latitude would indicate, the winter, though not long, is severe, especially in the middle and northern part of the State. In the south the influence of the polar wind is less marked, and the winter temperature is about the same as in corresponding latitudes on the sea-board.

The effect of the lake upon the climate of the adjacent lands is apparent, Chicago having perceptibly milder winters and cooler summers than Rock Island, though in nearly the same latitude.

The rain-fall diminishes gradually from the south to north. The mean annual fall of rain in the southern third of the State is about forty-four inches, while in the northern counties it is from thirty-six to forty inches.

The distribution of moisture in the different parts of the year is quite unequal—very much more water falling in spring and summer than in autumn and winter. This is due to the fact that the return-trades, which blow in spring and summer, come laden with vapor from the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico, while the polar winds are dry as well as cold.

### SOIL AND FORESTS.

The State of Illinois is one of the most fertile in the Union, and almost its entire surface is capable of cultivation. The alluvial bottom lands along the rivers, naturally the richest lands in the State, in many cases require draining before they can be successfully cultivated.

In the middle and northern districts the larger part of the surface, naturally destitute of forests, consists of the prairies, or grassy plains, for which Illinois is so famous. They occupy nearly two-thirds of the area of the State.

The soil of the prairies is a rich black loam, underlaid by a fine

brown clay abounding in organic matter. This often extends to a great depth, and is inexhaustible in its productive qualities.

The prairie region is believed to have been covered originally with marshes or shallow water, which produced a peculiar growth of vegetation and a great variety of the animal species belonging to such localities.

The growth and decay of these, through long periods, gradually formed the soil which at length filled up the basins and converted the lakes and marshes into the vast, level prairies which we now see.\* Before they were brought under cultivation, they continued to be enriched year by year by the decomposition of the magnificent growth of grass and herbage which they produced.

The surface of the southern part of the State, for a distance of sixty miles or more from the Ohio, bears a luxuriant forest-growth. The timber consists of different species of oak, walnut, maple, poplar, ash, and elm; together with linden, locust, cotton-wood, sycamore, mulberry, pecan, and numerous less important varieties.

The Mississippi bottom-land, and the bottoms along the streams in all the middle and northern parts of the State, are well wooded, and isolated groves occur from time to time in the open prairie country.

The absence of forest-growth over so large a portion of the State is attributed to the unequal distribution of moisture in the different seasons of the year. The prairie region of the Upper Mississippi forms a natural transition between the forest-covered lands adjacent to the Appalachian mountains, abounding in moisture in all seasons, and the barren plains near the Rocky mountains, which are almost destitute of rain.

### POPULATION AND WEALTH.

The total population of Illinois, according to the census of 1870, was 2,539,891, since which time it is estimated there has been an increase of nearly 500,000. The colored population amounts to nearly 30,000.

Of the total population about one-fifth are of foreign birth, of which much the larger part come from Germany and Ireland.

Of the population of American birth, a very considerable share has been contributed by the older States, coming, in the northern part, mainly from the east, especially from Ohio, New York, and New England. In the south the immigration has been more largely from Indiana and Kentucky.

In natural wealth, consisting of arable land, forests, and valuable mineral deposits, Illinois is one of the most favored States of the Union; while in the rapidity with which these resources are being developed, and in the rate of increase of population, no State surpasses this.

The total valuation of property in the State in 1870 amounted to 2,121½ millions of dollars, against 872 millions in 1860, and 156½ millions in 1850. The population has increased more than three-fold during the same period.

### OCCUPATIONS AND PRODUCTIONS.

Agriculture and manufacturing are the great sources of wealth in Illinois.

The inexhaustible fertility of the soil in the prairie region, the absence of any obstacles to its culture—such as forests or rocks requiring to be removed—and the level surface, permitting the use of machinery everywhere in both the cultivation and harvesting of the

crops, together furnish the most favorable conditions for the pursuit of agriculture upon a vast scale.

But little more than two-thirds of the entire area of the State has been brought under cultivation; yet the value of agricultural produce in the State, as given by the census of 1870, was in round numbers \$211,000,000—a sum surpassed by New York alone.

Corn is the staple farm crop throughout the State; but the best corn for milling purposes, as well as the largest yield, is obtained from the middle districts, especially in the Illinois River basin.

Wheat is relatively less important than formerly, and its culture occupies at the present time only one-third as large an area as corn. Winter wheat is more generally grown in the forest counties in the southern part of the State; while in the prairie region spring wheat is preferred, as the other is liable to winter-killing.

Oats are extensively raised in the northern part of the State, especially in Will, Cook, and La Salle Counties.

Rye, barley, buckwheat, and flax, are very generally cultivated, together with potatoes in the northern, and sweet potatoes in the southern half of the State. Hops are quite largely grown in some of the north-easterly counties, and tobacco in the southern portion of the State, especially in Saline and Williamson Counties.

Apples are produced in all parts of the State, both for home consumption and for export; and peaches are extensively cultivated in the southern portion. Grapes succeed in nearly all parts of the State, but do best in the corn lands of the Illinois basin and along the Mississippi. The smaller garden fruits, also, are very generally cultivated.

The raising of horses, mules, neat cattle, sheep, and swine, is an important branch of agriculture throughout the State; and dairying is largely on the increase in the northeastern counties. Immense numbers of cattle and swine are annually fattened for slaughter, this business being greatly encouraged by the small cost of the corn crop.

Manufacturing is largely on the increase in Illinois. The total annual product of the manufactories, according to the census of 1870, was nearly equal in value to that of agriculture.

The leading manufacturing industries are flour-milling, meat curing and packing; iron forging, rolling and casting; the sawing and planing of lumber, and the production of distilled and malt liquors.

Among the other important manufactures are agricultural implements and machinery, clothing, leather, boots and shoes, carriages and wagons, and woolen goods.

The mines of coal and lead, and the quarries of building stone, also give employment to a large number of workmen. The annual product of coal is about 2,500,000 tons.

### COMMERCE.

Though far removed from the sea-board, Illinois enjoys natural facilities for general commerce unsurpassed by any State.

Lake Michigan borders upon the eastern boundary for a distance of sixty miles, and opens communication with the entire St. Lawrence basin and the Atlantic sea-board.

The Mississippi forms the entire western boundary, a distance of over 550 miles, navigable for large river steamboats. The Ohio skirts the southern boundary for 130 miles, and the Wabash the eastern, through 120 miles. Thus the State has a navigable frontier of 860 miles—about two-thirds its entire outline—and access by water to the entire Mississippi basin and the Gulf coast.

The Illinois River, which traverses the richest corn lands of the

\* Prof. Lesquereux, in Report of Illinois Survey, Vol. I.

State, and is navigable for a distance of 220 miles, is connected at La Salle, by a canal 100 miles long, with the south-western branch of Chicago river. Thus a water thoroughfare is opened across the State, between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, and a flow of water from the latter to the former is secured. The canal-boats are propelled by steam.

Railroads cross the State in every direction, giving every part ready access to the great trunk-lines leading from Chicago and St. Louis to the eastern, western, and southern seaboard.

The total length of railroad in operation within the State in 1876 was 7,285 miles.

The main lines centre at **Chicago, Rock Island, Quincy, and East St. Louis.**

The exports of the State are the products of its farms and leading manufactories; the imports are exceedingly varied, including eastern and foreign manufactures of every description, together with groceries and other domestic supplies not produced within the State.

## HISTORY.

The discovery and early settlement of Illinois was made by the French. The first white men to set foot upon its territory were Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, and Joliet, a Canadian fur-trader, who were commissioned by the French authorities in Canada to explore the great river, intelligence of which had reached them through the Indians around the great lakes.

They set out from St. Ignace, on the Strait of Mackinaw, May 17, 1673, and passed to the head of Green Bay. Then, by way of Lake Winnebago, they crossed to Wisconsin river, descending this and the Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas. Thence returning to the mouth of the Illinois, they ascended this stream and its tributary, the Des Plaines, crossed from the head-waters of the latter to the Chicago, descending which they reached Lake Michigan and returned to Green Bay.

The first French settlements were made previous to 1690, at Kaskaskia, near the mouth of the river of that name, and at Cahokia, nearly opposite St. Louis. These were Indian villages in which missions had previously been established; and the Indians cordially received the French, some of whom brought families, while others married Indian women.

The French inhabitants from this time gradually increased in numbers, the first considerable addition being in 1719. A colony of 200 mechanics and laborers, under Renault, in this year ascended the Mississippi and established themselves in what is now the south west

corner of Monroe County; their object being to work the rich mines of silver and gold, which the French then believed to exist in Illinois.

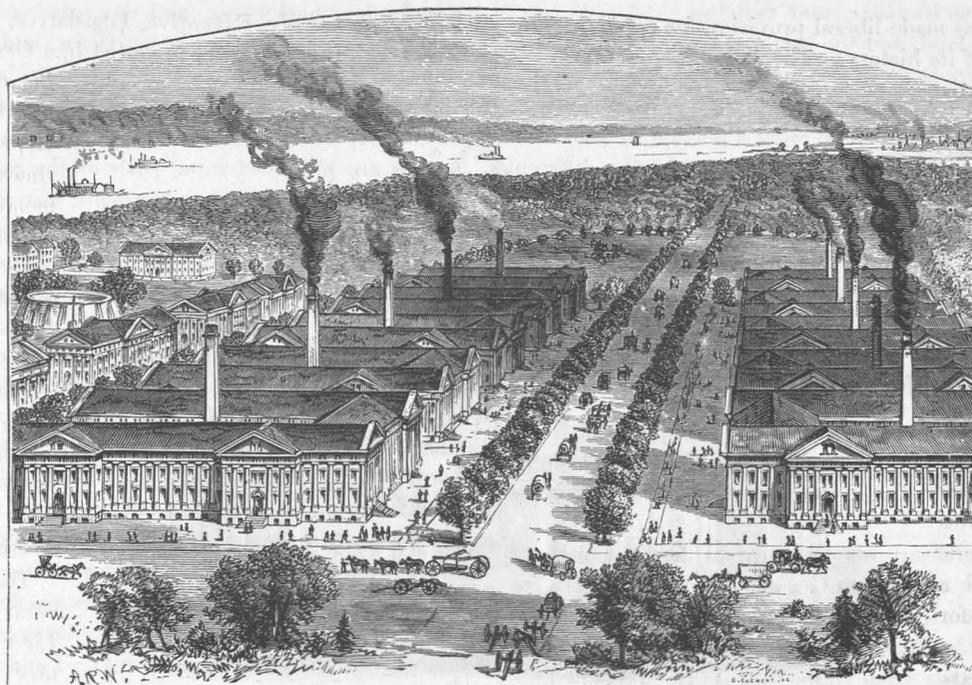
In 1720, Fort Chartres was built on the Mississippi, twenty-two miles north-west of Kaskaskia. This was, for the next fifty years, the most important fortress on the Mississippi. In the following year, a Jesuit monastery and college were established at Kaskaskia, and four years subsequently the town was incorporated by royal charter.

The English, who had explored and colonized the Atlantic coast, laid claim to all the lands from the Atlantic to the Pacific; while the French, who had discovered the St. Lawrence, the great lakes, and the Mississippi, claimed the whole region drained by these great streams and their tributaries.

The dispute thus arising resulted in the French and Indian war, in which the English were victorious; and the French relinquished their claim to all territories east of the Mississippi, except the colony of New Orleans, near its mouth.

In 1765, two years after the close of the war, Fort Chartres was delivered to the English. The French population, including their negro slaves, at this time amounted to about 3,000; but it was now diminished nearly one-third by the emigration of many of the more wealthy families, who refused to accept the English rule.

In 1778, two years after the Declaration of Independence, a company of 200 Americans, under George Rufus Clark, surprised and took



UNITED STATES ARSENAL AND ARMORY AT ROCK ISLAND.

Kaskaskia without bloodshed, and the French residents willingly took the oath of allegiance to the new government. Their example was speedily followed by those farther up the river, at Fort Chartres and Cahokia. The first American settlements on the Mississippi were made in 1781.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, the territory now forming Illinois, together with adjacent lands to the east and south, was claimed by the State of Virginia, but was ceded to the general government in 1784. It formed a part of the North-western Territory until the year 1800, at which time the population was about 3,000, mostly French, and confined almost entirely to the southern districts. A fort was built on the site of Chicago in 1804.

A territorial government was organized in Illinois in 1809, and the first delegate was sent to Congress in 1812.

In this year, war with England having broken out and the Indians showing signs of hostility, the fort at Chicago was abandoned, but in 1816 it was re-established.

In 1816 and 1818, treaties were made with the Indians, by which they relinquished their title to the lands within the territory, and

removed beyond the Mississippi. In 1818 the territory became a State, with Kaskaskia as the capital. The seat of government was transferred to Vandalia in 1819, where it continued twenty years.

Lead was discovered on the Mississippi as early as 1780, but it attracted little attention until 1820, when the population in that part of the State began rapidly to increase. Galena was founded in 1826.

The town of Chicago was organized in 1833, the first frame building having been erected the preceding year. The first vessel entered the harbor the year following. The city was incorporated in 1837, when it had a population of 4,170. The increase of population in this city, over one-hundred fold in the forty years since its organization, is a fair indication of the wonderful progress of the State in material wealth, cultivation, and the arts of civilization.

### EDUCATION.

The State of Illinois has made liberal provision for popular education from the beginning of its history. The Act of Congress of 1787, providing for the government of the North-western Territory, set apart the sixteenth section of every township for the support of schools, and the binding force of this ordinance was recognized in the State Constitution.

Thus was laid the foundation of a noble school-fund, which has been enlarged by other appropriations to over 6½ millions of dollars, and now contributes to the support of the public schools of the State and a number of institutions for professional education.

The public schools are absolutely free to all between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and must be sustained for at least five months each year, and the special and professional schools furnish tuition gratis to all qualified to enter.

The school-officers are a State Superintendent of Public Instruction; a County Superintendent for each county; a township board of three Trustees for each township; and a district board, of three Directors, for each district into which the township may be divided.

The system of free public schools includes two classes, the graded schools, in all the cities and villages, and the ungraded in the country districts. The former includes all grades from the primary to the high school. The graded schools are of a superior character, and are in session nearly twice as long each year as the ungraded schools.

The higher educational institutions of the State are the Industrial University, at Urbana, the State Normal University, at Normal, McLean County; and the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, Jackson County.

In addition to the facilities for general and professional education provided by the State, there are within its limits a large number of incorporated institutions, under private management, including

twenty-three colleges, ten theological seminaries, four medical schools, and two law schools. There are also numerous seminaries and academies, of a high order, for both sexes.

### CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

There are at present ten of these institutions in operation within the State. There are three hospitals for the Insane, an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and another for the blind; a soldiers' orphans' home; an asylum for feeble-minded children; an eye and ear infirmary; a State reform school, and a State penitentiary.

### POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

The powers of the State Government are divided into three distinct departments, namely, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.

The **Legislative** power is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate of fifty-one members, and a House of Representatives of three times that number. The members of the General Assembly are chosen by the people at biennial elections—the Senators for four years, the Representatives for two years.

The regular sessions of the Assembly commence at noon on the Wednesday following the first Monday of January next succeeding the biennial election.

The **Executive** department consists of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Su-

perintendent of Public Instruction. The Treasurer holds office for two years, and is ineligible for the next succeeding term. The other executive officers are elected for four years.

The **Judicial Department** includes one Supreme Court, four Appellate Courts, and thirteen Circuit Courts; a County Court in each county, and a Probate Court\* in each county having a population of more than 100,000; also Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates for the hearing of petty local cases.

The Supreme Court consists of seven Judges, one in each of the seven Supreme Court districts, elected for a term of nine years.

The Circuit Court, as re-organized by the legislature of 1877, consists of three judges for each of the thirteen circuits, elected for a term of six years. The Appellate Courts consist of circuit judges designated for the holding of them.

The County and Probate Courts consist of judges elected for four years.

\* The Circuit Courts were reorganized, as above indicated, and the Appellate and Probate Courts created by act of legislature in 1877.



STATE HOUSE AT SPRINGFIELD.

## PRINCIPAL CITIES.

**Chicago**, situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Chicago River, is the most populous city in the St. Lawrence basin. It is the second city of the Union in the amount of its commerce, and the greatest manufacturing centre west of Pittsburg. It is distinguished for its superior educational institutions, has a large daily and weekly press, and exerts a powerful influence in the culture and progress of the north-west.

In the business of curing and packing beef and pork, Chicago has no rival; in the manufacture of iron and steel, it is surpassed by Pittsburg only; in the manufacture of boots, shoes, and leather goods, it is second only to Boston; and in the manufacture of clothing, it is unsurpassed. There are also immense establishments for the production of distilled and malt liquors, and numerous other manufactures are carried on upon a large scale.

The shipping trade of the city consists chiefly in grain, beef, pork, and lumber. From its position at the head of the great water route to the Atlantic sea-board, it becomes the natural outlet for the States on the upper lakes and upper Mississippi, which produce these articles so abundantly.

The amount of these several staples shipped annually, exceeds that in any other city in the Union, perhaps in the world.

The Union Stock-Yards, occupying 350 acres in the south-western suburbs of the city, form the most remarkable live-stock market on the globe.

The city extends along the lake-shore for about ten miles, and inland about five or six miles. The river and its branches, with the various slips and cuts created by the demands of commerce, give a water frontage within the city of thirty-eight miles, of which twenty-five miles are improved with costly docks and warehouses. A magnificent outer harbor, or roadstead is now in process of construction by the United States Government. Chicago is the terminus of 10,000 miles of railway, and is directly connected with the entire system of railways throughout the Union.

In autumn of 1871, a terrible conflagration swept over three and one-third square miles in the very heart of the city, laying waste the most populous and costly portion. This has been rebuilt in a superior style of architecture, and presents a noble and elegant appearance.

The population has increased with great rapidity since the census of 1870, and in 1876 was estimated at over 500,000. The city is surrounded by beautiful suburban villages, consisting largely of the residences of Chicago business men.

Among these are Highland Park, Lake Forest, and Evanston. The last is the seat of the North-western University.

**Quincy**, on the Mississippi, 170 miles above St. Louis, is the second city of the State in population, commercial importance and manufacturing enterprises. It has extensive iron-works, steam flouring mills and lumber-mills, distilleries, breweries, and agricultural works. It is the seat of Quincy College.

**Peoria**, on Illinois River, at the foot of Peoria Lake, is the centre

of a large trade in grain and pork. It has extensive flouring-mills and distilleries, and inexhaustible coal-mines are operated just outside the city limits. A French trading-post was established here in 1763.

**Springfield**, near the Sangamon, is the State capital. It is an important railroad centre, and has a large trade in live-stock and farm produce, and considerable manufactures. The new State House is one of the noblest edifices of its kind in the country.

**Bloomington**, in the midst of the prairie region, is also a railroad centre of importance and contains the shops of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. It is the seat of the Illinois Wesleyan University. **Normal**, two miles from Bloomington, and connected with it by horse-railway, is the seat of the State Normal University and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

**Aurora**, on Fox River, has a considerable trade in grain, pork, and wool; and contains the car-shops of the Burlington Railroad, which give employment to 2,500 men. It is the seat of Jennings Seminary.

**Galesburg** is the market of a rich farming country, and has the stock-yards of the Burlington Railroad. It is the seat of Knox College and Lombard University.

**Rockford**, on Rock River, has superior water-power and extensive manufactories, especially of reapers and watches.

**Jacksonville**, an important railroad centre, southeast of Springfield, is a beautiful city, noted for its educational institutions. It is the seat of three colleges and seminaries for young women, of Illinois College, and of State institutions for the blind, the deaf and

dumb, and the insane.

**Alton**, on the Mississippi, just above the mouth of the Missouri, is the market of a rich fruit-growing and farming region, with inexhaustible limestone quarries in the immediate vicinity. It has a large river trade and varied manufactures.

**East St. Louis**, opposite St. Louis, and connected with it by a bridge over the Mississippi, is the terminus of a large number of railroads. It is the seat of St. Aloysius College.

**Belleville**, south-east of East St. Louis, is an important market in the coal-field of Southern Illinois, and has considerable manufactures.

**Rock Island**, on the Mississippi, west of Chicago, has immense water-power, and large and varied manufacturing interests. The United States Arsenal is located here.

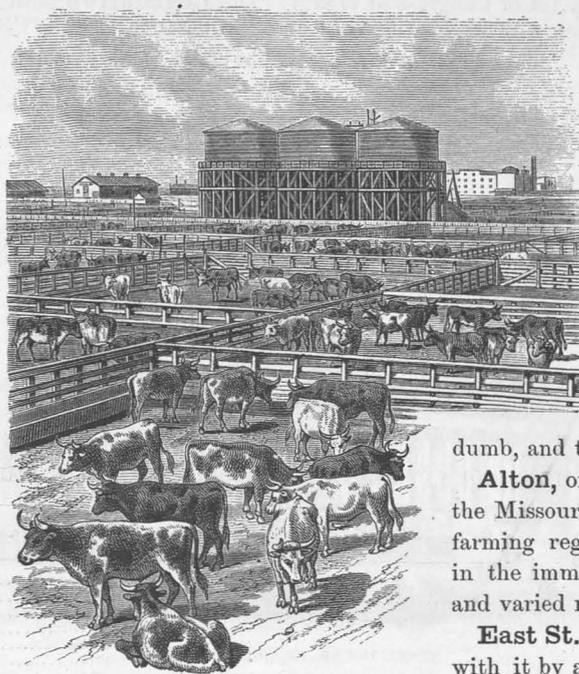
**Joliet**, on Des Plaines River, has immense stone quarries, and a large trade in building-stone; also extensive iron and steel works and agricultural works. It is the seat of the State Penitentiary.

**Decatur**, on Sangamon River, has large rolling-mills and an important local trade.

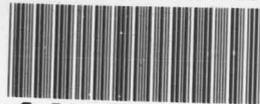
**La Salle** and **Peru**, on the north side of Illinois River, and connected by horse-railway, have extensive coal-mining and manufacturing interests, including glass and zinc works.

**Ottawa**, above La Salle, is an important coal and grain market, and has varied manufactures, including starch and glass.

**Galena**, on Galena River, near the Mississippi, is the centre of the lead-mining interests. It is one of the most picturesque cities of



SCENE IN CHICAGO STOCK-YARDS.



Illinois, being built on a rocky bluff, with streets rising one above another, frequently connected by flights of steps.

*Champaign* is the seat of Illinois Industrial University, and has a fine local trade.

*Elgin* contains the manufactory of the National Watch Company.

*Cairo* is the most important town on the Mississippi between St. Louis and Memphis. It is the southern terminus of the Illinois Central Railroad.

*Kankakee* and *Dixon* have fine water-power, and a variety of manufactories.

*Waukegan* is an important lake port north of Chicago.

*Danville*, *Streator* and *Lincoln* are the centres of large coal-mining opera-

tions. The last is the seat of Lincoln University and an asylum for the feeble-minded.

*Pekin* and *Mendota* are important produce and stock markets.

*Freeport* contains a soldiers' monument 96 feet in height.

*Vandalia* was for twenty years the State Capital (1819 to 1839.)

*Abingdon* is the seat of Abingdon College, and of Hedding Female College.

*Pontiac* is the seat of the State Reform School.

*Monmouth* is the seat of Monmouth College, and has large agricultural works.

*Carlinville* is the seat of Blackburne University, and *Lebanon* of McKendrie College.

*Litchfield* has car-shops and a variety of other manufacturing establishments.

*Carbondale* is the seat of the Southern Illinois Normal University.

CITIES AND POPULOUS TOWNS OF ILLINOIS, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1870.

(Many of these places have very largely increased in population since the census, but there are no official figures later.)

Names.	Counties in which situated.	Pop.	Names.	Counties in which situated.	Pop.	Names.	Counties in which situated.	Pop.	Names.	Counties in which situated.	Pop.
Alton	Madison	8,665	Dixon	Lee	4,055	Lincoln	Logan	5,000	Peru	La Salle	3,650
Amboy	Lee	2,825	East St. Louis	St. Clair	5,644	Macomb	McDonough	2,748	Pontiac	Livingston	1,657
Aurora	Kane	11,162	Elgin	Kane	5,441	Mendota	La Salle	3,546	Princeton	Bureau	3,364
Belleville	St. Clair	8,146	El Paso	Woodford	1,564	Moline	Rock Island	4,166	Quincy	Adams	24,052
Bloomington	McLean	14,590	Freeport	Stephenson	7,888	Monmouth	Warren	4,662	Rock Island	Rock Island	7,890
Bushnell	McDonough	2,003	Galena	Jo Daviess	7,019	Morris	Grundy	3,138	Rockford	Winnebago	11,049
Cairo	Alexander	6,267	Galesburg	Knox	10,158	Mound City	Pulaski	1,631	Shelbyville	Shelby	2,057
Canton	Fulton	3,308	Geneseo	Henry	3,042	Mount Carmel	Wabash	1,640	Springfield	Sangamon	17,364
Carlinville	Macoupin	4,000	Jacksonville	Morgan	9,203	Normal	McLean	1,162	Sterling	Whiteside	3,988
Centralla	Marion	3,190	Joliet	Will	7,263	Olney	Richland	2,689	Streator	La Salle	1,486
Champaign	Champaign	4,625	Kankakee	Kankakee	5,189	Ottawa	La Salle	7,736	Urbana	Champaign	2,377
Chicago*	Cook	298,977	La Salle	La Salle	5,206	Paris	Edgar	3,057	Vandalia	Fayette	1,771
Danville	Vermilion	4,751	Lebanon	St. Clair	2,117	Pekin	Tazewell	5,696	Waukegan	Lake	4,507
Decatur	Macon	7,161	Litchfield	Montgomery	3,852	Peoria	Peoria	22,849	Watseka	Iroquois	1,551

\* Estimated at 537,000 in 1876.

COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS, WITH THEIR COUNTY-SEATS AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1870.

Counties.	County-Seats.	Pop.	Counties.	County-Seats.	Pop.	Counties.	County-Seats.	Pop.	Counties.	County-Seats.	Pop.
Adams	Quincy	56,262	Ford	Paxton	9,103	Livingston	Pontiac	31,471	Putnam	Hennepin	6,280
Alexander	Cairo	10,564	Franklin	Benton	12,652	Logan	Lincoln	23,053	Randolph	Chester	20,859
Bond	Greenville	13,152	Fulton	Lewistown	38,291	Macon	Decatur	26,481	Richland	Olney	12,803
Boone	Belvidere	12,942	Gallatin	Shawneetown	11,134	Macoupin	Carlinville	32,736	Rock Island	Rock Island	29,783
Brown	Mount Sterling	12,205	Greene	Carrollton	20,277	Madison	Edwardsville	44,131	Saline	Harrisburg	12,714
Bureau	Princeton	32,415	Grundy	Morris	14,938	Marion	Salem	26,622	Sangamon	Springfield	46,352
Calhoun	Hardin	6,562	Hamilton	McLeansboro	13,014	Marshall	Lacon	16,956	Schuyler	Rushville	17,419
Carroll	Mt. Carroll	16,705	Hancock	Carthage	35,935	Mason	Havana	16,184	Scott	Winchester	10,530
Cass	Beardstown	11,580	Hardin	Elizabethtown	5,113	Massac	Metropolis City	9,581	Shelby	Shelbyville	25,476
Champaign	Urbana	33,737	Henderson	Oquawka	12,582	McDonough	Macomb	26,509	Stark	Toulon	10,751
Christian	Taylorville	20,363	Henry	Cambridge	35,506	McHenry	Woodstock	23,762	St. Clair	Belleville	51,068
Clarke	Marshall	17,719	Iroquois	Watsaka	25,782	McLean	Bloomington	53,988	Stephenson	Freeport	30,608
Clay	Louisville	15,875	Jackson	Murphysboro	19,634	Menard	Petersburg	11,735	Tazewell	Pekin	27,903
Clinton	Carlyle	16,285	Jasper	Newton	11,234	Mercer	Aledo	18,769	Union	Jonesboro	16,518
Coles	Charleston	25,235	Jefferson	Mt. Vernon	17,864	Monroe	Waterloo	12,982	Vermilion	Danville	30,388
Cook	Chicago	349,966	Jersey	Jerseyville	15,054	Montgomery	Hillsborough	25,314	Wabash	Mt. Carmel	8,841
Crawford	Robinson	13,889	Jo Daviess	Galena	27,820	Morgan	Jacksonville	28,463	Warren	Monmouth	23,174
Cumberland	Majority Point	12,223	Johnson	Viena	11,248	Moultrie	Sullivan	10,385	Washington	Nashville	17,599
De Kalb	Sycamore	23,265	Kane	Geneva	39,091	Ogle	Oregon	27,492	Wayne	Fairfield	19,758
De Witt	Clinton	14,768	Kankakee	Kankakee	24,352	Peoria	Peoria	47,541	White	Carmi	16,846
Douglass	Tuscola	13,484	Kendall	Yorkville	12,399	Perry	Pinckneyville	13,723	Whitesides	Morrison	27,503
Du Page	Wheaton	16,685	Knox	Knoxville	39,522	Piatt	Monticello	10,953	Will	Joliet	43,013
Edgar	Paris	21,450	Lake	Waukegan	21,014	Pike	Pittsfield	30,768	Williamson	Marion	17,329
Edwards	Albion	7,565	La Salle	Ottawa	60,792	Pope	Golconda	11,437	Winnebago	Rockford	24,301
Effingham	Effingham	15,653	Lawrence	Lawrenceville	12,533	Pulaski	Mound City	8,752	Woodford	Metamora	18,956
Fayette	Vandalia	19,638	* Lee	Dixon	27,171						